



Threshold of TRANSFORMATION

VISION FOR VICTIM SAFETY

STATE OF OKLAHOMA



ICONCEPTSINC.COM

FORWARD

INTERPERSONAL AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

The Threshold of Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety needs assessment and resulting strategic plan were designed on a victim-centered, trauma-informed, best-practice foundation as a collaborative response to recommendations made by the Division of Family Violence Prevention and Services (FVPSA) to the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and to the Oklahoma Office of the Attorney General. As a neutral convener with a wealth of knowledge and experience in the field, Integrated Concepts (ICI) was hired by the Coalition to conduct a needs assessment to determine the State of Oklahoma's current strategy for provision of victim services and to create a State Plan – in collaboration with the Coalition and as a joint process with input from tribal and state agencies which receive funding from numerous federal, tribal, state, and local sources. The intent of the plan is to address the following issues:

- bring community-based organizations, whose primary purpose is to provide culturally appropriate services to underserved populations, to the table at all stages of the planning process [42 U.S.C. 10407(a)(2)(E)];
- take into consideration the needs of the entire state including underserved populations;
- listen, validate and utilize the expertise that community-based organizations can provide in addressing the unmet needs of underserved populations [42 U.S.C. 10407(a)(2)(E)]; and
- utilize information provided through needs assessments, data collected on who is currently being served and the state census.

Throughout this process, ICI has endeavored to stay true to these recommendations and to reflect the purposes of FVPSA funding and the commitment

of the Administration for Children and Families' Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) as noted in language from the *HHS-2016-ACF-ACYF-SDVC-1125 — Standing Announcement for Family Violence Prevention and Services/Grants to State Domestic Violence Coalitions*.

Executive Summary: This notice for family violence prevention and services grants to Coalitions serves four purposes: to confirm a federal commitment to reducing family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence; to provide for Coalitions to collaborate and coordinate with states, tribes, localities, cities, and the private sector to be involved in state and local planning towards an integrated service delivery approach that meets the needs of all victims, including those in underserved communities and racial and ethnic minorities; to provide training and technical assistance to domestic violence programs and providers of direct services; and to increase public awareness about and prevention of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence, **and increase the quality and availability of immediate shelter and supportive services for victims of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence, and their dependents.**

Ensuring the Well-Being of Vulnerable Children and Families: The Administration for Children and Families' Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) is committed to **facilitating healing and recovery and promoting the social and emotional well-being of adult victims, children, youth, and families who have experienced domestic and dating violence, maltreatment, exposure to violence, and/or trauma.** Awards governed by this funding opportunity announcement and other current fiscal year expenditures are designed to ensure that effective interventions and trauma informed practice are in place to build skills and capacities that contribute to the

healthy, positive, and productive functioning of individuals and families.

An important component of promoting social and emotional well-being includes addressing the impact of trauma, which can have a profound effect on the overall functioning of adults, children, youth, and families. **ACYF promotes a trauma-informed approach, which involves understanding and responding to the symptoms of chronic interpersonal trauma and traumatic stress across the domains outlined above, as well as the behavioral and mental health sequelae of trauma.** ACYF anticipates a continued focus on social and emotional well-being as a critical component of its overall mission to ensure positive outcomes for all adults, children, youth, and families.

These examples from ACYF and FVPSA, plus the Key Improvements to FVPSA 2010ⁱ and the critical services cited in support of H.R. 6014 the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act of 2018ⁱⁱ, support the use of interpersonal violence throughout the Threshold of Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety.

Additionally, **The DELTA Program: Preventing Intimate Partner Violence in the United States**, a collaboration between FVPSA and the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), encouraged states to expand their Coordinated Community Response Team (CCRT) focus. Historically, CCRTs have focused on providing services to victims, holding perpetrators accountable, and reducing the number of recurring assaults. **The CDC and FVPSA reported that like many public health problems, intimate partner violence is not simply an individual problem. It is a problem rooted in community and societal norms.** The DELTA report also states prevention requires a thorough understanding of primary prevention and of risk and protective factors, i.e. addressing social determinants of health, including mental health issues, substance use disorders, and suicide. FVPSA

and the CDC recommend states strive to implement strategies for change focused on individuals as well as communities.

To support the expansion of the CCRTs focus on these environmental strategies, the DELTA report recommends State Domestic Violence Coalitions work with the local CCRTs by providing funding, tools, training, and technical assistance to promote primary prevention and to build capacity for planning, implementing, and evaluating primary prevention strategies and activities. The DELTA Recommendations also included directives for State Domestic Violence Coalitions to work with state leadership to build capacity (e.g., leadership, expertise, data collection systems, and evaluation processes) for primary prevention.

The CDC's strategic vision for violence prevention acknowledges the different forms of violence—child abuse and neglect, youth violence, intimate partner violence, sexual violence, elder abuse and suicidal behavior—are interconnected and often share the same root causes. The Threshold for Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety strives to improve our understanding of the overlapping causes of violence and the strategies, including programming through the criminal justice system, that can protect people and communities. With this understanding, our Victim Services System can better prevent violence in all its forms, while focusing on intimate partner violence.ⁱⁱⁱ

The Threshold for Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety reporting process includes focus groups, interviews, and surveys which were conducted in collaboration with the District Attorneys Council and the Office of the Attorney General-Victim Services Unit over the last five years. Each of these evaluation tools incorporated the term interpersonal violence to focus on the health, safety, and well-being of entire populations throughout Oklahoma, including historically underserved populations. The intent of the resulting recommendations included within this strategic plan is to provide the maximum

benefit for the largest number of residents within the geographic boundaries of the State of Oklahoma who have experienced negative impacts on their social and emotional well-being resulting from interpersonal violence in its many forms, including intimate personal violence.

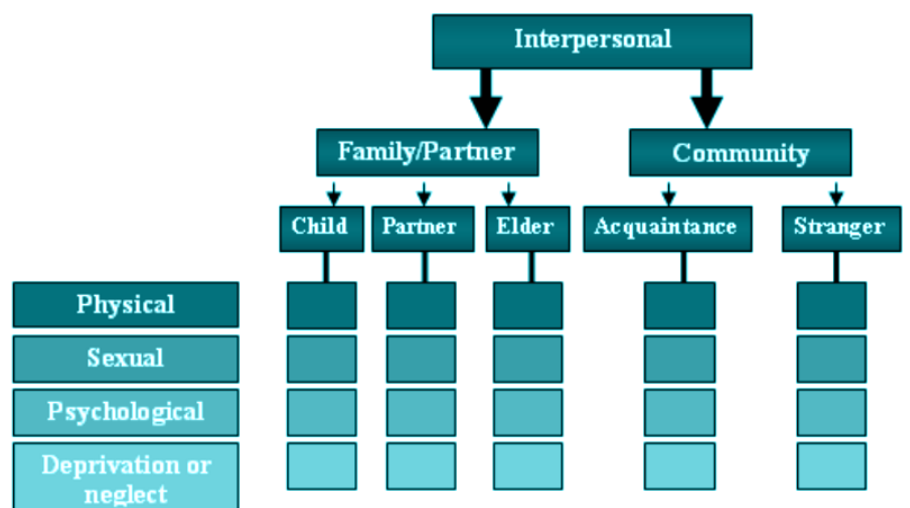
As demonstrated in the graphic below which was adapted from the World Health Organization Violence Prevention Alliance, the term interpersonal violence is broad and more easily understood by laypersons, i.e. victims and community members, than the term intimate partner violence. When discussing interpersonal violence with victims, community members, or professional colleagues, victim services professionals can parse interpersonal violence into the categories depicted within the graphic to explain the plethora of criminal, civil, and health implications which may arise from or co-occur with intimate partner violence.

For purposes of this report, interpersonal violence will be defined as: **violence between individuals**; subdivided into family and intimate partner violence and community violence. Family violence includes child maltreatment; intimate partner violence; and elder abuse, while community violence is broken down into acquaintance and stranger violence and includes youth violence; assault by strangers; violence related to property crimes; and violence in workplaces and other institutions. Additionally, female pronouns are used throughout the document when referring to victims/survivors. The authors are aware males are also victims of interpersonal violence.

Further, participants indicated throughout the needs assessment process that often the domestic

violence and/or sexual assault services provider in the community is the only service provider available. As such, this leads to the domestic violence and/or sexual assault agencies, those certified by the Oklahoma Office of the Attorney General, members of the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, and/or member of the Native Alliance Against Violence, receiving calls and requests for services for all types of interpersonal violence, not just intimate partner violence. During the needs assessment process, it was also noted that many community organizations are supported through numerous funding streams which allow the one agency to serve individuals who have experienced polyvictimization. These circumstances leave agency leadership tasked with providing services through the proper funding stream for each victimization. ICI's intent in using interpersonal violence is to take the onus of defining a particular victimization off the reader and off victims. Additionally, by using interpersonal violence, we also emphasize how so many of the issues we address throughout the report are interconnected.

The Threshold for Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety approach has drawn on a multi-disciplinary



Adapted from the World Health Organization Violence Prevention Alliance definition and typology of violence. Accessed on 3 November 2017 from <http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/approach/definition/en/>

base, relying on knowledge from professionals in victim services, criminology, medicine, epidemiology, sociology, mindfulness, psychology, education, and economics. This broad knowledge base forms a foundation for successfully responding to interpersonal violence. The Advisory Team will utilize the input from these diverse sectors to guide the collective action of stakeholders such as victim services, justice, health, education, social services, policy, and the private sector in addressing intimate partner violence. ICI and the Advisory Team are grateful to FVPSA for funding this project and supporting our efforts to increase the safety, security, and stability for ALL residents of Oklahoma.

i. POLICY CENTER POLICY ISSUES: Family Violence Prevention & Services Act, <https://nmedv.org/content/family-violence-prevention-services-act/> -- Key improvements to FVPSA in 2010 include: 1) A distinct definition of dating violence, based on the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) definition, to ensure that all victims in danger can access services; 2) An expanded emphasis on prevention, by improving and statutorily defining the DELTA prevention program; 3) A newly authorized program for children who are exposed to domestic violence (the Specialized Services for Abused Parents and their

Children program); 4) Amendments to the state planning process to better involve the State and Territorial Domestic Violence Coalitions in planning and monitoring and to ensure that the needs of underserved populations are assessed and addressed with the participation from community-based organizations whose primary purpose is to provide culturally appropriate services to racial and ethnic minorities and other underserved populations; and 5) A broadened definition of eligible entities for subgrants to allow for partnerships between domestic violence programs and community-based organizations with a history of providing culturally appropriate services to underserved populations.

ii. Bipartisan Group Introduces Bill to Reauthorize Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, <https://gwenmoore.house.gov/news/documentsingle.aspx?DocumentID=2801>, Critical support services funded under FVPSA include: 1) Coordinating statewide improvements within local communities, social service systems, and programming regarding the prevention and intervention of domestic violence through the leadership of State Domestic Violence Coalitions and FVPSA State Administrators; 2) Supporting the National Domestic Violence Hotline, which provides crisis intervention, counseling, and safety planning and can directly connect calls to a seamless referral system of more than 4,500 community programs across the U.S. The Hotline operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and is available in 170 languages; 3) Increasing public awareness about the prevalence of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence; and 4) Supporting local and community-based domestic violence programs with specialized technical assistance addressing emerging issues such as trauma-informed care, the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child maltreatment, culturally-specific domestic violence services, and effective interventions for children exposed to domestic violence.

iii. CDC's Preventing Multiple Forms of Violence: A Strategic Vision for Connecting the Dots describes the Division of Violence Prevention's 5-year vision and areas of strategic focus to help us understand, respond to, and ultimately prevent violence across the lifespan.

Threshold of Transformation was chosen as the theme for this project because conducting the needs assessment and developing the strategic plan gives us an opportunity to open doors to stronger, safer services for victims. The chance to spend the last year interacting with survivors and professionals in the field has allowed us to shine a light on current practices. The Strategic Vision Recommendations provide a road map allowing us to cross the threshold to safer, more secure, and more stable environments for all.

According to the data and the anecdotal stories revealed throughout this process, a deep need for transformation, a thorough or dramatic change in form or appearance, is needed within the victim services field in Oklahoma. The Strategic Vision Recommendations are designed to prime discussion on the opportunities now available to formulate one message among all victim service providers which promotes victim-centered, trauma-informed standards for all services and promote hospitality model conditions within all shelters across the state.



Adora Zerlina Astra, Beloved One Created from the Stars


Aza is her name.

She is sculpted from concrete and covered with glass mosaic. The Goddess Aza is a tribute to the feminine energy of the Cosmos. She "lives" atop Basin Park in Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

At our core, we are the full-color, brilliant, Authentic-Self Aza; however, due to circumstances of power and control, we do not shine as brightly as we can. Therefore, the black and white photo on the front inside cover depicts our "Victimhood."

Following our journey, we step through the Threshold of Transformation and allow the light of truth (which is shining through the Threshold of Transformation door) to support us as we move from victimhood to authenticity. Therefore, the back inside cover reveals our Authentic-Self through the color photo of Aza.

Efforts by sculptor, Bruce Anderson, brought Aza to "life." The eye of photographer, Gary Wright, allows her to be shared. The insight and creativity of these men, symbolizes the supportive efforts of all the amazing men working in the victim service field.

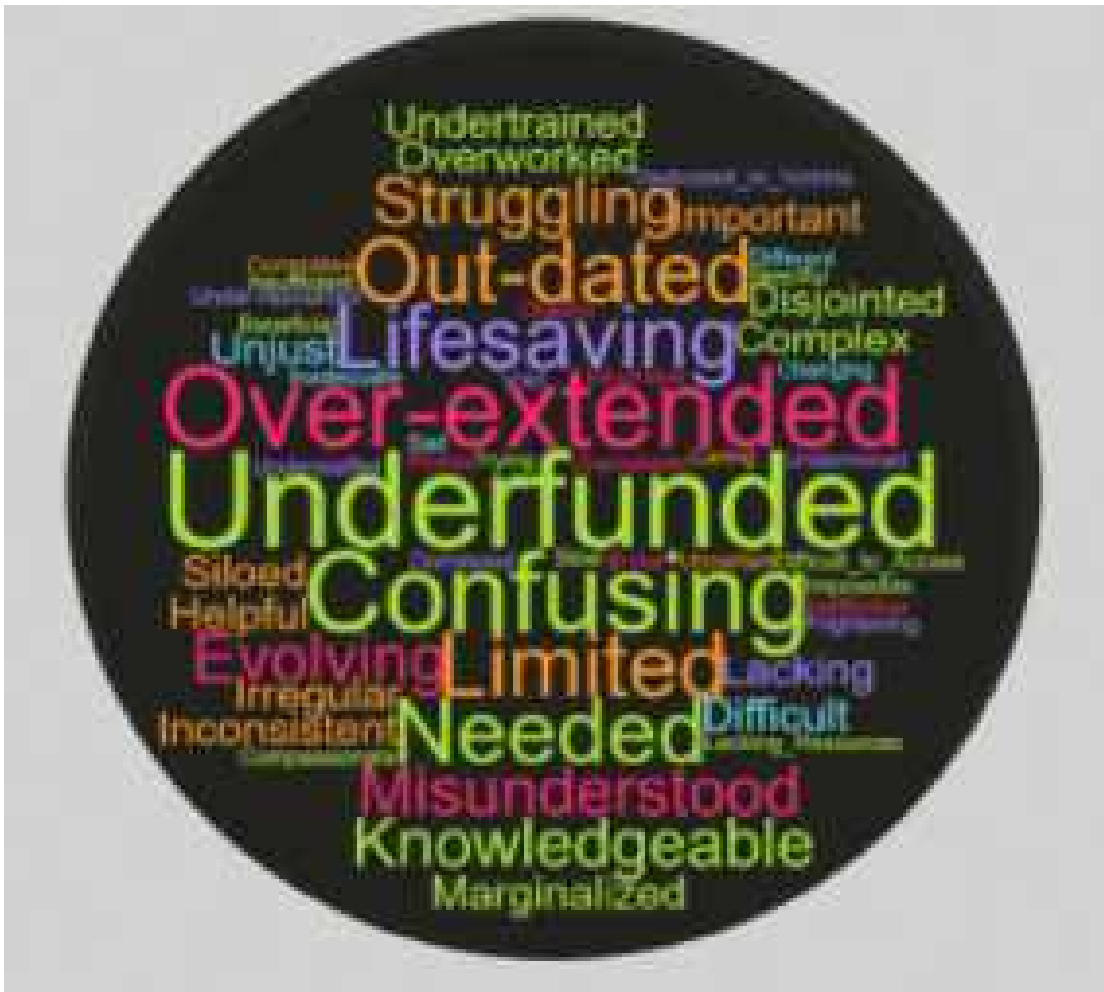
A mosaic statue of a woman, likely a deity or a personification of a concept, stands in a garden. She is holding a staff with a globe on top. The statue is made of small tiles and is surrounded by greenery. In the background, there is a house with a grey roof and a window. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

*“My actions are my only true belongings.
I cannot escape the consequences of my
actions. My actions are the ground on
which I stand.”*

*- Thich Nhat Hanh, Understanding Our Mind:
50 Verses on Buddhist Psychology*

Introduction

WHERE ARE WE NOW?



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PROJECT GOAL

By 2023, all professionals and volunteers who touch the lives of individuals moving from victim to survivor will better understand the impact of interpersonal violence, as well as oppression, equity, and respect issues, among and between all residents and will adequately address the needs of all currently underserved populations. Victim Services within the geographic boundaries of the State of Oklahoma will be effective within and across all jurisdictional boundaries: federal, tribal, state, and municipalities.

The task undertaken was to develop an accurate state plan reflective of the State of Oklahoma's current strategy for the provision of interpersonal violence services within the geographical boundaries of the state. The following plan was developed through a joint process which included information from other federal funding sources in collaboration with the:

- Office of the Attorney General-Victim Services Unit (OAG-VSU)
- Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (OCADVSA)
- Native Alliance Against Violence (NAAV)

This publication, which includes recommendations and high-level project plans for each recommendation, is a result of a ten-month process. The advisors intend to begin executing the plan in 2018 and continuing with assessment, capacity building, planning, implementation, and evaluation of the recommended action steps throughout the five-year period addressed, i.e. 2018-2023. The advisors are committed to executing the proposed plan in an environment of respect, cultural responsiveness, and with a focus on sustainability.

The Threshold of Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety Strategic Plan is based upon information provided through:

- needs assessments
- reviews of state census
- analysis of data collected on who is currently being served with a focus on the needs of all jurisdictions within the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma, including underserved populations

The plan is designed to actively bring community-based organizations and governmental agencies (tribal and state), whose primary purpose is to provide culturally appropriate services to underserved populations, to the table at all stages of the planning and implementation process.

During the initial phases of this process, the Advisory Team has listened, validated, and utilized expertise of community-based organizations and service professionals in addressing the unmet needs of underserved populations.

STATEWIDE STRATEGIC PLANNING BACKGROUND

The impetus for the Threshold of Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety Strategic Plan was to engage in deliberate planning efforts designed to ensure continued federal funding, improve victim services, advance safety, and promote community wellness throughout the geographic boundaries of the State of Oklahoma.

As reported in the 2017 Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) application, the Office of the Attorney General's Chief of Victim Services Unit and the Executive Director of Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault consult on a variety of issues pertaining to family violence programming in our State. Additionally, as the OAG-VSU staff continue monitoring, distributing funds, and administering

grant programs and projects in the forefront, they value the OCADVSA's Executive Director input. In 2016, a committee was formed to review state FVPSA applications focused on making services available to victims in underserved populations. Further, the Executive Director of the NAAV reports her recent addition as the tribal representative to the District Attorneys Council (DAC) Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Board. This Board is tasked with reviewing the grant applications received for state VAWA and Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) funds.

The Executive Director of the NAAV and the Executive Director of OCADVSA meet periodically to discuss future collaborative efforts. Some collaborative efforts discussed include:

- encouraging local tribal and non-tribal programs to leverage local resources;
- creation of a plan to formalize partnerships;
- continue participation by the NAAV Executive Director on the OCADVA Prevention Leadership Committee;
- continued participation by OCADVSA staff in tribal awareness and education events;
- outreach by OCADVSA to execute more Memoranda of Understanding with non-member tribal programs to provide training for advocates and law enforcement;
- tribal coalition participation in OCADVSA meetings;
- and, NAAV to provide cultural sensitivity webinar training to victim service agencies.

**Desired Outcome One:
Safety - the condition of being protected from danger, risk, or injury**

- **Victims/Survivors** will seek support when safe to do so
- **Service Providers** will provide crisis interventions which promote victim autonomy and are shaped to individual needs
- **Justice System** protocol will value, affirm, recognize, and support the immediate needs of the victim from the initial 911 call through law enforcement intervention and the protective order process
- **Communities** will recognize the signs of IPV and know where to seek support

**Desired Outcome Two:
Security - the state of being free from danger or threat**

- **Victims/Survivors** will choose their life's direction and utilize a multifaceted treatment approach that meets the needs of their whole person and the needs of their children
- **Service Providers** will provide creative, culturally relevant service approaches which respect diversity, promote inclusion, support healing, and foster empowerment for victims and their children
- **Justice System** will provide appropriate representation and clarification of how to navigate the quagmire of legal proceedings which follow an incident of IPV
- **Communities** will provide opportunities for victim/survivors and their children, a place to belong after crisis intervention services are no longer necessary, and support their right to choose their life's direction

**Desired Outcome Three:
Stability - the state of being not likely to give way or overturn;**

- **Victims/Survivors** will consider sharing their experiences within the Victim Service system by participating in on-going evaluation and adjustment of victim services
- **Service Providers** will integrate primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention approaches into all initiatives, programs, and projects while evaluating and adjusting services by including survivors' input and evidence-based best practices
- **Justice System** will increase offender accountability through evidence-based prosecution strategies and implementation of on-going training for all professionals
- **Communities** will acknowledge the complexities of trauma and healing, and develop creative solutions to foster violence free environments

SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL MODEL



Individual

The first level identifies biological and personal history factors that influence our thoughts and actions. Some of these factors are age, education, income, substance use, or history of abuse.



Interpersonal Relationships

The second level examines interpersonal relationships which may influence one's thoughts and actions. A person's closest social CIRCLE-peers, partners, and family members-influences their behavior and contributes to their range of experience.



Organizational

The third level investigates the climate, processes, and policies within our victim service organizations to unearth the environment in which we support our clients and our co-workers. Do we portray an institutionalized setting or a hospitable, warm atmosphere? Do we serve clients or guests? Do we only count numbers?



Community

The fourth level explores the settings, such as schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods, in which social relationships occur and seeks to identify the characteristics of these settings. How do we reduce social isolation? How do we improve economic and housing opportunities in neighborhoods?



Societal/Public Policy

The fifth level allows us to look at the broad societal factors which help create a climate in which violence is encouraged or inhibited. These factors include social and cultural norms that support violence as an acceptable way to resolve conflicts. Other large societal factors include the health, economic, educational, and social policies which help to maintain economic or social inequalities between groups in society.



At the request of the OCADVSA and the OAG-VSU, and after consultation with the NAAV, Integrated Concepts (ICI) entered into a Professional Services Agreement with OCADVSA to complete the 2017 Threshold of Transformation: Strategic Plan for the State of Oklahoma Strategic Vision for Victim Safety Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan. ICI, as neutral convener and author, provided the services described in the Timeline and Milestone section of this report.

Integrated Concepts professionals designed a thorough needs assessment process and utilized the data obtained to guide stakeholders through a comprehensive strategic planning process which culminated in this plan which is constructed to guide on-going victim services development as Oklahoma leadership explores ways to promote community wellness through advancing safety, security, and stability for all residents.

WHY INTEGRATED CONCEPTS?

The impetus for creation of Integrated Concepts, Inc. (ICI) was the pervasive need for improved communication and collaboration between not-for-profits, educational institutions, governmental agencies, and business entities. All members of the ICI team strive to continually build and maintain professional knowledge with each staff member being knowledgeable in management, evaluation and compliance, organizational systems and development, group development, psychology, and conflict resolution. Each team member is well versed in the dynamics of change and learning/thinking theories. To meet the ever-changing needs of our clients, the ICI team is proficient in a range of facilitation methods and understands problem solving and decision-making models. A thorough understanding of a variety of group methods and techniques and the consequences of misuse of group methods aid ICI in guiding collaborations through complex issues and result in successful projects.

THE ICI APPROACH

When we examine issues, which can seem marred with insurmountable problems, we often become overwhelmed by what can seem a monumental undertaking. Throughout our professional and personal journeys, the Integrated Concepts team has come to realize before we can positively change the Oklahoma policies impacting victim services, before we can positively impact our communities, before we can be valuable members of our organization, before we can become a beneficial presence in all of our interpersonal relationships, we must know who we are and why we are here. . . at this place. . . at this time.

Throughout this process, we have employed the socio-economic/socio-ecological models to demonstrate the complex interplay between individual, interpersonal, organizational, community, and public policy factors in effectuating change. The model helps us understand the multifaceted and interactive effects of personal and environmental factors which impact our behaviors. We encourage all participants in the Vision for Victim Safety to examine how our individual thoughts and actions impact our interpersonal relationships which in turn influence the organizations in which we work and the communities in which we live. Our thoughts and actions affect each of our spheres of influence which ultimately lead to public policy: the policy we have now and the policy we wish to establish.

As members of the victim services system, our individual job is to identify how our personal behavior reveals itself within our organizations and determine which behaviors are beneficial and which are detrimental to the safety, security, and stability of those we serve. How can we leverage our personal, interpersonal, and organizational strengths to improve the safety, security, and stability of our communities and move public policy forward to systemically strengthen the victim services system? By focusing internally, we are less likely to blame others for the systemic failures, less likely to become overwhelmed by the perception of undertaking a monumental task, and we are more likely to sustain prevention efforts over time.

TIMELINE & MILESTONES

- PHASE ONE: Initial data gathering and planning sessions
- PHASE TWO: HIPAA-compliant survey creation, distribution, results, and feedback
- PHASE THREE: ‘Individual’ interviews, results, and feedback
- PHASE FOUR: Draft needs assessment, five-year strategic plan (including High Level Implementation Plan), and follow-up meetings
- PHASE FIVE: Finalize and submit plan and secure approval of plan
- PHASE SIX: Implementation of statewide five-year strategic plan
Culmination of these efforts have resulted in this strategic plan which includes recommendations and high-level project plans for each recommendation. The advisors and authors intend to begin executing the plan in 2018 and continuing with assessment, capacity building, planning, implementation, and evaluation of the recommended action steps throughout the five-year period, i.e. 2018-2023. All activities will be executed in an environment of respect, cultural responsiveness, and with a focus on sustainability.

January through March 2017

Initial Meetings Held with the Advisors, Theme of Project Determined, and Project Plan Created

February through November 2017

Advisors Meetings: ICI professionals facilitated meetings with the advisors and attended OCADVSA and VOCA Board Meetings. ICI professionals sought recommendations from the OCADVSA, OAG, NAAV, and the DAC for potential interviewees. Interviewee names and comments were kept confidential.

March through Mid-May 2017

Surveys Provided via HIPAA-Compliant Survey Monkey for Stakeholders Throughout Oklahoma, i.e. Partners for Change Conference Collaborative Agencies, Law Enforcement, Victims/Survivors, etc. ICI professionals conducted an aggregated data analysis and reported the initial findings during a breakout session at the 2017 Partners for Change Conference and have included findings from the survey within this report.

March through August 2017

One-on-One Interviews with Key Stakeholders Identified by Project Partners: ICI professionals conducted in excess of forty (40) interviews.

Mid-May through June 2017

Facilitation of five (5) three-hour Focus Groups: Victims/Survivors; State-Certified Service Providers; Tribal Service Providers; Partners for Change Conference Collaborative Agency Representatives; and Members of Coordinated Community and/or Sexual Assault Response Teams.

July through September 2017

ICI professionals analyzed this data and provided an aggregated summary during a breakout session at the 2017 Partners for Change Conference and have included findings from the focus group within this report.

Follow-up Surveys: ICI professionals distributed via HIPAA-Compliant Survey Monkey for Tribal Court Judges with aggregated data findings included within this report.

Follow-up: ICI professionals conducted follow-up phone interviews with various stakeholders and engaged in numerous e-mail exchanges to confirm and/or update data as necessary.

Culmination of these efforts has resulted in this strategic plan which includes recommendations and high-level project plans for each recommendation. The advisors and authors intend to begin executing the plan in 2018 and continuing with assessment, capacity building, planning, implementation, and evaluation of the recommended action steps throughout the five-year period, i.e. 2018-2023. All activities will be executed in an environment of respect, cultural responsiveness, and with a focus on sustainability.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report is organized in 11 major sections, as follows:

1. Executive Summary
2. Community Description, major topics reviewed include:
 - Demographics and economic data of Oklahoma
 - Crime statistics and data from the Fatality Review Board
 - Systems of governance including federal, state, tribal structures, county and municipal government structures
 - Overview of the cultural of Oklahoma with attention to relationships with native American and non-white populations
3. Current Victim Service Programs, including:
 - Current federal, tribal and statewide programs
 - Programs such as family justice centers, SANE, DAC Victims programs
4. Needs Assessment Methodology and Findings. Description of data gathering for this plan including:
 - Survey methodology and findings
 - Focus group methodology and findings
 - OAG-VSU protective order project findings
5. Attempts to Address Challenges Within the Victim Service System
6. Problem Statement
7. Vision, Promise, and Guiding Principles
8. Oklahoma Victim Service System Recommendations
9. Sustainability
10. Conclusion and Gratitude
11. Resources and Appendix

GUIDE TO ACRONYMS

Throughout the report, abbreviations are used to designate agencies, projects and grants. Here is quick list to use as a reference:

ABA	American Bar Association
BIP	Batterer Intervention Programs
CALCASA	California Coalition Against Sexual Assault
CCRT	Coordinated Community Response Team
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CDSVRP	Certified Domestic and Sexual Violence Response Professional
CIRCLE	Coordinated Indigenous Resource Center for Legal Empowerment

CLEET	Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training
CSDQE	Cultural Sensitivity, Diversity and Quality Evaluation Team
DAC	District Attorneys Council
DHS	Department of Human Services
DOC-VSU	Department of Corrections Victim Services Unit
DVIS	Domestic Violence Intervention Service
DVL-S	Domestic Violence Lethality-Screening
DVNE	Domestic Violence Nurse Examiner
DVSA	Domestic Violence Sexual Assault
FVPSA	Family Violence Prevention and Services Act
ICI	Integrated Concepts, Inc.
ICJR	Improving Criminal Justice Responses to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence and Stalking Grant
JAG	Justice Assistance Grant
LASO	Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma
NAAV	Native Alliance Against Violence
NCAI	National Congress of American Indians
NCHIP	National Criminal History Improvement Program
NCVLI	National Crime Victim Law Institute
NIP	Neutral Investigation and Prosecution Task Force
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
OAG-VSU	Office of the Attorney General-Victim Services Unit
OBA	Oklahoma Bar Association
OCADVSA	Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
OCCRT	Oklahoma Coordinated Community Response Team
ODAPCA	Oklahoma Drug and Alcohol Professional Counselors
ODMHSAS	Oklahoma Department of Mental Health Substance Abuse Services
OKAMFT	Oklahoma Association for Marriage and Family Therapy
OKDHS	Oklahoma Department of Human Services
OPA	Oklahoma Psychological Association
OPLC	Oklahoma Prevention Leadership Committee
OSBLSW	Oklahoma State Board of Licensed Social Workers
OVC	U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime
OVC-TTAC	U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center

OVW	U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women
PHIO	Public Health Institute of Oklahoma
PSN	Project Safe Neighborhoods
RPE	Rape Prevention and Education
RSAT	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant
SANE	Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners
SART	Sexual Assault Response Team
SASP	Sexual Assault Services Programs
TLOA	Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010
TSA	Tribal Service Area
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act
VAWA Amendments	Violence Against Women Act Amendment 2013
VCA	Victim's Compensation and Assistance
VINE	Victim Information and Notification Everyday
VOCA	Victims of Crime Act
VPO	Victim Protective Order

PLAN INVOLVES EVERYONE

To implement this plan and address the recommendations, it is the intent of the advisors and authors, that each stakeholder within the geographic boundaries of the State of Oklahoma will reach out to his or her individual spheres of influence in the manner which best suits the situation. For example, the advisors will recruit collaborative partners who are necessary to fully implement the Threshold of Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety using written materials, meetings, one-on-one interactions, telephone, and/or emails dependent on the collaborative partners' preferred method of communication.

READ ON . . .

The members of the victim service system have established a mission for Oklahoma Victim Service that by the year 2023 we will provide an atmosphere of safety, security, and stability through working together to,

- interrupt the cycle of interpersonal violence;
- provide long-term support for victims and their children to heal from trauma;
- hold offenders accountable;
- act as catalysts to create a state and culture free from violence;
- empower survivors to thrive.

Read on for a thorough assessment of the current system and how we may move to achieving this mission.



“Turn Your Wounds into Wisdom.”
- Oprah Winfrey

Executive Summary

The truth which has been revealed is, should these situations persist, the vision for an Oklahoma free from violence, where safety, security, and stability are realized for all may be difficult to achieve. Many members of the victim service system recognize the immediate need to formulate and implement a comprehensive Vision for Victim Safety Strategic Plan to provide safety, security, and stability for ALL victims within our geographic boundaries. And now is the time!

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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THE ADVISORS

The task undertaken was to develop an accurate state plan reflective of the State of Oklahoma's current strategy for the provision of interpersonal violence services within the geographical boundaries of the state.

The plan was developed through a joint process which included information from other federal funding sources in collaboration with the:

Native Alliance Against Violence (NAAV)

Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (OCADVSA)

State of Oklahoma Office of Attorney General Victim Service Unit (OAG-VSU)

At the request of the OCADVSA and the OAG-VSU, and after consultation with the NAAV, OCADVSA entered into a Professional Services Agreement with Integrated Concepts (ICI) to complete the 2017 Threshold of Transformation: Strategic Plan for the State of Oklahoma Strategic Vision for Victim Safety Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan. ICI, as neutral convener and author, provided the services described herein.

This publication, which includes recommendations and high-level project plans for each recommendation, is a result of an extensive, inclusive, victim-centered process.

FULL LEGAL DISCLAIMER This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by agencies of the United States Government, numerous Tribal Nations, and the State of Oklahoma, Neither the United States Government, any Tribal Nation, the State of Oklahoma nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors or their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or any third party's use or the results of such use of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government, any Tribal Nation, the State of Oklahoma, or any agency thereof or their contractors or subcontractors. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government, any Tribal Nation, the State of Oklahoma or any agency thereof.

PROJECT GOALS AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

This project was undertaken to devise a plan to meet the following goal and desired outcomes:

By 2023, all professionals and volunteers who touch the lives of individuals moving from victim to survivor will better understand the impact of interpersonal violence, as well as oppression, equity, and respect issues, among and between all residents and will adequately address the needs of all currently underserved populations. Victim Services within the geographic boundaries of the State of Oklahoma will be effective within and across all jurisdictional boundaries: federal, tribal, state, and municipalities

Implementation of the strategic plan recommendations and accomplishment of the goals and objectives lead to actualization of the desired outcomes:

- Safety, Security, and Stability of Victims/Survivors and the Victim Service System including ALL Underserved Populations within the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma.
- Victims of IPV within the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma will be:
 - protected from danger, risk, or injury, i.e. experience safety,
 - free from danger or threat, i.e. experience security, and,
 - firmly fixed in a state of wellness and unlikely to return to unhealthy states of being, i.e. experience stability.
- The Oklahoma Victim Service System will encourage and support victim-centered, culturally appropriate, prevention and on-going community services based upon evidence-based best practices.

MODELS AND BEST PRACTICES CONSULTED

The recommendations and plan presented in this report relied heavily on the following research and models:

- Center for Disease Control’s Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices
- Praxis International’s Blueprint for Safety
- Office for Victims of Crime’s Achieving Excellence: Model Standards for Serving Victims & Survivors of Crime
- North Carolina’s Enhancing Local Collaboration in the Criminal Justice Response to Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault: A Coordinated Community Response/Sexual Assault Response Team Development Toolkit
- Wisconsin’s Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Coordinated Community Response Toolkit 2nd Edition, 2016

COMMUNITY AND EXISTING RESEARCH REVIEW AND FINDINGS

Oklahoma Victim Services System has been planted in the soil of 38 tribal nations, 77 state counties, and 590 municipalities which creates a primarily rural, complex, jurisdictional “checkerboard.” Although Oklahoma has incredible people and incredible potential, across many national measurements our state is not performing at a level each Oklahoman deserves.

The community review conducted for this plan includes a review of the standing of Oklahoma across many metrics including:

- health of the population
- substance abuse
- business climate and competitiveness
- government and fiscal stability
- quality of life
- workforce talent and development
- innovation and growth
- crime statistics
- domestic violence statistics
- victim protective orders
- utilization of victim hotlines

In addition, the review examined the structure and history of federal, tribal, state, community and municipal governments, and Oklahoma’s quality of life impacting interpersonal violence victim services.

The Oklahoma victim services system is mired in dichotomies which have historically been viewed as extreme opposites: “Cowboys and Indians;” “Lawmen and Outlaws;” “Blacks and Whites;” “Sinners and Saints” and “Affluent and White Trash.” The complicated, largely still unspoken history of our state offers many challenges and untold opportunities to capitalize on the rich diversity, strength, and perseverance evidenced by many amazing Oklahomans – past and present.

“SEEDS TO TRANSFORM”

- The following populations are underserved: American Indian/Alaska Native, African American, Asian, Hispanic, Native Hawaiian, North African, Middle Eastern, rural victims, immigrants, victims presenting with disabilities, victims presenting as LGBTQ+, and male victims.
- The victims who survive the violence perpetrated by their abusers rarely see their cases prosecuted due to jurisdictional disputes and/or reluctance to utilize evidence-based prosecution techniques or to remove firearms from the perpetrator.
- Oklahoma has the 13th highest poverty rate in the nation.
- Oklahoma incarcerates more women than any other state, and we have the 2nd highest overall incarceration rate in the nation.
- One out of three Native American women and two out of three Alaska Native women will be raped in their lifetimes.
- One in four Native American and Alaska Native young people suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) because they are so routinely exposed to violence. This is the same PTSD rate as returning U.S. combat veterans from Afghanistan and Iraq.
- In 2015 alone, in Oklahoma 111 people lost their lives related to domestic violence. Of the 111 people who died, 94 were identified as domestic violence homicide victims, and 17 were identified as homicide perpetrators who died as a result of suicide, law enforcement intervention, or bystander intervention.

Often, survivors of domestic violence do not seek help at all. The following barriers to service experienced by Native American victims have been identified through this assessment and through the work of the District Attorneys Council. Many of these challenges apply to all underserved populations:

WORKFORCE CHALLENGES

- Limited, educated workforce within victim services which in conjunction with lack of funding to provide adequate program staffing, leads to high turnover rates and poor continuity of care for the victim.
- Few employment opportunities for victims which pay a living wage, especially if the victim has children.
- Most childcare facilities close at 6 PM or earlier which makes finding a job difficult for victims with children.

TRANSPORTATION

- As most of Oklahoma is very rural with many areas extremely isolated, supporting victims may require several days of transporting them to court, doctors' appointments, etc. Even though advocates are often working in excess of 40 hours per week and often covering numerous counties just to serve one victim and because grant funding is often based upon the number of victims served, programs find it difficult to justify grant funds when consideration for funding is based on a "numbers served" analysis.
- The majority of Oklahoma has no transit service, if service is available, it often caters to employees, elderly, or persons with disabilities.
- Native Americans are nearly twice as likely as Whites to have no vehicle (8.5 percent) and African Americans are over three times as likely to be without a car (14.1 percent). Consequently, more African-Americans in Oklahoma report walking or using public transportation to get to work (5.2 percent), followed by Hispanics/ Latinos (2.9 percent), American Indians (2.3 percent), and Whites (2.0 percent). [See CLOSING THE OPPORTUNITY GAP: BUILDING EQUITY IN OKLAHOMA retrieved on 15 Nov 2017 from <https://okpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Closing-the-Opportunity-Gap.pdf?x43134>]

ISOLATION

- Many victims who are isolated, don't want to leave the area where they may have some family support.
- Few Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners are available in rural areas.

OUTREACH

- Although many tribal and non-tribal programs serve both tribal members and non-tribal members, many individuals within the community do not realize this even though programs engage in extensive outreach.
- Outreach takes a lot of time due to the large rural area covered.

HOUSING

- Victims may be on a waiting list for two years or longer to receive affordable housing.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Still the "good ole boy" system.
- Dual arrests are often made.
- Jurisdictional disputes.
- Delayed response times due to vastness of area served by tribal law enforcement.
- Victim distrust of law enforcement and judicial system.
- Lack of enforcement for protective order violations.

“Seeds” to Nurture

Peacefulness
Love
Healthiness
Joy
Forgiveness
Compassion
Happiness
Ease
Freedom
Stability
Wisdom
Hope
Understanding
Enlightenment

“Seeds” to Transform

Arrogance
Hostility
Difficulties
Discrimination
Anxiety
Ignorance
Suffering
Fear
Sorrow
Sadness
Anger
Craving
Delusion
Unhappiness



“SEEDS TO NURTURE” - EXISTING PROGRAMS AND RESEARCH

The following actions and programs show promise for providing greater safety, security, and stability for victims of crime throughout Oklahoma and should be nurtured:

- OAG’s Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault advisory board has amended the Oklahoma Administrative Code to state all certified programs shall assess the risk and needs of the children accompanying primary victims, and provide children’s services to address the impact of violence and trauma in their lives.
- The OCADVSA has adopted new corporate bylaws which have expanded its membership and strengthened the governance structure.
- The NAAV has implemented the Coordinated Indigenous Resource Center for Legal Empowerment (CIRCLE) Project which serves and supports Oklahoma Tribal Victim Advocates with advocacy support through a Victim Advocate Liaison. The CIRCLE Project also serves survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking by providing comprehensive, high quality, culturally-competent and effective legal representation throughout Oklahoma.
- The Oklahoma crime victims’ compensation assistance policy which includes tribal cultural services was an innovation which has now become a best practice across the nation. The District Attorneys Council developed and submitted the 2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan which contains promising advances for the victim services system.
- The Retired Senior Volunteer Program of Tulsa oversees the successful Tulsa County Family Safety Court Watch volunteer program. Court Watch uses volunteers to observe cases in the the courts related to family safety and protective orders. Their aggregated observations and results are used by several community partners to improve victim safety.
- The DAC training division provides training to many coordinated community response teams (CCRT) and sexual assault response teams (SART) which consist of prosecutors, law enforcement, court personnel, victim service providers, first responders, medical personnel, and batterers intervention providers. These teams have been successful in addressing changes within the criminal justice system and the communities in which they serve.

HERE’S A LIST OF THE MOST POPULAR POSITIVE WORDS THE GROUPS SHARED WITH US:

LIFE SAVING/AFFIRMING
EVOLVING
CARING
COMPASSIONATE
HELPFUL
KNOWLEDGEABLE

DEDICATED
EMPOWERING
COMMITTED
GROWING
PASSIONATE

METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

Data and findings are included in the current analysis from the following resources:

- **Oklahoma City Family Justice Center Strategic Planning Report** prepared by the Family Justice Center Alliance (a program of Alliance for HOPE International), January 2016 – input received from over 120 Planning Team participants representing tribal and non-tribal survivors, providers, educators, faith-based community members, law enforcement, prosecutors, judiciary, and other members of the justice system
- **Protective Order Process Survey**, 2015 – 303 respondents provided 13,468 pieces of data
- **Sexual Assault Survivor Focus Groups**, 2013 – 50 participants
- **Oklahoma District Attorneys Council, Office for Victims of Crime – Victim Compensation**
- **Formula Grant Program, Annual Performance Measures Report**, October 1, 2015-September 30, 2016
- **Oklahoma Justice Reform Task Force: Victim/Survivor/Advocate Roundtables Summary Report and Priorities**, December 2016.

In addition to utilizing existing resources, the needs assessment included data gathering instruments and processes. New data was gathered using the following instruments and methods:

- **Statewide Threshold of Transformation Survey** - 586 Respondents Provided 34,291 Pieces of Data
- **Oklahoma Statewide Strategic Planning Key Stakeholder Survey** - Three Tribal Justice Respondents Provided 65 Pieces of Data
- **One-on-One and Small Group Interviews** - 41 Participants Provided 1,146 Pieces of Data
- **Focus Groups** - Five Sessions included 28 Participants, Provided 140 Pieces of Data, 296 Seeds, and over 100 Descriptors
- **Partners for Change Data Gathering** - 40+ Participants Provided 188 Pieces of Data, Approximately 100 Seeds, and 188 Descriptors

For trending and analysis purposes, the survey respondents were categorized into four primary groupings based on their self-reported alignment with various categories

- **Victim** - Survivor or victim of interpersonal violence, and family member of victim/survivor of IPV
- **Provider** - IPV service provider, first responder, SANE, victim advocate with district attorney's office, volunteer involved with IPV service provider
- **Justice** - Member of judiciary, district attorney/ assistant district attorney, government (federal, tribal, state, county, city), law enforcement, attorney (not DA/ADA), volunteer involved in justice system
- **Other** - Business, educator, faith-based leader, media, medical professional, non-profits (not including IPV services), other community member

Observations of beliefs and attitudes discovered through focus groups and the written assessments which were either common to the groups or indicated as strongly held beliefs are summarized below. The detailed descriptions of the findings are in the section entitled “Key Needs Assessment: Methodology and Findings.”

ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

The assessments found the following beliefs, attitudes and practices of providers, enforcers and victims:

- 100% of domestic violence service providers report consistent court systems will improve perpetrator accountability.
- 93% of domestic violence service providers report domestic violence cases are not handled in a timely matter.
- 93% of domestic violence service providers report Coordinated Community Response Teams improve victim safety.
- 25% of non-victim respondents reported a lack of understanding about the dynamics of interpersonal violence.
- One agency reported having a policy regarding mandatory training requirements.
- Agencies continue to struggle for financial support; it is imperative funds are allocated correctly.
- 41% of law enforcement officers have experienced jurisdictional challenges in responding to domestic violence and sexual assault cases
- Law enforcement reports that in 77% of calls they deemed to be domestic violence related, an advocate was not dispatched to the scene to support the victim.
- 84% of all respondents believe local politics affect the granting of protective orders.
- Domestic violence victims reported lowest satisfaction rates based on their experiences with law enforcement, judge and court personnel.
- Domestic violence victims were asked to indicate issues and problems encountered with the court system. Lack of empathy and the feeling they were not believed were the most reported issues.
- Providers supplied a list of victims they were unable to serve. This included victims with hearing impairment, victims with disabilities, limited English proficiency, rural resident victims, LGBTQ victims, male victims, Asian victims, Hispanic victims. Only one agency reported having a specific policy on how to provide services to the underserved.
- 52% of victims reported no criminal charges nor contempt of court charges were filed for violations of protective orders.
- In cases in which district attorneys filed criminal charges, 61% of the victims reported they were never contacted by the district attorneys' office.

FOCUS GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW FINDINGS

Focus group participants and interviewees include providers, victims, law enforcement, and members of the judiciary. The following is a summary of the recurring comments received:

- Change is needed. The strategic plan needs to affect real positive change. It should not just be lip service.
- Leadership needs to be strong and make the hard decisions and changes.
- Numbers served should not be the primary basis for evaluating agencies. Victims are people; not numbers to be counted as “yours, mine, or theirs” for each provider.

- Additional training is needed, especially for law enforcement and especially for members of the judiciary, which should be continuous throughout the career and always be grounded in current best-practices.
- Law enforcement should be held accountable for failure to determine predominate aggressor.
- People are frustrated with local politics and the good 'ol boy system.
- Lethality screening is a positive.
- Jurisdictional issues are a problem and the system favors perpetrators.
- Cultural differences are challenging – not many tribal people seek help.
- Some general criticism of advocates – need more training; staff and volunteers are not knowledgeable of all the issues of victims (i.e. mental health and substance use disorder)
- Constant criticism surrounds the ways in which DHS is involved in cases which involve IPV
- Shelters need help in understanding rules and how best to serve victims.
- Male victims need shelters.
- The legal system must better address those who engage in victim-blaming and force victims to participate in the prosecution of the offender.
- All victims need to receive respect and services.

THE PLAN SHOULD ADDRESS ...

Analysis of all findings highlights the following challenges to effectively provide safety, stability and security for victims:

- Outreach and services should be enhanced for each underserved population with an emphasis on American Indian and Rural Victims.
- Victims are not believed when reporting incidents of interpersonal violence.
- Victims are unable to receive support due to lack of awareness of available assistance and/or jurisdictional confusion and restrictions.
- Victims who do receive support report they are thrust into an environment dominated by “power and control”.

“WE NEED TO BE ABLE TO PROMISE JUSTICE TO ALL VICTIMS.”

— SERVICE PROVIDER

RECOMMENDATIONS

The plan is designed to actively involve community-based organizations and governmental agencies (tribal and state), whose primary purpose is to provide culturally appropriate services to underserved populations. These organizations and agencies will be present and engaged at all stages of the planning and implementation process.

Based on these observations and findings, seven key recommendations of this study are:

RECOMMENDATION 1 - GOVERNANCE

Establish Vision For Victim Safety Strategic Planning And Implementation Leadership Team To Support Governance Grounded In Cultural Sensitivity, Diversity, And Sustainability Guided By A Neutral Convener

- Appoint Implementation Project Director (Neutral Convener)
- Establish a Cultural Sensitivity, Diversity and Quality Evaluation Team (CSDQE)
- Review program standards, competency standards and ethical standards focusing on scope, coordination, direct services, confidentiality/technology, and administration/evaluation

RECOMMENDATION 2 – BRANDING AND MARKETING

Implementation Leadership Team, comprised of the Project Director and Cultural Sensitivity, Diversity, Quality, and Evaluation (CSDQE) Team, will engage in Branding/Marketing the Oklahoma Victim Service System.

- Develop a statewide branding and marketing plan for awareness of issues and services available.
- Project Director and CSDQE team will hire a professional marketing firm.
- Marketing firm will identify target markets and develop appropriate messages.
- Marketing firm will provide training to service providers on the power of words and images.

RECOMMENDATION 3 – COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE TEAM

Convene an Oklahoma Coordinated Community Response Team (OCCRT) to establish methods and procedures to empower local teams to improve victim safety, stability and sustainability.

- Composed of high-level decision makers for statewide and tribal victim service system providers which mirror the composition of local Coordinated Community Response Teams, including law enforcement, judiciary, Department of Human Services, and Indian Child Welfare leadership
- OCCRT team will review existing best-practices models
- Identify barriers to service and potential system or environmental changes
- Coordinate with other organizations, develop policy positions and recommendations on local and state policy changes

RECOMMENDATION 4 – UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

Implementation Leadership Team will Engage And Convene Advocacy Organizations Who Currently Serve Populations Identified As Underserved Within The Victim Service System

- Assess ways of increasing communities’ capacity to provide culturally specific resources and support for victims of IPV and their families
- Assess ways of working with tribal, state, and local governments and social service agencies to develop and enhance effective strategies to provide culturally specific services to victims of IPV
- Assess ways of strengthening criminal justice interventions, by providing training for law enforcement, prosecution, courts, probation, and correctional facilities on culturally specific responses to IPV
- Examine the dynamics of culture and its impact on victimization and healing

RECOMMENDATION 5 - CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE

Implementation Leadership Team will Cultivate a Victim-Centered, Evidence-based, Trauma-informed, Culturally-appropriate, Best-practice Criminal Justice Response to address these objectives:

5.1 Victims/Survivors will seek support when safe to do so

- Research alternate certification methodologies to allow single-service organizations to meet the level of service required for certification without requiring them to provide all services for victims
- Research expansion of SANE compensation legislation to include DVNE
- Research and advocate for laws to protect children from abusive parents following divorce
- Review certification process to allow certification for service providers who have “specialized” services
- Research best practices to eliminate or reduce the burdens of “failure to protect” in IPV cases to limit revictimization
- Expand databases and provide accessibility to service providers via secured website including shelters

5.2 Service Providers will provide crisis intervention services which promote victim autonomy and are shaped to individual needs

- Research new methods for providing holistic services during crisis intervention
- Identify community partners who may be able to support safe housing for victims who cannot find safe shelter
- Follow CDC’s methodology to oversee the potential expansion of healthcare professionals being imbedded in shelters and with providers
- Collaborate with mental healthcare educators to provide training for all victim service providers in addressing mental health and substance use disorders
- Ensure services and shelters are in every county

5.3 Justice System protocol will value, affirm, recognize, and support the immediate needs of the victim from the initial 911 call through law enforcement intervention and the protective order process

- Research, evaluate, and select methodology to improve service in PO court
- Enrich law enforcement training
- Establish a statewide Neutral Investigation and Prosecution Task Force (NIP) for use on an ad hoc basis within the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma.
- Develop statewide defendant/perpetrator tracking system for use in court and service provider arenas including Protective Order information and Interstate Identification Index background checks to improve perpetrator accountability and improve victim safety
- Establish statewide ad hoc Court Watch Team to increase systemic accountability
- Develop a plan to support victims through the justice system and establish legal proceedings navigators to support victims during justice system encounters and interactions
- Establish a collaboration between these efforts and tribal, state, and local bar associations to specifically address judicial and legal needs for professionals involved in adjudication of or representation in DV, SA, Stalking, and Human Trafficking cases, including:
 - development of a bench book
 - jurisdictional challenges
 - expert testimony by advocates
 - appropriate bonds in DV case
 - lethality assessment
 - evidence-based prosecution victim-witness intimidation
 - enforcement of firearm relinquishment laws
 - overall training needs
- Modify the protective order process including improving “service”, reducing traumatization of victims, and improved safety for victims before, during, and after hearings

5.4 Communities will recognize the signs of IPV and know where to seek support

- Assess ways to:
 - teach safe and healthy relationship skills
 - engage influential adults and peers
 - disrupt the developmental pathways toward partner violence
 - create protective environments
 - strengthen economic supports for families
 - support survivors to increase safety and lessen harms

RECOMMENDATION 6 - BEST-PRACTICE PROGRAM SERVICES

Implementation Leadership Team will Cultivate Victim-centered, Evidence-based, Trauma-informed, Culturally-appropriate, Best-practice Program Services to address these objectives:

6.1 Victims/Survivors will choose their life's direction and utilize a multifaceted treatment approach that meets the needs of their whole person and the needs of their children

6.2 Service Providers will provide creative, culturally relevant service approaches which respect diversity, promote inclusion, support healing, and foster empowerment for victims and their children/agencies

- Review OVC's Model Standards, Program Standards, Competency Standards and Ethical Standards for Serving Victims & Survivors of Crime:
 - Determine which should be in place in Oklahoma
 - Identify knowledge and skills for professional competence in the crime victims field and ways to encourage training and educational programs to incorporate the competencies in their curricula
- Require all program staff to abide by a code of ethics to ensure laws, regulations, mandatory reporting, and other funder requirements are met or exceeded

6.3 Justice System will provide appropriate representation and clarification of how to navigate the quagmire of legal proceedings which follow an incident of IPV

- Review dynamics of interpersonal violence curricula currently available through Oklahoma law schools and provide recommendations for updates if needed
- Provide family law mediators with CDSVRP training to increase safety during mediation sessions
- Develop an annual calendar of Supreme Court approved judicial training including IPV dynamics for judges; and annual calendar of legal education opportunities for members of the bar practicing family and criminal law.

6.4 Communities will provide opportunities for victim/survivors and their children, a place to belong after crisis intervention services are no longer necessary, and support their right to choose their life's direction

- Develop time, treasure, and talent infographic for agencies to utilize during relationship and collaboration building tasks in their communities
- Encourage service providers to partner with other local non-profits to increase types of services (i.e. youth development for "child care", outdoor programs, the arts, etc.)
- Increase prevention and healthy relationship curricula incorporation into public, private, and home-schooling environments

RECOMMENDATION 7 - PREVENTION EFFORTS ACROSS NUMEROUS COMMUNITY SECTORS

Implementation Leadership Team will Cultivate Victim-centered, Evidence-based, Trauma-informed, Culturally-appropriate, Best-practice Prevention Efforts Across Numerous Community Sectors

7.1 Victims/Survivors will consider sharing their experiences within the Victim Service system by participating in on-going evaluation and adjustment of victim services

- Develop evaluation methods to gather victim/survivor feedback
- Develop statewide "AAA Rating"-style evaluation for all service providers based on outcomes and evaluations

7.2 Service Providers will integrate primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention approaches into all initiatives, programs, and projects while evaluating and adjusting services by including survivors input and evidence-based best practices

- Encourage cross-agency/statewide projects and grants
- Develop a communication plan which fosters open multi-disciplinary communication across agencies
- Establish evidence-based, best-practice technical assistance policies, procedures, and protocols to enhance and streamline assistance to member organizations

7.3 Justice System will increase offender accountability through evidence-based prosecution strategies and implementation of on-going training for all professionals

- Give Victims' Rights "Teeth"
- Review of Victim Compensation Laws and criteria for victims to qualify to receive Victim's Compensation
- Address the disparity of misdemeanor level crimes for human violence as opposed to pet/animal violence which are classified as felony level crimes
- Research options to allow tribal BIP programs to be certified
- Collaborate with appropriate organizations to acquire funding and support the expansion of Department of Corrections Victim Assistance into Family Safety Centers and service provider offices

7.4 Communities will acknowledge the complexities of trauma and healing, and develop creative solutions to foster violence free environments

- Encourage agencies providing services and support to victims of DV, SA, Stalking, and Human Trafficking to engage with community partners and state agencies who have recognized IPV as a health issue within their missions
- Establish working relationships with Indian Health Services, Public Health Institute of Oklahoma, County Health Improvement Organizations, Oklahoma Turning Point Council, and Oklahoma Association for Mental Health
- Increase prevention and healthy relationship curricula incorporation into public, private, and home-schooling environments

IMPLEMENTATION TEAMS INTEGRAL TO RECOMMENDATIONS

LEADERSHIP TEAM - VISION FOR VICTIM SAFETY

- Engage and Convene Advocacy Organizations Who Currently Serve Populations Identified As Underserved Within The Victim Service System
- Communicate closely with agencies across the state, review documentation, existing models, assessments to develop new/suggested legislation, regulations, or modifications to existing policies, practices and procedures to address:
 - Criminal Justice Response
 - Best-practice Program Services
 - Prevention Efforts Across Numerous Community
- Appoint Implementation Project Director (Neutral Convener) (member of leadership team)
- Appoint an Oklahoma Coordinated Community Response Team (CCRT)
- Establish a statewide Neutral Investigation and Prosecution Task Force (NIP)

PROJECT DIRECTOR

- Serve as a member of the Leadership Team
- Establish a Cultural Sensitivity, Diversity and Quality Evaluation Team (CSDQE)

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY, DIVERSITY AND QUALITY EVALUATION TEAM (CSDQE)

- Team members are members of the leadership team
- Comprised of diverse individuals who desire to effectuate positive system change
- Will provide a blend of approaches, resources, documents, and evaluation criteria to promote consistent and unified victim-centered, trauma-informed standards for all services and promote hospitality model conditions within all shelters across the state
- Responsible for supporting the implementation of collaborations with health professionals and organizations
- Oversee Branding/Marketing efforts including hiring a professional marketing firm
- Analyze evaluation of service providers' follow up with victims (anonymous)

OKLAHOMA COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE TEAM (OCCRT)

- The statewide CCRT will establish methods and procedures to empower local teams to improve victim safety, stability, and sustainability
- Hire coordinators for CCRT/DVRT/SART groups statewide

- Collaborate with DHS to evaluate the methods by which policies designed to protect children are enforced in domestic violence cases
- Implement process for sharing best-practices between partners, centralized training accessible in various ways
- Expand the number of Department of Corrections personnel to allow imbedding of victim services unit staff in family safety centers across Oklahoma
- Establish communication methods to share information regarding perpetrator movements and release to strengthen VINE messages and fill reporting gaps



NEUTRAL INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION TASK FORCE (NIP)

- For use on an ad hoc basis within the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma
- NIP may lend support in investigation to strengthen the likelihood of evidence-based prosecution
- NIP may be contacted by ANY law enforcement agency for consultation and expertise
- Explore collaboration opportunities between NIP and prosecutors with a focus on victim safety and perpetrator accountability

Each team will have broad representation. For example, the Oklahoma Coordinated Community Response Team (OCCRT), will include representatives of:

- tribal- and state-level leadership responsible for facilitation of VAWA, FVPSA, VOCA, and RPE programs
- representatives from state and tribal prosecutor's agencies
- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) nurses/medical personnel
- sexual assault/domestic violence advocates
- law enforcement
- faith-based leadership
- business owners
- educational professionals (higher education, public schools, private schools, home schooling organizations)

- homeless services leadership
- ethnic minority advocacy agencies
- immigration/trafficked advocacy agencies
- representatives from the disabilities, aging, and LGBTQ+ networks
- survivors of domestic violence

TIMELINE - 2018-2023

The Threshold of Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety Strategic Planning and Implementation will follow a Five Phase timeline to

- assess the "soil" in which the plan will be implemented;
- determine the capacity of the state to implement the recommendations;
- plan policies and practices needed to meet the recommended goals and objectives;
- implement the recommendations;
- monitor/evaluate the process along the way.


Each team will establish precise timelines to achieve their objectives.

The advisors intend to begin executing the plan in late 2018 and continuing throughout the five-year period addressed, i.e. 2019-2023. The advisors are committed to executing the proposed plan in an environment of respect, cultural responsiveness, and with a focus on sustainability.

Emphasis is placed on programming which utilizes federal, tribal, state and local funding to meet the needs of all victims of interpersonal violence in the state and to assure those programs undergo annual evaluation. On-going review and annual evaluations of the victim services system will provide relevant information on the needs of the specific communities and populations served.

Equipped with the information summarized in this publication, members of the victim services system must now take action:

- **stepping through the Threshold of Transformation;**
- **nurturing today's vision;**
- **reaping tomorrow's harvest of Safety, Security, and Stability for crime victims who reside within the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma.**

A mosaic sculpture of a woman, likely a deity or a personification of a concept, standing in front of a house and trees. The woman is depicted from the waist up, wearing a long, flowing robe. She holds a staff in her right hand, topped with a globe. Her left hand is positioned near her chest. The sculpture is made of small, colorful tiles. The background shows a house with a gabled roof and lush greenery.

“The greatness of a community
is most accurately measured by
the compassionate actions of its
members.”

- Coretta Scott King

Community Description

A subjective view on an objective scale portrays Oklahoma with many opportunities for growth. Oklahoma is often known as one of the lowest ranked states in the United States in lists where the desire is to be high and fairly highly ranked when the desire is to be low.

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION
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THE STATE OF THE STATE

Recognizing that interpersonal violence (IPV) is a factor in the social determinates of health, the needs assessment contains a snapshot of the state's health.

HEALTH

Contributing to our high mortality rates are behavioral risk factors that disproportionately overburden Oklahomans. Areas of concern include the following:



Oklahoma has the next to lowest rate of fruit consumption in the nation.



Oklahoma has the 44th lowest rate of vegetable consumption in the nation.



Oklahoma is the 44th least physically active state in the nation.

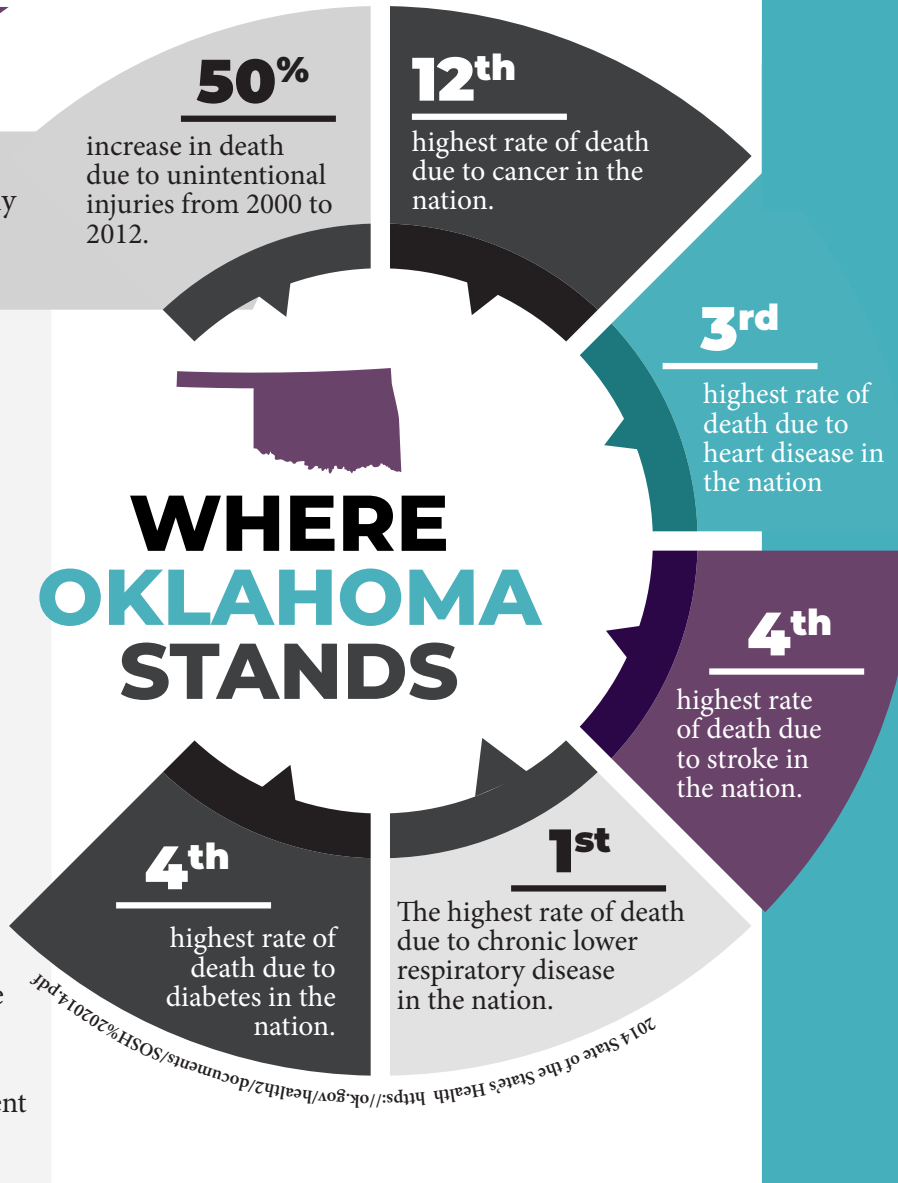


Oklahoma has the sixth highest rate of obesity in the nation.



Oklahoma's adult smoking rate in 2012, while better than the 26.1 percent in 2011, was 23.3 percent compared to 19.6 percent nationally.

WHERE OKLAHOMA STANDS



In addition to these health rankings, data must also be included regarding substance use disorders.

According to Intimate Partner Violence and Co-Occurring Substance Abuse/Addiction by Richard G. Soper, MD, JD, MS, FASAM, DABAM, Editor-in-Chief | October 6, 2014,

"Substance abuse has been found to co-occur in 40-60% of IPV incidents across various studies. Several lines of evidence suggest that substance use/abuse plays a facilitative role in IPV by precipitating or exacerbating violence. Some studies also suggest the benefit of interventions that focus on substance abuse/addiction in men who have histories of IPV."

<https://www.asam.org/resources/publications/magazine/read/article/2014/10/06/intimate-partner-violence-and-co-occurring-substance-abuse-addiction>

SUBSTANCE ABUSE DATA

- Opioids were involved in 33,091 deaths in 2015, and opioid overdoses have quadrupled since 1999 in the United States
- Oklahoma has the 18th Highest Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisoning Deaths involving Opioids
- Over the past decade, unintentional poisonings increased 370% primarily due to prescription drugs
- Adults aged 35-54 accounted for more than 50% of these deaths
- 81% of unintentional poisoning deaths involved at least one prescription drug
- Of the 81% of unintentional poisoning deaths, nearly 90% were related to prescription painkillers

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (<https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/statedeaths.html>)

2. 2014 State of the State's Health <https://ok.gov/health2/documents/SOSH%202014.pdf>

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

Despite incredible people and resources, Oklahoma ranks near the middle or bottom of many national ratings of education, economic, infrastructure, and health indicators. These ratings negatively affect our ability to attract new businesses to the state and provide the quality of life that Oklahomans deserve.

The State Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma Research Foundation has launched a three-year initiative to position Oklahoma for long-term success. OK2030 is a strategic vision and action plan to put Oklahoma at the top of national rankings by the year 2030. The initiative is informed by a strong statewide coalition of visionary leaders, job creators, local chambers, economic developers, and others dedicated to moving the state forward.

The following information is reported in the State Chamber of Oklahoma Research Foundation in the OK2030 strategic vision and action plan. The Vision for Victim Safety advisors intend to engage the OK2030 leadership team as part of the Oklahoma Coordinated Community Response Team activities.

BUSINESS CLIMATE & COMPETITIVENESS

The Tax Foundation rated Oklahoma's state business tax climate as the 31st best in the country

Oklahoma ranks 10th in the Cato Institute's regulatory policy category of their 2014 Freedom in the 50 States report

GOVERNMENT & FISCAL STABILITY

Oklahoma has the 16th highest proportion of full-time state government to state population

Oklahoma's average public school district enrollment is the 6th lowest in the nation

QUALITY OF LIFE

Oklahoma had the 3rd highest rate of uninsured individuals in the country in 2015

Oklahoma has the 13th highest property crime rate and 14th highest violent crime rate in the nation

Oklahoma has the 5th highest age-adjusted mortality rate, per 100,000 people

Oklahoma has the 13th highest poverty rate in the nation

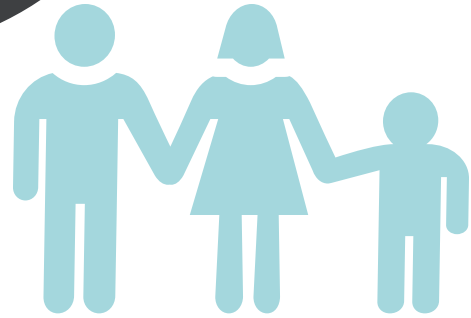
Oklahoma incarcerates more women than any other state, and we have the 2nd highest overall incarceration rate in the nation

WORKFORCE & TALENT DEVELOPMENT

Oklahoma's average annual growth rate of young population (25-29) is 25th highest in the nation and below the national average

The percentage of residents 16 and older who participated in the labor force, including all people classified as employed or unemployed, was the 12th lowest in the nation in 2015

Oklahoma is 46th in the nation in the number of employed science and engineering doctorates per 1,000 workers



In Oklahoma, 23% of bridges are considered structurally deficient or functionally obsolete, the 25th highest percentage in the nation

Thirty percent of Oklahoma's major roads are in poor condition, which is the 11th highest percentage in the nation

INNOVATION & GROWTH

Oklahoma's average unemployment rate in 2016 was 4.9%, which was the 20th highest in the nation

Rural pavement conditions in Oklahoma are the 7th worst in the nation

Per driver, Oklahoma citizens pay more than those in any other state in extra annual vehicle operation and maintenance costs due to bad road conditions

CRIME STATISTICS

"According to the FBI's Annual report, Crime in the United States, 2016, there were 95,730 rapes reported to law enforcement in the US, based on the Uniform Crime Reporting's legacy definition of rape. . ."

<https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2016-crime-statistics-released>

OSBI DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS

Crime Type	2014	2015	2016
Homicide	47	49	54
Sex Crime	795	873	983
Assault	2,749	2,268	2,264
Assault and Battery	20,635	20,993	20,635

OSBI INCIDENTS OF RAPE

Incidents of Rape	2014	2015	2016
For purposes of Uniform Crime Reporting, rape is divided into two categories: (1) rape by force; (2) attempted rape. Assaults to commit forcible rape are included in the index offenses category of rape.	1,877	1,948	2,134

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, FBI TABLE 3 BY STATE, 2016, OKLAHOMA

Area	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (revised definition)	Rape (legacy definition)	Robbery	Aggravated assault
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,640,800						
Area actually reporting	99.9%	13,864	196	1,577	1,179	2,824	9,267
Estimated total	100.0%	13,866	196	1,577	1,179	2,824	9,269
Cities outside metropolitan areas	682,233						
Area actually reporting	99.9%	2,714	28	324	238	311	2,051
Estimated total	100.0%	2,716	28	324	238	311	2,053
Non-metro Counties	600,528						
Area actually reporting	91.3%	974	19	126	84	25	804
Estimated total	100.0%	1,066	21	138	92	27	880
State Total	3,923,561	17,648	245	2,039	1,509	3,162	12,202
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		449.8	6.2	52.0	38.5	80.6	311.0

1 The violent crime figures include the offenses of murder, rape (revised definition), robbery, and aggravated assault.

2 The figures shown in the rape (revised definition) column were estimated using the revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definition of rape. See data declaration for further explanation.

3 The figures shown in the rape (legacy definition) column were estimated using the legacy UCR definition of rape. See data declaration for further explanation.

<https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/topic-pages/violent-crime/tables/table-3>

OKLAHOMA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW

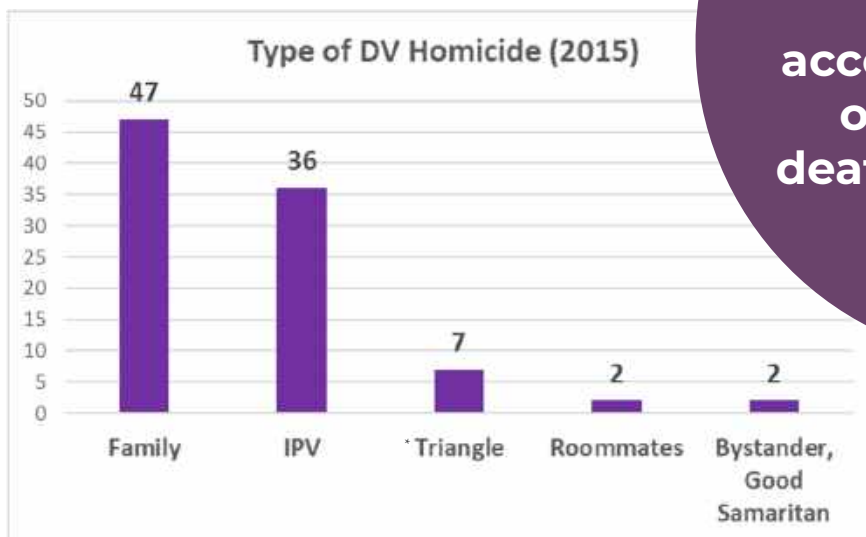
Mission Statement

The mission of the Review Board is to reduce the number of domestic violence-related deaths in Oklahoma. The Review Board will perform multi-disciplinary review of statistical data obtained from sources within the jurisdiction and/or having direct involvement with the homicide. Using the information derived, the Review Board will identify common characteristics, and develop recommendations to improve the systems of agencies and organizations involved to better protect and serve victims of domestic abuse.

In addition to the FBI crime statistics, the Oklahoma Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board produces an annual report regarding domestic violence homicides. The most recent report is an analysis of 2015 Domestic Violence Homicides. The report includes information learned from domestic violence homicides, as well as recommendations for systems to strategically address domestic violence in Oklahoma.

In 2015 alone, 111 people lost their lives. These deaths included domestic violence victims killed by intimate partners and ex-intimate partners, family members killed by family members, children killed by family members, roommates killed by roommates, and suicide deaths of perpetrators. Of the 111 people who died, 94 were identified as domestic violence homicide victims, and 17 were identified as homicide perpetrators who died as a result of suicide, law enforcement intervention, or bystander intervention.

Domestic Violence homicides accounted for 19.5% of all homicide deaths in Oklahoma



* A triangular homicide involves situations in which former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend kills a new spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend, or vice versa.

In 2015, Tulsa County had sixteen (16) cases with twenty-two (22) victim deaths. Oklahoma County had one less victim death.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
HOMICIDES IN
OKLAHOMA

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Domestic violence cases	89	86	86	85	92
Domestic violence homicide victims (intimate partner violence [IPV] and non-IPV)	94	93	90	88	96
<i>IPV homicide victims only</i>	36	39	43	40	46
<i>Children under the age of 18</i>	24	18	14	14	18
Domestic violence perpetrators	100	91	89	91	93
Domestic violence perpetrators who died (suicide, law enforcement/bystander intervention)	17	14	10	21	18

2015
DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE
RELATED
DEATHS
BY
COUNTY

Number Victims who Died	County	Number Perpetrators who Committed Suicide <i>Suicide/Law Enforcement Intervention/Other</i>	Number Victims who Died	County	Number Perpetrators who Committed Suicide <i>Suicide/Law Enforcement Intervention/Other</i>
1	Adair		1	Leflore	
3	Atoka	2	2	Logan	
2	Caddo		2	McClain	
1	Canadian		1	Murray	
1	Carter		2	Muskogee	1
1	Cherokee		1	Okfuskee	
7	Cleveland	4	21	Oklahoma	4
1	Coal	1	1	Okmulgee	
3	Comanche		2	Osage	
1	Cotton		1	Pontotoc	
1	Creek		2	Rogers	
1	Custer		2	Sequoyah	
2	Garvin		2	Tillman	
1	Grady	1	22	Tulsa	2
1	Greer		1	Wagoner	
1	Jackson	1	1	Washington	
1	Kingfisher	1	1	Washita	
		Domestic Violence Homicide Cases		89	
		Domestic Violence Homicide Victims		94	
		Domestic Violence Homicide Perpetrators		100	
		Domestic Violence Homicide Perpetrators Who Died		17	

"I finally sought help three days ago . . . after fifteen years of abuse."

- Abuse Survivor

KEY 2015 REVIEW BOARD FINDINGS

	Domestic Violence Homicide Victims (N=94)	%	Domestic Violence Homicide Perpetrators (N=100)	%
Gender				
Female	40	42.5	20	20.0
Male	54	57.5	80	80.0
Race				
Caucasian	57	60.6	61	61.0
African American	16	17.0	19	19.0
Hispanic/Latino	9	9.6	5	5.0
Native American	5	5.3	10	10.0
Asian	4	4.3	4	4.0
Other	3	3.2	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0	1	1.0
Age				
Under 21	26	27.7	13	13.0
21 to 40	34	36.2	54	54.0
41 to 60	28	29.8	26	26.0
Over 60	6	6.3	7	7.0
Average Age	31.98		35.91	

"I received more help from a stranger in the store than I did from my family and friends."

- Assault Survivor

OKLAHOMA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW

According to the review board, Oklahoma has implemented many proactive initiatives to reduce the number of women killed by men. Unfortunately, we continue to rank in the top 10 nationally for women killed by men in single victim, single offender incidents.

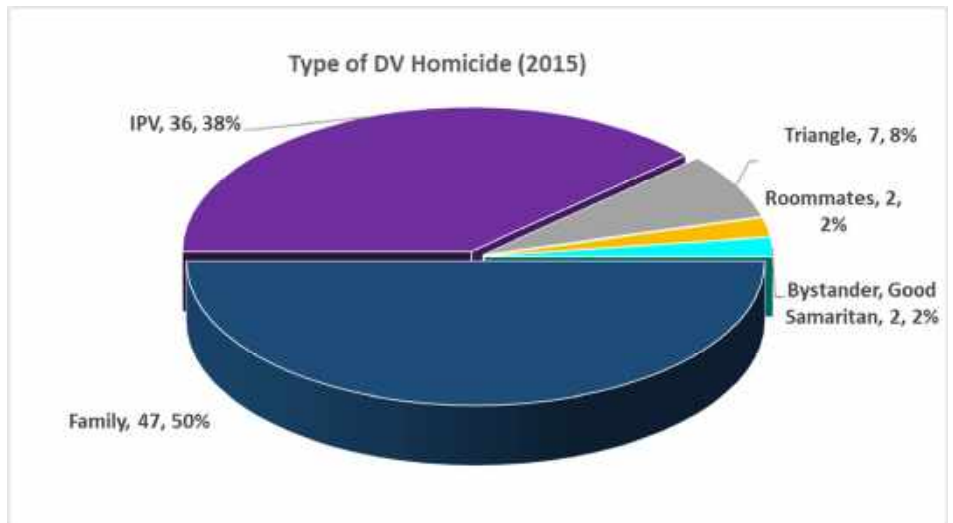
18
years

For the past eighteen years, firearms were the most frequently used method of death in DV homicides.



This pie chart shows the "relationship" between victim and perpetrator.

A triangle homicide includes situations in which a former spouse, girlfriend or boyfriend kills the new spouse, girlfriend or boyfriend, or vice versa.



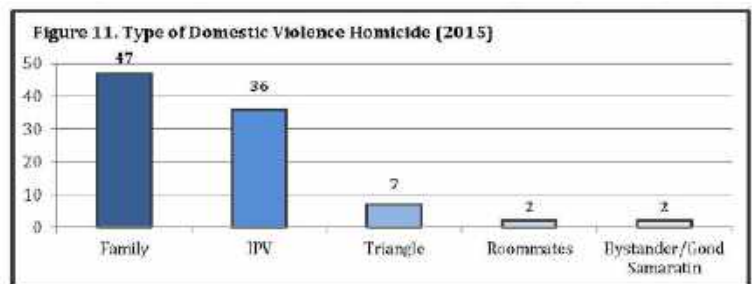
Unlike similar initiatives in other states, the Review Board identifies and reports on a wider array of domestic violence cases that include intimate partner homicides and family homicides committed by family members, who are not intimate partners, and roommates. Family members include, but are not limited to, parents, foster parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, and cousins. The Review Board's use of such a wide definition is consistent with the Oklahoma statutory definition of domestic abuse (22 O.S. § 60.1). [SEE 2017 Report, Page 4]



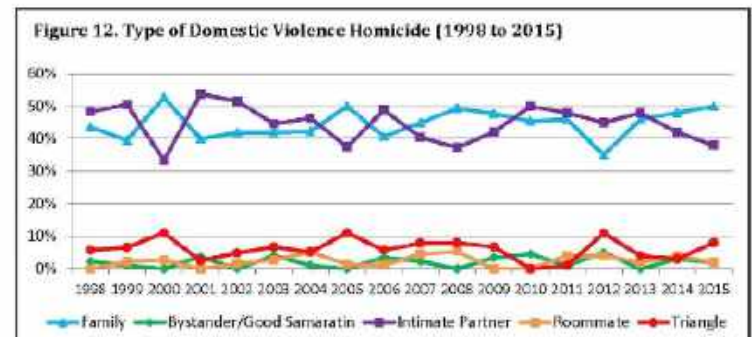
Two (2) of the 2015 homicides were a result of teen dating violence.



It should be noted, on average between 96 - 98 percent of Oklahoma domestic violence victims, who also became homicide victims, never spoke to a trained domestic violence advocate.



Relationship Type has remained fairly consistent over the past eighteen years (1998 to 2015). Family homicides and intimate partner homicides were equally represented with an average frequency of 45% each (Figure 12).





Collaboration must exist between law enforcement and victim service agencies

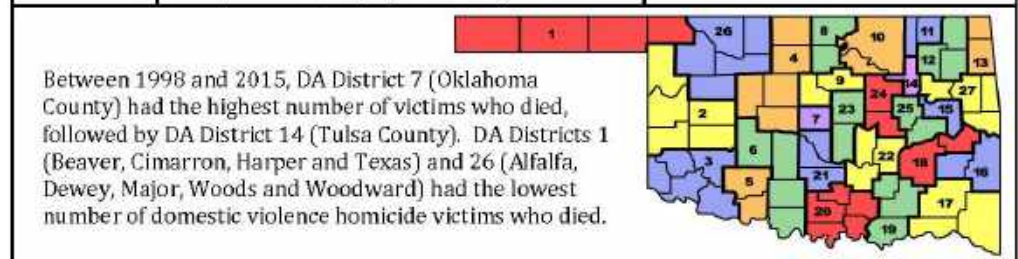
MURDER-SUICIDE

In Oklahoma during 2015, eighty-six percent (86%) of all murder-suicides involved intimate partners. Ninety-two percent (92%) of all IPV specific murder-suicide and attempted murder-suicide cases were committed by males.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY DA DISTRICT (1998-2015)

DA District	County	Number of DV Homicide Victims
District 1	Beaver, Cimarron, Harper and Texas	9
District 2	Beckham, Custer, Ellis, Roger Mills and Washita	23
District 3	Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, and Tillman	16
District 4	Blaine, Canadian, Garfield, Grant and Kingfisher	40
District 5	Comanche and Cotton	68
District 6	Caddo, Grady, Jefferson and Stephens	52
District 7	Oklahoma	338
District 8	Kay and Noble	16
District 9	Logan and Payne	29
District 10	Osage and Pawnee	25
District 11	Nowata and Washington	17
District 12	Craig, Mayes and Rogers	47
District 13	Delaware and Ottawa	38
District 14	Tulsa	300
District 15	Muskogee	29
District 16	Latimer and Leflore	38
District 17	Choctaw, McCurtain and Pushmataha	32
District 18	Haskell and Pittsburg	29
District 19	Atoka, Bryan and Coal	33
District 20	Carter, Johnston, Love, Marshall and Murray	58
District 21	Cleveland, Garvin and McClain	67
District 22	Hughes, Pontotoc and Seminole	45
District 23	Lincoln and Pottawatomie	42
District 24	Creek and Okfuskee	27
District 25	Okmulgee and McIntosh	24
District 26	Alfalfa, Dewey, Major, Woods and Woodward	9
District 27	Adair, Cherokee, Sequoyah and Wagoner	69

NOTE: The Oklahoma Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board only reviews Oklahoma District Court cases. Homicide cases which occur within the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma and are adjudicated in federal or tribal court are not reviewed by the board.



LETHALITY RISK FACTORS

The Oklahoma Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board reviewed 276 cases from the years 1998 through 2015. The following lethality risk factors were identified for intimate partner homicide victims.

69%	Prior evidence of domestic violence
62%	History of physical violence
7%	History of sexual violence
44%	History of psychological/emotional abuse
45%	Perpetrator made prior death threats against the victim
12%	Perpetrator strangled victim in the past
43%	Perpetrator demonstrated morbid jealousy in the past
28%	Perpetrator threatened or attempted suicide in the past
25%	Perpetrator was unemployed at the time of the death event
42%	Victim was attempting to or in the process of leaving at the time of the death

The 2015 Fatality Review Board Report also described the importance of information dissemination. Residents, immigrants, and victim's families must understand the services available to them. Whether you are a district attorney or a mental health provider, you must be an informed, accurate, and relevant source of resources for people with whom you come in contact.

*Reviewed cases refer to those cases reviewed in depth by the Review Board during monthly meetings.

Note: Statistics reported on behavior/activities present in the relationship prior to the death are underreported from actual occurrence. The Review Board relies on law enforcement reports, various agency reports, case documentation, and witness statements/interviews for information.

Additional information about the Danger Assessment: <https://www.dangerassessment.org>

VICTIM PROTECTIVE ORDERS

According to the Oklahoma Supreme Court Annual Report for 2016, five-thousand four-hundred twenty-nine (5,429) protective orders were issued to victims. Excluding Oklahoma County and Tulsa County, the 5th Judicial District (Comanche, Cotton, Jefferson and Stephens counties) granted the most orders. The 8th Judicial District (Kay and Noble counties) granted the fewest orders. Information is not available for the number of protective orders requested.

PROTECTIVE ORDERS GRANTED
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT AND BY COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

District	County	Orders
1	Beaver	11
	Cimarron	0
	Harper	0
	Texas	39
	Total	50
2	Beckham	43
	Custer	31
	Ellis	0
	Roger Mills	2
	Washita	24
	Total	100
3	Jackson	40
	Greer	3
	Harmon	6
	Kiowa	5
	Tillman	14
	Total	68
4	Alfalfa	11
	Blaine	12
	Dewey	6
	Garfield	61
	Grant	0
	Kingfisher	10
	Major	10
	Woods	10
	Woodward	108
	Total	228
	5	Comanche
Cotton		1
Jefferson		10
Stephens		50
Total		408
6	Caddo	0
	Grady	106
	Total	106

District	County	Orders
7	Oklahoma	845
8	Kay	15
	Noble	0
	Total	15
9	Logan	193
	Payne	133
Total	326	
10	Osage	57
	Nowata	13
11	Washington	123
	Total	136
12	Craig	35
	Mayes	25
	Rogers	158
Total	218	
13	Logan	193
	Payne	133
Total	326	
14	Tulsa	754
	Pawnee	0
Total	754	
15	Adair	29
	Cherokee	82
	Muskogee	12
	Sequoyah	39
	Wagoner	0
	Total	162
	16	Haskell
Latimer		7
LeFlore		297
Total	306	
17	Choctaw	20
	McCurtain	82
	Pushmataha	34
Total	136	

District	County	Orders
18	McIntosh	7
	Pittsburg	287
Total	294	
19	Bryan	80
20	Carter	24
	Johnston	21
	Love	0
	Marshall	9
	Murray	21
Total	75	
21	Cleveland	301
	Garvin	45
	McClain	56
Total	402	
22	Hughes	21
	Pontotoc	57
	Seminole	41
Total	119	
23	Lincoln	52
	Pottawatomie	124
Total	176	
24	Creek	44
	Okfuskee	25
	Okmulgee	113
Total	182	
25	Atoka	24
	Coal	5
Total	29	
26	Canadian	50
Grand Total		5,429

Only original proceedings from which an Order was issued are counted.

See <http://www.oscn.net/static/annual-report-2016.pdf>

DISTRICT COURT CASE TYPES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT — FISCAL YEAR 2016 (VPO DATA REPRESENTS ONLY ORDERS GRANTED)

County	Civil	Small Claims	Divorce	Victim Protective Orders	Domestic All Other	Adoptions	Probate
1st	Judicial	District					
Beaver	79	11	29	11	16	2	36
Cimarron	19	18	10	0	4	1	13
Harper	42	11	11	0	13	0	34
Texas	291	233	103	39	96	6	76
Total 1st	431	273	153	50	129	9	159
2nd	Judicial	District					
Beckham	424	564	152	43	89	33	78
Custer	564	587	167	31	88	20	84
Ellis	67	22	24	0	13	9	34
Roger Mills	31	11	23	2	2	3	50
Washita	177	38	71	24	31	18	51
Total 2nd	1,263	1,222	437	100	223	83	297
3rd	Judicial	District					
Jackson	449	561	147	40	106	15	64
Greer	71	29	39	3	30	8	16
Harmon	21	10	16	6	12	8	10
Kiowa	110	51	59	5	52	3	30
Tillman	100	62	27	14	34	1	27
Total 3rd	751	713	288	68	234	35	147
4th	Judicial	District					
Alfalfa	78	24	25	11	4	3	31
Blaine	195	39	54	12	46	13	49
Dewey	89	40	26	6	7	4	46
Garfield	839	1,607	336	61	259	59	182
Grant	61	10	23	0	2	3	25
Kingfisher	300	176	66	10	57	10	114
Major	103	30	68	10	14	7	41
Woods	127	34	43	10	13	8	48
Woodward	677	699	138	108	147	13	74
Total 4th	2,469	2,659	779	228	549	120	610
5th	Judicial	District					
Comanche	2,091	4,310	724	347	409	91	241
Cotton	106	22	23	1	11	9	24

DISTRICT COURT CASE TYPES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT — FISCAL YEAR 2016 (VPO DATA REPRESENTS ONLY ORDERS GRANTED)

County	Civil	Small Claims	Divorce	Victim Protective Orders	Domestic All Other	Adoptions	Probate
Jefferson	74	24	40	10	33	1	27
Stephens	562	955	237	50	170	25	133
Total 5th	2,833	5,311	1,024	408	623	126	425
6th	Judicial	District					
Caddo	377	310	105	0	137	18	101
Grady	985	1,040	285	106	179	55	201
Total 6th	1,362	1,350	390	106	316	73	302
7th	Judicial	District					
Oklahoma	16,254	25,536	3,785	845	2,072	658	1,531
8th	Judicial	District					
Kay	1,429	1,141	264	15	361	34	147
Noble	183	40	58	0	45	6	57
Total 8th	1,612	1,181	322	15	406	40	204
9th	Judicial	District					
Logan	463	568	217	193	57	48	120
Payne	1,328	1,251	298	133	159	44	139
Total 9th	1,791	1,819	515	326	216	92	259
10th	Judicial	District					
Osage	562	445	185	57	144	16	156
11th	Judicial	District					
Nowata	189	117	46	13	46	32	2
Washington	962	927	270	123	235	44	3
Total 11th	1,151	1,044	316	136	281	76	5
12th	Judicial	District					
Craig	316	367	80	35	31	13	32
Mayes	827	736	226	25	127	31	73
Rogers	1,160	1,326	487	158	71	68	118
Total 12th	2,303	2,429	793	218	229	112	223
13th	Judicial	District					
Delaware	811	861	269	44	112	32	90
Ottawa	550	592	164	63	189	24	63
Total 13th	1,361	1,453	433	107	301	56	153

DISTRICT COURT CASE TYPES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT — FISCAL YEAR 2016 (VPO DATA REPRESENTS ONLY ORDERS GRANTED)

County	Civil	Small Claims	Divorce	Victim Protective Orders	Domestic All Other	Adoptions	Probate
14th	Judicial	District					
Tulsa	12,869	21,164	3,041	754	660	449	1,007
Pawnee	290	160	128	0	22	13	33
Total 14th	13,159	21,324	3,169	754	682	462	1,040
15th	Judicial	District					
Adair	288	585	105	29	19	23	38
Cherokee	1,359	820	269	82	119	31	97
Muskogee	1,538	1,248	444	12	256	65	151
Sequoyah	911	1,352	292	39	199	35	66
Wagoner	1,194	718	406	0	150	63	111
Total 15th	5,290	4,723	1,516	162	743	217	463
16th	Judicial	District					
Haskell	229	108	98	2	68	17	28
Latimer	148	108	60	7	72	8	38
LeFlore	889	1,258	335	297	118	44	119
Total 16th	1,266	1,474	493	306	258	69	185
17th	Judicial	District					
Choctaw	300	253	109	20	35	14	54
McCurtain	535	492	350	82	19	29	70
Pushmataha	136	76	57	34	51	13	33
Total 17th	971	821	516	136	105	56	157
18th	Judicial	District					
McIntosh	307	260	100	7	25	29	48
Pittsburg	815	1,008	293	287	336	51	176
Total 18th	1,122	1,268	393	294	361	80	224
19th	Judicial	District					
Bryan	1,027	1,109	237	80	180	37	101
20th	Judicial	District					
Carter	777	1,435	257	24	229	46	182
Johnston	165	60	54	21	19	18	44
Love	170	78	58	0	28	5	43
Marshall	303	216	45	9	108	8	67
Murray	268	287	76	21	23	10	73
Total 20th	1,683	2,076	490	75	407	87	409

DISTRICT COURT CASE TYPES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT — FISCAL YEAR 2016 (VPO DATA REPRESENTS ONLY ORDERS GRANTED)

County	Civil	Small Claims	Divorce	Victim Protective Orders	Domestic All Other	Adoptions	Probate
21st	Judicial	District					
Cleveland	4,333	6,421	1,305	301	717	210	386
Garvin	489	442	173	45	125	28	136
McClain	654	470	195	56	84	29	118
Total 21st	5,476	7,333	1,673	402	926	267	640
22nd	Judicial	District					
Hughes	272	207	67	21	11	18	97
Pontotoc	696	1,121	181	57	37	33	112
Seminole	608	480	132	41	165	18	104
Total 22nd	1,576	1,808	380	119	213	69	313
23rd	Judicial	District					
Lincoln	581	178	175	52	267	38	102
Pottawatomie	1,567	1,856	395	124	338	75	150
Total 23rd	2,148	2,034	570	176	605	113	252
24th	Judicial	District					
Creek	1,261	1,359	419	44	174	62	158
Okfuskee	177	92	68	25	32	11	56
Okmulgee	756	875	221	113	76	27	96
Total 24th	2,194	2,326	708	182	282	100	310
25th	Judicial	District					
Atoka	254	166	78	24	27	11	43
Coal	87	56	31	5	15	1	32
Total 25th	341	222	109	29	42	12	75
26th	Judicial	District					
Canadian	1,715	2,082	641	50	143	113	266
Grand Total	72,111	94,035	20,315	5,429	10,670	3,178	8,906

See <http://www.oscn.net/static/annual-report-2016.pdf>

VICTIM HOTLINES

Another indication of violence in Oklahoma, is the number of calls made to national victim hotlines.

LoveisRespect provides crisis intervention, safety planning, referrals plus domestic violence and healthy relationship education.



Oklahoma State Report

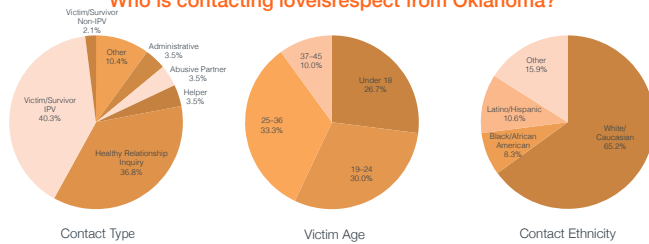
Based on loveisrespect contacts documented Jan.–Dec. 2016

In 2016, loveisrespect documented **144 contacts*** from Oklahoma. The state ranks 30th in terms of contact volume. Loveisrespect provides crisis intervention, safety planning, referrals and DV and healthy relationship education for these contacts.

*Contacts documented refers to the calls, online chats or texts where a location was self-disclosed by the contact.

Phone	77
Chat	47
Text	20
Total	144

Who is contacting loveisrespect from Oklahoma?



Contact Type Definitions:

Victim/Survivor: IPV (Intimate Partner Violence) – a victim or survivor of abuse from his/her partner or spouse
Victim/Survivor: Non-IPV – a victim or survivor of abuse by anyone else: parent, sibling, caregiver, etc.
Helper – a caller reaching out to help another including: family/friend, service provider, law enforcement, medical/health, religious leader/program or teacher
Healthy Relationship Inquiry – anyone with questions about healthy relationships, where no abuse is present
Administrative – someone seeking basic information, rather than advocacy
Abusive Partner – a caller who identifies as abusive or who an Advocate believes to be an abusive partner
Other – any caller about whom an Advocate is able to gather info, but who does not fit into an above category; this includes off target callers, non-DV calls, hang-ups, prank calls and feedback

Top 10 Cities in Contact Volume

1. Oklahoma City	35%
2. Tulsa	30%
3. Norman	7%
4. Broken Arrow	7%
5. Edmond	4%
6. Stillwater	4%
7. Duncan	4%
8. Muskogee	4%
9. Weatherford	3%
10. Moore	2%
Total:	98%

The National Domestic Violence Hotline is a 501(c)3 organization that relies on generous contributions from the public, government and corporations to continue operation.

chat at loveisrespect.org | text love to 22522 | call 1.866.331.9474

What are victims experiencing?

92%
Emotional/Verbal Abuse
 degradation, threats, insults, humiliation, isolation, etc.

56%
Physical Abuse
 hitting, biting, choking, etc.

18%
Sexual Abuse
 rape, exploitation, coercion, etc.

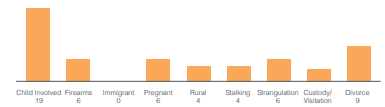
19%
Economic/Financial Abuse
 control finances, ruin credit, etc.

18%
Digital Abuse
 steal passwords, constant texts, etc.



Referrals to Service Providers	153
Offers to Direct Connect	26
Referrals to Other Resources	67

Most Commonly Disclosed Special Factors in Victims' Experiences



What do victims need?

DV Shelter	5	8%
Legal Advocacy	9	15%
Individual Professional Counseling	25	41%
DV Support Groups	14	23%
Legal Representation	3	5%
Protective Orders	3	5%

loveisrespect.org

loveisrespect.org is a comprehensive online resource for teens and young adults affected by dating abuse.

Visits Jan.–Dec. 2016:

16,021

New Visitors Jan.–Dec. 2016:

12,606

(79% of total visits were new)

Most Viewed Pages on loveisrespect.org in 2016

- Is My Relationship Healthy? Quiz
- Types of Abuse
- Healthy Relationships
- Am I a Good Partner? Quiz
- How Can We Communicate Better?
- Building Trust After Cheating
- When Your Family Doesn't Approve of Your Partner
- Dating Abuse Statistics
- Why Do People Stay in Abusive Relationships?
- What Should I Look For in a Partner?

Top Resource Referrals

- Scarleteen
- Womenslaw.org
- GoodTherapy.org
- Your Life Your Voice (Boys Town)
- Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)

This report reflects only data that was self-disclosed by the contact and does not necessarily represent every contact from the state.

This publication was made possible by Grant Number 10000426 from the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Family and Youth Services Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

In 2016, the National Domestic Violence Hotline documented*

1,371
contacts from Oklahoma.
The state ranks 30th in terms of contact volume to The Hotline

In 2016, the National Domestic Violence Hotline answered **255,053** contacts.

The National Domestic Violence Hotline provides crisis intervention, safety planning, referrals, and domestic violence education.

The National Domestic Violence
HOTLINE
1.800.799.SAFE (7233) • 1.800.787.3224 (TTY)

Oklahoma State Report

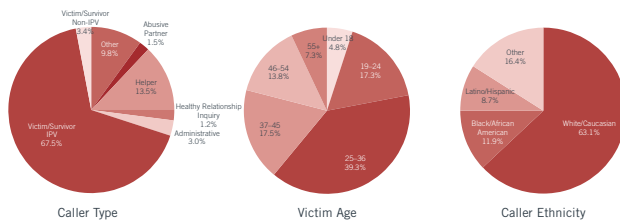
Based on Hotline contacts documented January–December 2016

In 2016, the National Domestic Violence Hotline documented* **1,371 contacts** from Oklahoma. The state ranks 30th in terms of contact volume to The Hotline. The Hotline provides crisis intervention, safety planning, referrals and DV education for these contacts.

*Contacts documented refers to the calls and online chats where a location was self-disclosed by the caller or chatter.

Phone	1,241
Chat	130
TTY	0
Total	1,371

Who is contacting The Hotline from Oklahoma?



Caller Type Definitions:

Victim/Survivor: IPV (Intimate Partner Violence) – a victim or survivor of abuse from his/her partner or spouse
Victim/Survivor: Non-IPV – a victim or survivor of abuse by anyone else: parent, sibling, caregiver, etc.
Helper – a caller reaching out to help another including: family/friend, service provider, law enforcement, medical/health, religious leader/program or teacher
Healthy Relationship Inquiry – anyone with questions about healthy relationships, where no abuse is present
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Abusive Partner – a caller who identifies as abusive or who an Advocate believes to be an abusive partner
Other – any caller about whom an Advocate is able to gather info, but who does not fit into an above category; this includes off target callers, non-DV calls, hang-ups, prank calls and feedback

Top 10 Cities in Contact Volume

1. Oklahoma City	25%
2. Tulsa	18%
3. Lawton	5%
4. Norman	4%
5. Edmond	3%
6. Broken Arrow	2%
7. Muskogee	2%
8. Shawnee	2%
9. Ardmore	2%
10. Stillwater	1%
Total:	64%

The National Domestic Violence Hotline is a 501(c)3 organization that relies on generous contributions from the public, government and corporations to continue operation.

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE • 1.800.799.SAFE (7233) • WWW.THEHOTLINE.ORG

What are victims experiencing?

91%

Emotional/Verbal Abuse
degradation, threats, insults, humiliation, isolation, etc.

69%

Physical Abuse
hitting, biting, choking, etc.

21%

Economic/Financial Abuse
control finances, ruin credit, etc.

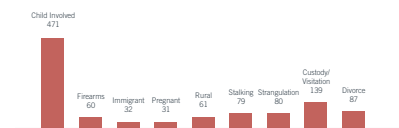
10%

Sexual Abuse
rape, exploitation, coercion, etc.

7%

Digital Abuse
steal passwords, constant texts, etc.

Most Commonly Disclosed Special Factors in Victims' Experiences



What do victims need?

Commonly Requested Hotline Services:

DV Shelter	368	35%
Legal Advocacy	272	26%
Individual Professional Counseling	215	21%
DV Support Groups	103	10%
Legal Representation	96	9%
Protective/Restraining Order	114	11%



Referrals to Service Providers

1,774

Offers to Direct Connect

676

Referrals to Other Resources

372

Most-Referred Resources

Womenslaw.org
 211 - United Way
 Custody Prep for Moms
 LawHelp.org
 Aunt Bertha



This publication was made possible by Grant Number 90E0426 from the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Family and Youth Services Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE • 1.800.799.SAFE (7233) • WWW.THEHOTLINE.ORG

* Hotline information was based on National and State Reports available at loveisrespect.org and thehotline.org.

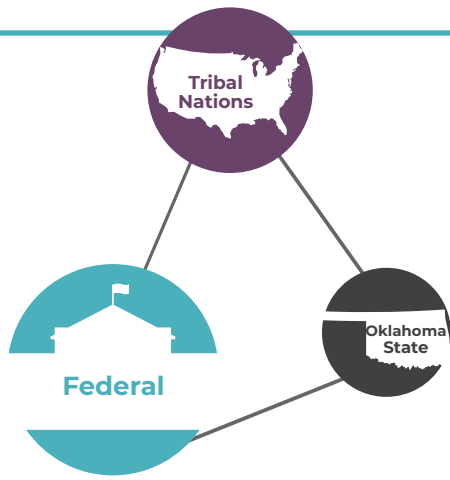
THE THREE GOVERNMENTS: FEDERAL, TRIBAL, & STATE

A state needs assessment for Oklahoma is incomplete without an analysis and overview of tribal history within the current geographic boundaries of the United States and the State of Oklahoma. This history continues to impact perceptions and reality for victims, providers, legislators, and members of the justice system.

As stated in the National Congress of American Indians' January 2015 publication: Tribal Nations and the United States: An Introduction:

"As sovereign nations, federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native tribes have a government-to-government relationship with the other two sovereign governing bodies of the United States: the federal and state governments. Through these modern and historic relationships, tribes, the federal government, and state governments are linked together in a unique relationship outlined in the U.S. Constitution. Together, they form an American family of governments—interrelated yet uniquely distinct from each other.

It is the obligation of the federal government to protect tribal self-governance, tribal lands, assets, resources, and treaty rights, and to carry out the directions of federal statutes and court cases. Tribal law, federal law, and state laws define the responsibilities, powers, limitations, and obligations between these sovereigns. Tribal governments and state governments have a great deal in common, and established best practices in tribal–state relationships have resulted in continuing cooperative efforts that produce benefits throughout communities and regions of the United States." Retrieved on 8 Nov 2017 from http://www.ncai.org/tribalnations/introduction/Tribal_Nations_and_the_United_States_An_Introduction-web-.pdf



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Oklahoma is represented in the federal government by two senators and five representatives. The senior senator from Oklahoma is a senior member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and chairman of its Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support. The junior senator from Oklahoma is a member of United States Senate Committees on Appropriations, Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, Intelligence, and Indian Affairs. Currently, Oklahoma Representatives serve on the following committees: Armed Services; Science, Space, and Technology; Energy and Commerce; Agriculture; Financial Services; Appropriations; Rules; Budget; and Oversight and Government.

The history of Federal District Courts of Oklahoma provides a backdrop for many of the issues impacting victim services throughout the state even today.



1889 - Indian Territory was set aside for the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole tribes

2 May 1890 - Territory of Oklahoma Created

1 March 1895 - Indian Territory divided into Central, Northern, and Southern districts

16 June 1906 - Act merged the Oklahoma and Indian Territories, thereby forming the State of Oklahoma

16 June 1906 - Congress organized Oklahoma as two judicial districts, the Eastern and the Western, with one judgeship each, and assigned the districts to the Eighth Circuit

16 Nov 1907 - Oklahoma admitted as a state

16 Feb 1925 - Northern District of Oklahoma was established. It transferred the temporary judgeship in the Eastern District to the Northern District and made that position permanent.

28 Feb 1929 - Congress assigned the District of Oklahoma to the newly-organized Tenth Circuit

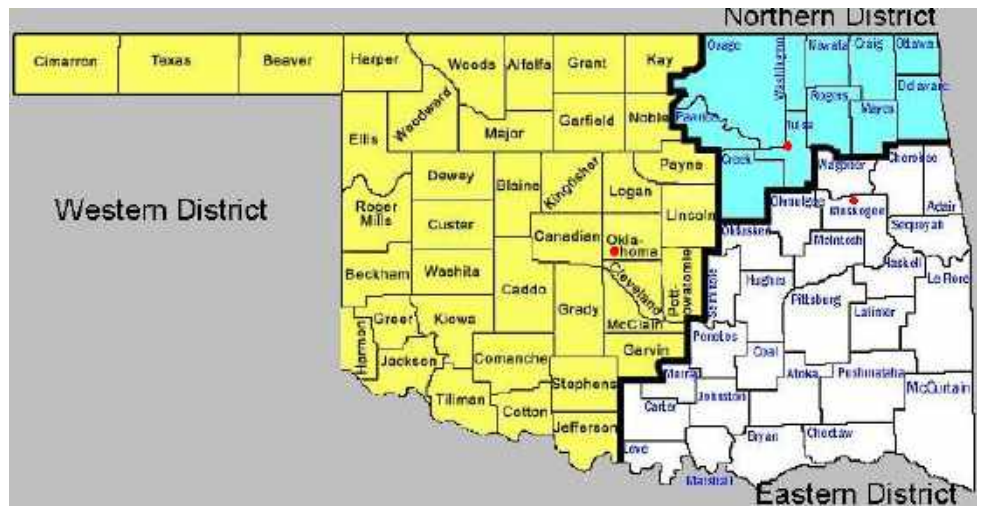
22 June 1936 - One judgeship authorized to serve all three districts

19 May 1961 - One additional judgeship authorized to serve all three districts

20 Oct 1978 - One additional judgeship authorized for the Northern District

1 Dec 1990 - One additional judgeship authorized for the Northern District and one of the two judgeships previously authorized to serve all three districts was assigned exclusively to the Western District

NORTHERN DISTRICT (TULSA)	WESTERN DISTRICT (OKC)
Craig (Vinita)	Alfalfa (Cherokee)
Creek (Sapulpa)	Beaver (Beaver)
Delaware (Jay)	Beckham (Sayre)
Mayes (Pryor)	Blaine (Watonga)
Nowata (Nowata)	Caddo (Anadarko)
Osage (Pawhuska)	Canadian (El Reno)
Ottawa (Miami)	Cimarron (Boise)
Pawnee (Pawnee)	Cleveland (Norman)
Rogers (Claremore)	Comanche (Lawton)
Tulsa (Tulsa)	Cotton (Walters)
Washington (Bartlesville)	Custer (Arapaho)
EASTERN DISTRICT (MUSKOGEE)	Dewey (Taloga)
Adair (Stilwell)	Ellis (Arnett)
Atoka (Atoka)	Garfield (Enid)
Bryan (Durant)	Garvin (P's Valley)
Carter (Ardmore)	Grady (Chickasha)
Cherokee (Tahlequah)	Grant (Medford)
Choctaw (Hugo)	Greer (Mangum)
Coal (Coalgate)	Harmon (Hollis)
Haskell (Stigler)	Harper (Buffalo)
Hughes (Holdenville)	Jackson (Altus)
Johnston (Tishomingo)	Jefferson (Waurika)
Latimer (Wilburton)	Kay (Newkirk)
Le Flore (Poteau)	Kingfisher (Kingfisher)
Love (Marietta)	Kiowa (Hobart)
McCurain (Idabel)	Lincoln (Chandler)
McIntosh (Eufaula)	Logan (Guthrie)
Marshall (Madill)	McClain (Purcell)
Murray (Sulphur)	Major (Fairview)
Muskogee (Muskogee)	Noble (Perry)
Okfuskee (Okemah)	Oklahoma (Oklahoma City)
Okmulgee (Okmulgee)	Payne (Stillwater)
Pittsburg (McAlester)	Pottawatomie (Shawnee)
Pontotoc (Ada)	Roger Mills (Cheyenne)
Pushmataha (Antlers)	Stephens (Duncan)
Seminole (Wewoka)	Texas (Guyman)
Sequoyah (Sallisaw)	Tillman (Frederick)
Wagoner (Wagoner)	Washita (Cordell)
	Woods (Alva)
	Woodward (Woodward)



Victim Specialists are provided through the three Oklahoma Districts of the United States Attorney’s Offices, the Federal Bureau of Investigation offices throughout Oklahoma, and the three U.S. Indian Affairs Bureau offices. These services are described in the CURRENT VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAMS of this report.

The United States Attorney’s Office is charged with prosecuting certain crimes that occur in Indian Country. Unlike many states which have traditional reservations, Oklahoma Indian Country consists of trust and restricted land owned by tribal nations and its members. Tribal Police and federal law enforcement investigate a variety of crimes occurring in Indian Country including theft, embezzlement, murder, assaults, firearm, and drug crimes. Due to Oklahoma’s unique “checkerboard jurisdiction,” many tribes rely on cross-commission agreements to effectively combat crimes occurring in their jurisdictions. The cross-commission agreements aid law enforcement in addressing the complexities which arise from crimes which cross jurisdictional lines, i.e. state counties, tribal trust or restricted land, federal lands, i.e. national parks, U.S. Army Corps of Engineer land.

Per information on their website, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma recognizes a significant need for effective communication between the various components of the Department of Justice and Indian tribes, and regards its responsibility to the tribes as a significant priority. The United States Attorney’s Office for the Northern District of Oklahoma has an Assistant United States Attorney who serves as liaison to the federally recognized tribes in the Northern District of Oklahoma. The Northern District of Oklahoma has dedicated two Assistant United States Attorneys and two tribal Special Assistant United States Attorneys to the prosecution of federal crimes in Indian Country. Adapted from information accessed from <https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndok/indian-country> on 4 November 2017

In spite of these efforts, the rate of prosecution in federal court for crimes

“I WAS DRUGGED AND CAN’T TELL THEM EXACTLY WHERE IT HAPPENED. WHY IS THAT MY PROBLEM?”

- A SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVOR

Dave Johnson, Special Agent in Charge for District, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Law Enforcement Services, Testimony before the Indian Law and Order Commission, Hearing in Oklahoma City, OK June 14, 2012

[GETTING NUMBERS] IS STILL AN ISSUE. THE DATA COLLECTION, FOR INSTANCE, HERE IN OKLAHOMA, AND I'M SURE IT'S THE SAME EVERYWHERE, BIA DOESN'T HAVE A DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM. WE'RE WORKING ON GETTING ONE . . . A LOT OF THOSE FOLKS . . . HAVE THE SOPHISTICATED SYSTEMS THAT YOU PUNCH A BUTTON AND IT WILL TELL YOU EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW. HOW DID WE GET THE NUMBERS TO SEND IN? ON A PIECE OF PAPER.

involving interpersonal violence remains very low. Native Americans and Alaska Natives on tribal lands today suffer disproportionately high rates of violent crime—2.5 times the national average or higher. This inequity stems in part from case law and various other federal restrictions on tribal self-governance—government that is closer to the people it is supposed to serve and that has the transparency and accountability needed to be held accountable. The implications for this and future generations are ominous. Average life expectancies for Native people are among the lowest in the Western Hemisphere—less than 50 years old on some reservations. Native women confront domestic violence rates that exceed those for all other racial and ethnic groups: **One out of three Native American women and two out of three Alaska Native women will be raped in their lifetimes.**

Native juveniles are likewise at extreme risk due to failed federal laws and policies. The Indian Law and Order Commission, an independent, bipartisan advisory board to the president and Congress established by the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA), found that one in four Native American and Alaska Native young people suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) because they are so routinely exposed to violence. **This is the same**

PTSD rate as returning U.S. combat veterans from Afghanistan and Iraq. [See Making Native America Safer and More Just for All Americans, Vol. 40 No. 4, Troy A. Eid, retrieved on 10 Nov 2017 from https://www.americanbar.org/publications/human_rights_magazine_home/2014_vol_40/vol--40--no--1--tribal-sovereignty/making_native_america_safer.html]

To address these issues two recently enacted federal criminal justice reforms, the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA) and the Violence Against Women Act Amendments of 2013 (VAWA Amendments) are intended to make federal officials more accountable to Native American and Alaska Native communities, ease congressionally imposed restrictions on tribal governments' ability to protect people on Indian lands, and enhance civil rights protections for Natives and non-Natives alike. The American Bar Association, which strongly supported TLOA and the VAWA Amendments, led the way toward enforcement of these two reforms. On February 10, 2015, the ABA House of Delegates endorsed the comprehensive recommendations of an independent, bipartisan national advisory commission for additional legal and policy reforms to make Native America safer and more just for all Americans. [See A Roadmap for Making Native America Safer: A Report to the President & Congress of the United States, Indian L. & Order Comm'n (Nov. 2013), www.aisc.ucla.edu/iloc/]

“The unfortunate and often forgotten reality is that there is an epidemic of violence and harm directed toward this very vulnerable population... American Indian/Alaska Native children and youth experience an increased risk of multiple victimizations,” she said. “Their capacity to function and to regroup before the next emotional or physical assault diminished with each missed opportunity to intervene. These youths often make the decision to take their own lives because they feel a lack of safety in their environment. Our youth are in desperate need of safe homes, safe families and safe communities.”

Indian Youth Suicide Prevention Act of 2009: Hearing Before the S. Comm. On Indian Affairs (2009) (Testimony of Dolores Subia BigFoot, Director of Indian Country Trauma Center, University of Oklahoma).

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

Within the State of Oklahoma's geographic boundaries are thirty-eight (38) federally recognized tribes. The legal status of American Indians and Alaska Native Tribes is addressed in Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States which vests the U.S. Congress with the authority to engage in relations with the Tribes. When the governmental authority of tribes was first challenged in the 1830's, Chief Justice John Marshall articulated a fundamental principle that has guided the evolution of federal Indian law. **"Tribes retain certain inherent powers of self-government as 'domestic dependent nations.'"**



In 1942 Supreme Court Justice Felix Cohen wrote, **"Indian sovereignty is the principle that those powers which are lawfully vested in an Indian tribe, are not delegated powers granted by express acts of Congress, but rather inherent powers of a limited sovereignty which can never be extinguished."** Today, tribal governments still exist for the same reasons they were originally founded: To provide for the welfare of the Indian people. [See <http://www.nativeamericancaucus.org/content/tribal-sovereignty-history-and-law>]

The relationship between the tribes and the United States is one of government to government. This principle has shaped the history of dealings between the federal government and the tribes. The term "Federally-Recognized Tribe" is a legal term meaning the United States recognizes a government-to-government relationship with a tribe and that a tribe exists politically in a "domestic dependent nation" status. The thirty-eight (38) federally-recognized Tribes in Oklahoma possess certain inherent powers of self-government and entitlement to certain federal benefits, services, and protections because of the special trust relationship.

To provide a brief historical account of the Oklahoma tribes and nations, the following chart provides the official tribe/nation name, the last location of the tribe/nation before their "permanent" relocation to Indian Territory, the date of "permanent" relocation, the location of the current tribal headquarters, the people(s) who comprise the tribes, the total tribe/nation population, the total tribe/nation in-state population, and the county jurisdictions which are within the tribal boundaries.

OKLAHOMA AMERICAN INDIAN NATIONS

Tribe/ Nation	Last Location Before Permanent Relocation to Indian Territory	Date of Permanent Relocation	Current Tribal Headquarters	People(s)	Total Pop. (2010) ^[1]	In-State Pop. (2010) ^[1]	County Jurisdiction ^[1]
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1854, 1859	Shawnee	Shawnee	3,050	2,315	Cleveland, Pottawatomie
Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town	Georgia	1836	Wetumka	Alabama, Coushatta	380	324	Creek, Hughes, Mayes, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Rogers, Seminole, Tulsa, Wagoner
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	Oklahoma, Texas	1867	Anadarko	Plains Apache	2,263	1,814	Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Grady, Jefferson, Kiowa, Stephens
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma	Oklahoma, Texas	1872	Binger	Caddo	5,757	3,044	n/a
Cherokee Nation	Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama	1835	Tahlequah	Cherokee, Cherokee Freedmen, Natchez	299,862	189,228	Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Delaware, Mayes, McIntosh, Muskogee, Nowata, Ottawa, Rogers, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, Washington
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma	Nebraska, Kansas	1869	Concho	Arapaho, Cheyenne	12,185	8,664	Blaine, Canadian, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Kingfisher, Roger Mills, Washita
The Chickasaw Nation	Mississippi, Alabama	1837	Ada	Chickasaw	49,000	29,000	Bryan, Carter, Coal, Garvin, Grady, Jefferson, Johnston, Love, McClain, Marshall, Murray, Pontotoc, Stephens
The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Mississippi	1830	Durant	Choctaw, Choctaw Freedmen	223,279	84,670	Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, Pittsburg, Pushmataha
Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma	Kansas	1867	Shawnee	Potawatomi	29,155	10,312	Cleveland, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie
Comanche Nation, Oklahoma	Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma	1867	Lawton	Comanche	14,700	n/a	Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Grady, Jefferson, Kiowa, Stephens, Tillman
Delaware Nation	Texas	1859	Anadarko	Lenape	1,440	859	Caddo
Delaware Tribe of Indians	Kansas	1867	Bartlesville	Lenape	10,500	3,360	n/a
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Ohio	1831	Seneca, Missouri	Shawnee	2,801	904	Ottawa
Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	Arizona, New Mexico	1892	Apache	Apache	650	n/a	Caddo, Comanche, Grady
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	Kansas	1883	Perkins	Iowa	607	517	Lincoln, Logan ^[nb 1] , Oklahoma, Payne
Kaw Nation, Oklahoma	Kansas	1872	Kaw City	Kaw	3,126	1,428	Kay

Kialegee Tribal Town	Alabama	1832	Wetumka	Muscogee Creek	439	429	Hughes, McIntosh, Okfuskee
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	Kansas, Texas	1883	McLoud	Kickapoo	2,630	1,856	Oklahoma, Pottawatomie, Lincoln
Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	Texas, Oklahoma	1867	Carnegie	Kiowa	12,000	8,000	Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Grady, Kiowa, Tillman, Washita
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	Kansas	1867	Miami	Miami	3,908	7,775	n/a
The Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	California, Oregon	1874	Miami	Modoc	200	120	Ottawa
The Muscogee (Creek) Nation	Georgia, Alabama	1832	Okmulgee	Muscogee Creek, Muscogee Freedmen	69, 162	55, 591	Creek, Hughes, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, McIntosh, Muskogee, Tulsa, Wagoner, part of Rogers, part of Maves
The Osage Nation <small>[nb 2]</small>	Kansas	1870	Pawhuska	Osage	13,307	6,747	Osage
Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma	Kansas, Nebraska	1881	Red Rock	Missouria, Otoe	2,554	1,732	Noble
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	Kansas	1862	Miami	Odawa	2,500	737	Ottawa
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma	Nebraska	1876	Pawnee	Pawnee	3,240	1,791	Noble ^[nb 1] , Payne ^[nb 1] , Pawnee
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	Kansas	1857	Miami	Peoria	2,925	777	Ottawa
Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	Nebraska	1877	White Eagle	Ponca	3,581	3,000	Kay, Noble[nb 1]
The Quapaw Tribe of Indians	Arkansas	1833	Quapaw	Quapaw	3,240	892	Ottawa
Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma	Kansas	1867	Stroud	Meskwaki, Sauk	3,794	2,557	Lincoln, Payne, Pottawatomie
The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Florida	1832	Wewoka	Seminole, Seminole Freedmen	16,338	13,533	Seminole
Seneca-Cayuga Nation	Ohio	1831-1832	Miami	Cayuga, Seneca	5,059	1,174	Delaware ^[nb 1] , Ottawa ^[nb 1]
Shawnee Tribe	Kansas	1869	Miami	Shawnee	2,226	1,070	n/a
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	Alabama	1832	Okemah	Muscogee Creek	845	728	Creek, Hughes, Maves, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Rogers, Seminole, Tulsa, Wagoner

Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	Texas	1859	Tonkawa	Tonkawa	611	476	Kay
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma	North Carolina	1835	Park Hill	Cherokee, Natchez	14,300	13,300	Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Delaware, Mayes, McIntosh, Muskogee, Nowata, Ottawa, Rogers, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, Washington
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma	Oklahoma, Texas	1859	Anadarko	Kichai, Tawakoni, Waco, Wichita	2,564	1,884	Caddo, Grady ^[nb 1]
Wyandotte Nation	Kansas	1867	Wyandotte	Wyandot	4,957	1,218	Ottawa
Yuchi (Euchee) Tribe of Indians	Georgia	1832	Sapulpa				NOTE: The Yuchi (Euchee) Tribe of Indians are recognized by the State of Oklahoma; however, the tribe is not currently federally recognized.

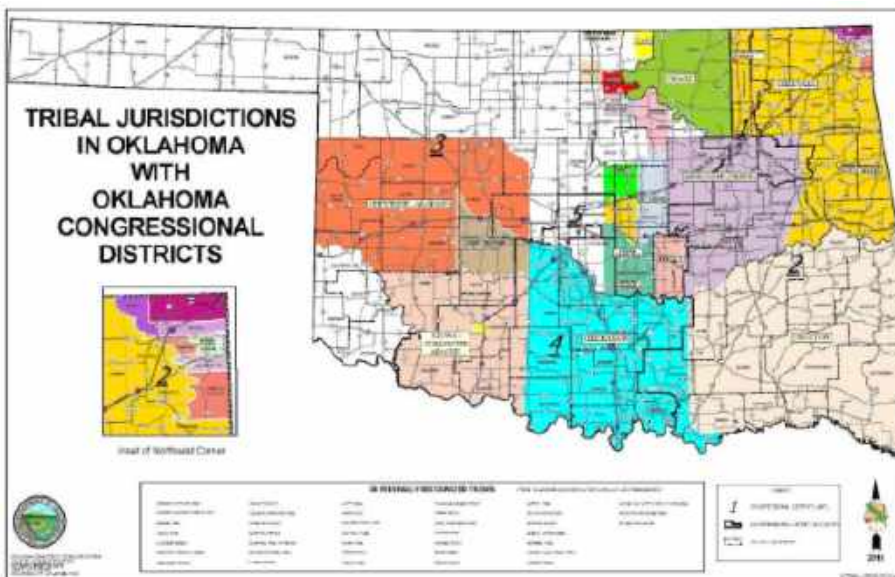
Oklahoma's Indian Nations as of August 2002* Information source for tribes and locations: Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission website. Historic information supplied by the Oklahoma Historical Society. Downloaded from <http://www.okhistory.org/research/oktribes> on 29 October 2017

Notes: 1. a b c d e f g Tribe only has jurisdiction over a portion of the county. 2. The Osage Nation maintains the only federally recognized Indian reservation in the State of Oklahoma.

References: 1. a b c d "2011 Oklahoma Indian Nations Pocket Pictorial Directory" (PDF). Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission. March 2014. Retrieved August 31, 2015. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Native_American_tribes_in_Oklahoma 29 October 2017

The essence of tribal sovereignty is the ability to govern and to protect and enhance the health, safety, and welfare of tribal citizens within tribal territory. Rooted in deep traditions and distinct ways of life, tribal nations are defined by indigenous peoples, places, cultures, and governance.

Each tribe has the inherent right to operate under its own governmental systems. Many of our Oklahoma tribes have adopted Constitutions, while others operate under Articles of Association or other bodies of law, and some still have traditional systems of government. The chief executive of a tribe is generally called tribal chairperson, principal chief, governor, or president. A tribal council or legislature often performs the legislative function for a Tribe, although some Tribes require a referendum of the membership to enact laws. Additionally, a significant number of Tribes have created tribal court systems. Adapted from information retrieved from <https://www.justice.gov/otj/about-native-americans> on 4 Nov 2017



TRIBAL JURISDICTION: CIVIL/CRIMINAL

NOTE: THE AUTHORS OF THIS REPORT RECOMMEND ALL INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN VICTIM SERVICES WITHIN THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA READ THE NCAI PUBLICATION AND INCORPORATE THE MATERIALS INTO NEW HIRE TRAINING AT ALL LEVELS.

The National Congress of American Indians' (NCAI) published Tribal Nations and the United States: An Introduction to provide a basic overview of the history and underlying principles of tribal governance and introductory information about tribal governments and American Indian and Alaska Native people today. The NCAI publication states:

"Tribal lands are set aside under federal law as territories for the exercise of tribal self-government and the preservation of Native cultures. In general, tribal governments have jurisdiction over civil matters that arise within Indian country and are subject to numerous federal laws that define the contours of tribal authority. Tribal governments also have criminal jurisdiction, although it is more limited. Tribes prosecute criminal offenses committed by Indians on tribal lands with sentences of up to three years. Throughout the United States, one-hundred-and-eight tribes have some form of judicial system and 175 tribes have a formal tribal court. [See Appendices for a list of Oklahoma Tribal Courts and tribal Constitutions, Articles, and Codes available online.] The federal government also has criminal jurisdiction, specifically over most major crimes committed in Indian country. Tribal courts do not generally have criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians, although Congress recently restored tribal criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians who have committed acts of domestic violence against Indians within Indian country."

The NCAI publication notes that states do not have civil or criminal jurisdiction within Indian country except jurisdiction which the Congress may delegate or the federal courts determine exists. States have criminal jurisdiction over criminal matters involving only non-Indians. State jurisdiction over federal Indian territory does not extend to any matter which is not consistent with tribal self-government and the authority of the United States to protect tribal governmental authority and lands.

Jason O'Neal, Chief of Police, Chickasaw Nation
Lighthorse Police Department Testimony
before the Indian Law and Order Commission,
Oklahoma City, OK June 14, 2012

Most of our Indian lands are not identifiable by signs, particularly the allotted areas. Generally, people know if they see a casino that it's Indian country, (whether they're) the public or law enforcement. I can tell you that with many of our casinos, it does become confusing at times. We have casinos that have adjoining motels. The motel is not Indian country, yet it's all one building. And so, you can move into and out of Indian country without even leaving a building. Obviously, our parking lots are very similar. And we work in partnership with our local law enforcement to address a lot of these crimes.

As Troy A. Eid states in his American Bar Association's Human Rights magazine article:

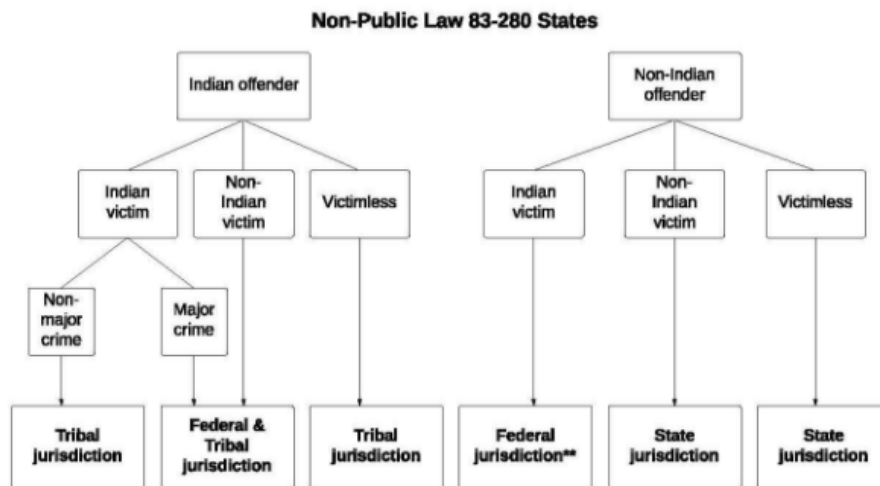
"The passage of TLOA and the VAWA Amendments, and the ABA's support of the reforms proposed by the Indian Law and Order Commission in its bipartisan Roadmap, suggest that the era when federal officials could dictate criminal justice priorities to Native communities is over. Instead of governing from afar, through federal officials and institutions with little or no direct accountability to tribal leaders and their constituents, Washington, D.C., may finally be seeing the wisdom of encouraging tribal capacity—building on public safety and criminal justice issues so that Native citizens can better protect life, liberty, and property for all citizens—Native and non-Native—just as we rightly expect state and local governments to do."

Montie Deer, Vice Chief Judge, Muscogee Creek Nation Testimony before the Indian Law and Order Commission, Hearing in Oklahoma City, OK, June 14, 2012

Most of the wheels of justice actually occur outside of the courtroom. A sovereign must bear the burden of ensuring that all of these various systems are operational. For many Tribal governments tremendous financial barriers stand in the way of implementing justice.

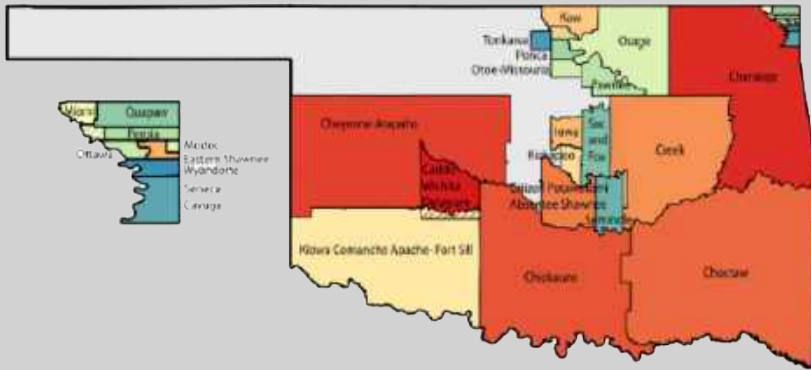
GENERAL SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION ON INDIAN LANDS

(DETAILS VARY BY TRIBE AND STATE)



**Under the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2013 (VAWA Amendment) after 2015, Tribe may exercise Special Domestic Violence Jurisdiction with the Federal government and with States for certain domestic violence crimes. (Diagram from Page 7 of A Roadmap for Making Native America Safer: A Report to the President & Congress of the United States www.aisc.ucla.edu/iloc.)

Tribal Statistical Area Map



The Tribal Statistical Areas Program (TSAP), a decennial program of the U.S. Census Bureau, was part of an ongoing effort to enhance the reporting of meaningful statistical data for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. Through the program, tribes had the opportunity to identify and delineate the geographic statistical areas and block boundaries for which the Census Bureau tabulated data for the 2010 Census and the ongoing American Community Survey (ACS) after 2010. Statistical data from the 2010 Census and the ACS post-2010 can provide tribes with a meaningful tool to help

make informed decisions, and plan for services such as education, health, and housing. The program specifically provides for the review and delineation of the Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area. Following Census Bureau guidelines, the Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP) allows participants to review and suggest modifications. The Census Bureau contacts participants from the 2010 PSAP and invites tribal, state, county, or local governments, and planning agencies to the 2020 PSAP. The statistical boundaries delineated in PSAP reflect localized knowledge, meet Census Bureau-established criteria and guidelines, and are intended to better meet data user needs. These standard or tribal statistical geographies are reviewed and refined once every ten years in advance of each decennial census. The most recent opportunity for comments closed on 13 Oct 2017.

PROMISE ZONE-COLLABORATION

An example of federal, tribal, state, and local collaboration can be found in the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, one of twenty-two areas throughout the United States designated as a Promise Zone. The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, a Federally-recognized non-reservation-based American Indian Tribe, was the first Tribal Promise Zone. The boundary includes 10 counties (11,734 square miles) over an extremely rural continuous region within the Nation's Tribal territory in Southeast Oklahoma. This is the second largest tribal service area (TSA) in the lower 48 states. The effects of poverty, crime, unemployment, high housing costs, and low academic achievement have taken their toll on this region. Many families live in homes without running water or telephone service. 32.3% of children in the TSA live in poverty. This is 9.8% higher than the National rate and 8.4% higher than the rate for the state of Oklahoma. [See <https://www.hudexchange.info/onecpd/assets/File/Promise-Zone-Designee-Choctaw-Nation.pdf> retrieved 15 Nov 2017]

Designation as a Promise Zone offers preference points on many federal grant applications which give the applications a "leg up" as they head to federal agencies for review. The Promise Zone is a place-based initiative, and is confined to a set of Census tracts in southeastern Oklahoma within the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. These areas were chosen because of their high need and opportunity for grants and programs to positively impact communities. [See <https://www.hudexchange.info/news/choctaw-nation-promise-zone-update-and-resources-april-2015/> retrieved 15 Nov 2017] As a result of the Promise Zone designation, the Choctaw Nation Promise Zone Initiative works collaboratively with community partners at the local, state, and national level to eradicate poverty, increase educational attainment, reduce criminal activity, and pursue economic development in southeastern Oklahoma. The Choctaw Nation works with community partners like Community Development Financial Institutions, banks, Oklahoma State University, Eastern Oklahoma State College, the Kiamichi Technology Center, and others to spur private investment and educational opportunities within the Promise Zone. Partners like Rural Enterprises of Oklahoma, Inc. (REI) help train new business leaders, and also help to bring private investment into the Promise Zone via New Market Tax Credits. [See <https://www.hudexchange.info/onecpd/assets/File/Promise-Zone-Designee-Choctaw-Nation.pdf> retrieved on 15 Nov 2017]

STATE GOVERNMENT

As noted by The National Conference of State Legislatures, "state-tribal relations have primarily focused on executive branches in the states, but state legislatures can be a powerful forum in which to address state-tribal issues. If legislators are uninformed or misinformed about the unique circumstances and needs of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities, those citizens will not be adequately served. If tribal governments do not understand state governance concerns and positions, or do not believe that working with states can be beneficial, then opportunities for cooperation will not be realized." [See <http://www.ncsl.org/research/state-tribal-institute/a-legislators-guide-to-state-tribal-relations.aspx>]



The State of Oklahoma has a long and tenuous relationship with the tribal governments which exist within its borders. The professionals involved in federal, tribal, and state victim services are leading the way in forming respectful, collaborative relationships to better protect and serve all residents. Below are brief descriptions of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government, as well as, an overview of counties and municipalities within the state. The intent of this section is to provide an overview of the governmental landscape in which victim service organizations, tribal and state, perform their duties.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Executive Branch of Oklahoma's governmental structure includes the following:

The Governor's Office consists of the Governor, the Lt. Governor, and the Governor's cabinet. Current cabinet positions include: Secretary of State, Secretary of Finance, Administration and Information Technology, Secretary of the Military, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Health and Human Services, Secretary of Veteran Affairs, Secretary of Safety and Security, Secretary of Science and Technology, Secretary of Transportation, Secretary of Commerce and Tourism, Secretary of Energy and Environment, and Secretary of Education and Workforce Development.

In February, 2015 Chris Bengé was appointed Native American Liaison for Governor Fallin. In January, 2017, the governor's office created the position of State Secretary of Native American Affairs and Mr. Bengé, who also now serves as the Governor's Chief of Staff and is a Cherokee Nation citizen, was appointed to that position. In the 2015 Native American Affairs Annual Report, Secretary Bengé stated: "A spirit of partnership exists in different forms between the

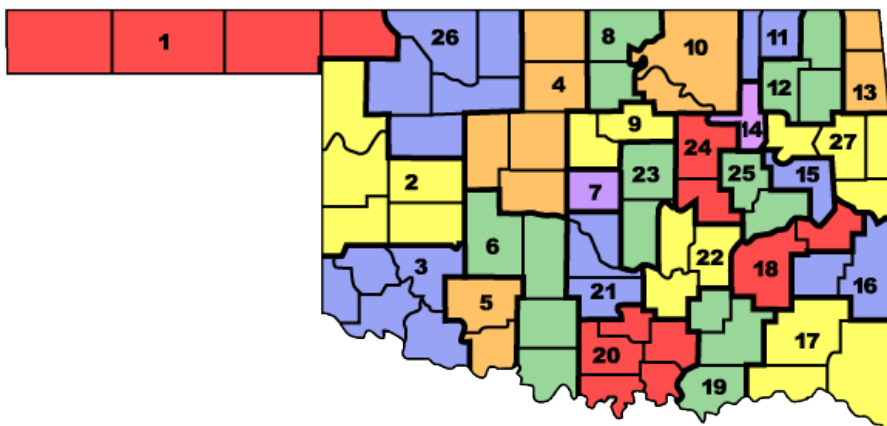
State of Oklahoma and tribal governments. As we meet together and discuss our common challenges that we see throughout the state, more opportunities will arise that will allow our governments to work together for the good of all of our citizens."

In June 2015, Secretary Bengé appointed Mr. Brian Hendrix, BA, Muscogee (Creek), as his Deputy Assistant of Native American Affairs. Mr. Hendrix has a great deal of experience in working with Oklahoma tribes and federal grants as he previously served as the State Tribal Crime Victim Liaison for the District Attorney Council, Executive Director for the Payne County Drug Court Program, and a member on the Board of Directors for the National Association of Drug Court Professionals. The two guiding principles for the Native American Affairs office are respect and collaboration. During 2015-2016 the common themes of interest to Oklahoma Tribal Nations which emerged were: Economic Development; Education; Health Systems; Indian Child Welfare Act implementation; and Criminal Justice System issues including victim assistance, cross-deputization, domestic violence awareness, and treatment services.

The Attorney General's office has multiple units dedicated to carrying out the mission and duties of the office. The Victim Services Unit, oversees funding and certification for domestic violence, sexual assault, batterers intervention, and adult victims of sex trafficking programs across the state. The unit also provides training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and shelter workers. Other units include: Civil Rights Enforcement; Criminal Appeals; Solicitor General; Legal Counsel; Litigation; Medicaid Fraud Control; Multicounty Grand Jury; Public Protection; Public Utilities; Tobacco Enforcement; and the Workers' Compensation, Insurance and Social Security Fraud.

The District Attorneys Council (DAC) is the state agency that provides support to Oklahoma's 27 elected District Attorneys and their staff. The DAC's primary function is to strengthen the criminal justice system by providing professional training, technical support, administering federal grant programs, paying claims to victims of crimes, and overseeing financial and personnel duties for the District Attorney offices. By offering these vital services, the DAC is fulfilling its mission to provide the necessary tools for Oklahoma's prosecutors to be successful in serving the citizens of Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA'S DISTRICT ATTORNEYS DISTRICTS



Within the DAC, services are provided through the Executive Division, Training and Outreach, Finance Division, Federal Grants, Victim Services Division, and Information and Technology. Current grants overseen by the Federal Grants Division include: Justice Assistance Grant (JAG), National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant Act (Coverdell), Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), Recovery Act: Justice Assistance Grant (JAG),

Recovery Act: Justice Assistance Grant (JAG-LLE), Recovery Act: S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act Grant (VAWA), Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant (RSAT), Sexual Assault Services Program Grant (SASP), and S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act Grant (VAWA). The DAC also supports local CCRT, DVRT, and SART organizations.

In Oklahoma, a nine-member Victims of Crime Act Board makes the funding decisions for VOCA funds which are awarded yearly on a competitive basis. Pursuant to the Victims of Crime Act, the VOCA Board sets aside a minimum of 10% of the total VOCA grant funds and gives priority for this set aside to applicants serving victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse, and unserved/underserved victims. VOCA fund eligibility requires the applicant be a non-profit agency with 501(c)(3) status, a local government, a state government, or an American Indian Tribe. Additionally, the applicant must certify funds will only be used for direct victim services; and, provide a 25% cash or in-kind match. American Indian Tribes have a 5% match requirement.

Further, the Victims Services Division administers and enhances public awareness of the Crime Victims Compensation and administers the Sexual Assault Examination Funds. The Crime Victims Compensation Board has the legal right to seek judgment against the offender in order to recover funds paid on behalf of a crime victim. The Victims Services Division is responsible for the recovery of restitution owed to the Crime Victims Compensation Board. The staff actively seeks restitution from criminals and tracks the progress of the restitution recovery program. Finally, staff members in this division assist in planning statewide training for Victim Witness Coordinators within district attorney offices and maintains close contact with victim groups around the state to solicit ideas on how better to serve victims, elicit concerns of victims about the criminal justice system, and advise victims about proposed reforms and changes.

In the 2015 Native American Affairs Annual Report, the DAC noted the following highlights:

1. The State-Tribal Crime Victim Liaison reported 12,885 contacts: 9,496 face-to-face; 2,554 e-mails; and 835 by phone
2. The State-Tribal Crime Victim Liaison presented at 65 outreach activities, both in-state and national
3. The State-Tribal Crime Victim Liaison co-facilitated 42 roundtables across Oklahoma which included participation from 740 attendees
4. The State-Tribal Crime Victim Liaison hosted two grant writing workshops which were attended by a total of seventy-five providers
5. In 2015, fifteen tribes applied for Victim of Crime Act assistance

The State of Oklahoma operates three correctional regions which consist of an assessment and reception center, one reformatory, one penitentiary, and twenty-one (21) corrections centers. Additionally, the State of Oklahoma Department of Corrections oversees eight half-way houses and contracts with private prison and county jail contractors as a means to provide bed space and constitutionally required services for inmates. State statutes deem the Director of the Department of Corrections responsible for the monitoring of private

prisons in Oklahoma. The Department of Corrections also employs a Victim Services Coordinator and the services she provides are described in the CURRENT VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAMS of this report.

Within the executive branch, the Pardon and Parole Board serves citizens of Oklahoma by ensuring public safety, protecting victims' rights, and providing offenders with the opportunity for positive change through careful and informed decisions on the parole for non-violent offenders and recommendations to the Governor regarding the parole of violent offenders, as well as for pardons, commutations, and clemency requests.

The final program administered by the Executive Branch is the Indigent Defense System which implements the Indigent Defense Act, 22 O.S. Section 1355 et seq., by providing trial, appellate, and post-conviction criminal defense services to persons who have been judicially determined to be entitled to legal counsel at State expense. The mission of the System is to provide indigents with legal representation comparable to that obtainable by those who can afford counsel and to do so in the most cost-effective manner possible.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Legislative Branch of Oklahoma consists of House of Representatives, comprised of 101 members who are elected to a concurrent two-year term. The House is the larger chamber of the bicameral Oklahoma Legislature and conducts its business through committees and subcommittees. The Oklahoma Senate is the upper house of the two houses and is comprised of senators from forty-eight districts. The total number of senators is set at 48 by the Oklahoma Constitution. Senators approve or reject gubernatorial appointments, and contribute to the creation of both state law and an annual state budget. Every ten years, they aid in drawing new boundaries for Oklahoma's electoral districts which was last completed in 2011. The Oklahoma Senate also serves as a court of impeachment. The presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant Governor of Oklahoma, who is the President of the Senate.

OKLAHOMA SENATE DISTRICTS



The Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, which directs the activities of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), will not accept any federal funds. This information has been verified through phone calls and in-person meetings. Therefore, while the state judiciary has indicated interest in utilizing these funds for training, the state court system will not be able to participate in the use of the S.T.O.P. VAWA funds. To mitigate this considerable issue, the DAC has been conducting outreach to the tribal courts about the use of these funds for programs, such as judicial training.

- State of Oklahoma S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act Grant Implementation Plan 2017-2020

District Court Judicial Districts

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Oklahoma Court System is made up of the Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals, the Court of Civil Appeals, and seventy-seven (77) District Courts. Administrative services for the Court System are provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Unlike most states, Oklahoma has two courts of last resort. The Supreme Court determines all issues of a civil nature, and the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals decides all criminal matters. Members of these courts, and of the Court of Civil Appeals, are appointed by the governor from a list of three names submitted by the Oklahoma Judicial Nominating Commission.

Deciding cases is only one of the Supreme Court's functions, the Court is also responsible for administering the state's entire judicial system by establishing rules of operation for all other courts in the state. The Supreme Court formulates the rules for practice of law, which govern the conduct of all attorneys, and it administers discipline in appropriate cases. Pursuant to the Okla. Const., art. 7, §1, 2, the Court selects from its members a Chief Justice and a Vice Chief Justice. The Court selects new Chief Justices every two years and the Chief Justice presides at all court sessions and chairs the state judicial conference. Together with the other members of the Court, the Chief Justice administers the judicial branch of state government and represents the Court and the judicial system in public appearances. The Vice Chief Justice's term of office is coextensive with that of the Chief Justice.

The Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals is the highest court in the State of Oklahoma with appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases. It is the state court of last resort in criminal matters. The Court derives its origin and jurisdiction from the state constitution, which was formulated by the constitutional



convention and submitted to and adopted by the people of Oklahoma at the first election, held on 17 September 1907. The Court of Criminal Appeals consists of five sitting judges with one serving as Presiding Judge and one serving as Vice-Presiding Judge.

The Oklahoma District Courts are the trial courts of general jurisdiction in Oklahoma. Each of the state's 77 counties contain a District Court and these counties are organized into 26 judicial districts. The District Courts have original jurisdiction over all matters and District Court appeals of civil matters go to the Oklahoma Supreme Court and appeals of criminal matters go to the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals.

The Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Court of Existing Claims applies the law as set out in the Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Code. Its responsibility is to provide fair and timely procedures for the resolution of disputes and identification of issues involving on-the-job injuries.

COUNTY & MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

As noted above, Oklahoma has seventy-seven (77) counties which range in population from Oklahoma County at 718,633 to Harmon County at 2,922. [See Appendices] Per the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Oklahoma had 590 municipalities ranging in population from two in the town of Lotsee to 579,999 in the state capital of Oklahoma City. See Listing of all towns and cities in Appendices. To assist all counties and municipalities better serve their residents, Oklahoma has created eleven (11) designated planning regions.

- Association of Central Oklahoma Governments
- Association of South Central Oklahoma Governments
- Central Oklahoma Economic Development District
- Eastern Oklahoma Development District
- Grand Gateway Economic Development Association
- Indian Nations Council of Governments
- Kiamichi Economic Development District
- Northern Oklahoma Development Authority
- Oklahoma Economic Development Authority
- Southern Oklahoma Development Association
- South Western Oklahoma Development Authority

The members of the Oklahoma Association of Regional Councils are voluntary associations of local governments formed under Oklahoma law. These associations deal with the problems and planning needs that cross the boundaries of individual local governments or that require regional attention. These regional councils coordinate planning and provide a regional approach to problem solving through cooperative action. Regional councils are defined by law as political subdivisions of the

state, but they have no regulatory power or other authority possessed by cities, counties, or other local governments. Decisions by regional councils are not binding on member governments, but are considered and adopted as members' needs require. As political subdivisions, regional councils are subject to state laws governing open meetings, access to public records, and conduct of public officials.

The geographic boundaries of regional councils in Oklahoma must coincide with the eleven (11) designated planning regions. Membership of the regional councils includes local governments as well as cities, counties, conservation districts, and Indian nations. The Councils of Governments (COG) include all seventy-seven (77) counties. Counties and cities comprise the majority of regional council membership.

Federal law provided the initial impetus for creating regional councils. The national legislation authorized organizations directed by local elected officials to prepare a variety of regional plans at the sub state level. In their early years, regional councils were heavily involved in comprehensive planning, with funding provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). However, these funds were significantly reduced in 1982. Regional councils continue to do comprehensive planning, however, with funding provided from local funds, state assistance, U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) and special contributions; projects now include regional data collection and analysis, mapping, and coordination of environmental, economic, social program plans, Rural Fire Defense, Capital Improvements Plan (CIP), Rural Economic Action Plan (REAP) Grant programs, and Hazard Mitigation Planning. These regional councils can serve as wonderful collaborative partners for coordinated community response teams throughout the state.



CHARACTERISTICS DESCRIBING OKLAHOMA'S QUALITY OF LIFE IMPACTING IPV VICTIM SERVICES

To demonstrate the power of words, images, and art, we will utilize the Oklahoma state motto, slogans, and marketing/branding campaigns to highlight some of the unique characteristics describing Oklahoma's quality of life impacting IPV Victim Services. The reader is invited to engage in a technique used during the needs assessment focus groups which is described in more detail in the Needs Assessment Methodology section. While reading this section, ask yourself if your reaction to the description provided in each area is coming from a place of love and wisdom or a place of fear and ignorance. Each area provides thoughts and ideas, "seeds" which can be inspiration for nurturing a victim service system which is trauma-informed and rooted in best-practices. Each area provides thoughts and ideas, "seeds" which must be closely examined and transformed if we are to serve all victims with the respect they deserve. Each area provides thoughts and ideas, "seeds" which could be used to better serve or could be used to further harm depending on how we utilize them. How will we move forward?

"Labor Omnia Vincit" - The Oklahoma state motto is a Latin motto and common expression which in English means "Labour Conquers All Things". The Oklahoma motto was adopted in 1907 but the inspiration for the Latin motto itself dates back 2000 years to Virgil, a Roman poet. In his book "Georgics" Virgil wrote "Labor omnia uicit improbus" (Uphill work overcomes all things). In his work Virgil was describing how to make agriculture grow in a "Back to the land" policy introduced by Augustus Caesar. The goal was to inspire more Romans to engage in farming and agriculture.

- **Seeds to Nourish:** Looking to the Earth, the arts, and history for guidance
- **Indeterminate Seeds:** Influence by governmental agents
- **Seeds to Transform:** The idea that everyone should "pull themselves up from their bootstraps;" many of our residents do not have "boots"



SOONERS AND THE LAND GRAB

The official state nickname of Oklahoma is The Sooner State.

In 1889, people poured into central Oklahoma to stake their claims to nearly 2 million acres opened for settlement by the U.S. government. Those who entered the region before the land run's designated starting time, at noon on April 22, 1889, were dubbed "sooners." The area to which the settlers flocked was known as the Unassigned Lands. Although situated in Indian Territory, where the federal government had relocated many Native American tribes during the 19th century, the Unassigned Lands were no longer attached to a specific tribe in the years following the American Civil War. In the late 1870s, an effort referred to as the "boomer" movement sprung up to promote white settlement in the area. Initially, the boomers who attempted to inhabit the Unassigned Lands were booted out by federal authorities. However, the boomers' lobbying campaign eventually gained traction in Congress (helped in part by officials from the Santa Fe Railway Company, which laid tracks in the region in 1886), and on March 23, 1889, President Benjamin Harrison issued a proclamation that the lands would open for settlement on a first-arrival basis.

A month later, on April 22, starting pistols sounded and an estimated 50,000 land seekers dashed into the Unassigned Lands to make their claims. (Thanks to the 1862 Homestead Act, a settler could claim up to 160 acres of unappropriated public land and receive title to it if he lived on it for five years and made improvements.) No one was supposed to set foot in the area and occupy land before the appointed time, but some people snuck across the borders early and hid so they could more easily snag a tract once the land run officially kicked off. Sooners also included

people such as railroad workers who had a legitimate reason to be in the Unassigned Lands before the designated start of the land run and used this as an unfair advantage to grab desirable parcels. (A number of sooner claims later were contested.)

In 1907, Oklahoma became America's 46th state, and the next year the University of Oklahoma's football team took "Sooners" as its nickname. The expression, which had taken on a positive connotation and came to symbolize an energetic, can-do spirit, soon was embraced as a nickname for the entire state. Adapted from material retrieved on 7 Nov 2017 from <http://www.history.com/news/ask-history/why-is-oklahoma-nicknamed-the-sooner-state>

- **Seeds to Nourish:** Energetic, can-do spirit
- **Indeterminate Seeds:** Influence of lobbyist and corporations on public welfare
- **Seeds to Transform:** Profiting from unfair advantage - Taking what one wants when one wants it with no regard to rules or the rights of others; Tenuous relationships between federal, tribal, state, and local governments

PISTOL PETE AND U.S. MARSHALS

Cowboy, U.S. Marshal, gun-slinger, and blacksmith, Frank "Pistol Pete" Eaton served as the inspiration for Oklahoma State University's Pistol Pete mascot. Approached in 1923 by a group of Oklahoma A&M students after leading Stillwater's Armistice Day Parade, Eaton, a rugged cowboy serving at the time as sheriff in the nearby town of Perkins, Oklahoma, agreed to be represented as the mascot. It was not until 1958, however, that the mascot was made official and not until 1984 that the Pistol Pete caricature became a licensed symbol of OSU. In 1958 an OSU student was chosen to don the head created in Eaton's image and dress in traditional cowboy gear. Beginning in 1967 there were generally two students chosen to share the task of transforming themselves into Pistol Pete



at sporting events and university gatherings, which can total more than 400 appearances a year. In 2008 those who have worn the Pistol Pete head gathered to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the mascot. At that time, a number of these men were interviewed by the Oklahoma Oral History Research Program at the

OSU Library about their experiences “being Pete.” Adapted from materials retrieved from <https://library.okstate.edu/oralhistory/digital/pistol-pete-collection/about-pistol-pete> on 7 Nov 2017

U.S. Marshal's have a long history of law enforcement within the geographic boundaries now known as Oklahoma and have dealt with jurisdictional issues from the time the agency was created.

The U.S. Marshal's historical account states throughout the American frontier in the late 1800's, U.S. marshals and their deputies served as authorities between the native Indian population and white settlers who were moving westward. The marshals generally enjoyed peaceful relations with the Indians. However, on April 15, 1872, eight deputy marshals were shot and killed in what came to be known as the Goingsnake Massacre, which occurred in Tahlequah, Indian Territory. **The incident is particularly relevant to our discussion of victim services in the state today as it involves family disputes and jurisdictional challenges.**

“The Cherokee Nation has a deep and colorful history with the U.S. Marshal Service,” said Catherine Foreman-Gray, Cherokee Nation history and preservation officer. “Many of the men serving

as U.S. deputy marshals out of Fort Smith federal court during the frontier-era were Cherokee. The Goingsnake Massacre is the largest single casualty for the U.S. Marshal Service, with 11 dying in that gunfight.”

FACTS: Ezekial “Zeke” Proctor, a full-blood Cherokee and member of the Keetoowah Nighthawk Society, was being tried for killing Polly Beck and wounding Jim Kesterson in a shooting incident. Proctor's home was in the Goingsnake District, now Adair County. Proctor allegedly went to the Sequoyah District to visit his sister, Susan, and he discovered her husband had left her and her children and they were hungry. He made arrangements for them to stay with another relative, then set out to find Kesterson, Susan's husband.

THE SCENE: According to historical information, it has been said Kesterson was living with Polly Beck Hilderbrand in the Goingsnake District. Kesterson had been working at the Hilderbrand family mill on Flint Creek near Siloam Springs. When Proctor arrived, he found Kesterson and Hilderbrand together. He was angry, pulled his gun intending to shoot his brother-in-law, but Hilderbrand jumped in the way and was killed by Proctor.

TRIAL: Reports indicated the ensuing trial was highly charged due to the strong family ties of the accused victims and the jurisdictional dispute between the Cherokee and U.S. courts. A federal posse of ten (10) U.S. marshals was sent to attend the trial and arrest Proctor on federal charges if he was acquitted in Cherokee court. During the proceedings, shooting broke out in the crowded courtroom. “Eight of the casualties were deputy marshals or their posse, and eight of those casualties were Cherokees,” said Foreman-Gray.

CASUALTIES: Polly Beck, plus U.S. marshal casualties included: deputy marshals Jacob G. Owens, Black Sut Beck, Sam Beck, William Hicks, Jim Ward and Riley Woods; and posse members, William Beck and George Seldridge. Cherokee casualties included

Johnson Proctor, brother of Zeke; William Alberty, Proctor's attorney; and Andrew Palone, Cherokee and Civil War veteran.

RULING: Proctor was acquitted in Cherokee court the day after the massacre, and the ruling was accepted by the U.S. courts, as the tribe had jurisdiction at the time and federal laws against double jeopardy applied. A second posse, made up of 21 deputy marshals, was dispatched and arrested several men believed to be involved in the killing of the marshals. The suspects were taken to Fort Smith, Arkansas, for trial, and eventually were released due to lack of evidence.

The above account depicted the costliest encounter for deputies and specially deputized posse members. But there have been others throughout the agency's history which involved notorious gangs and escaped prisoners. On May 1, 1885, Deputy Marshal Jim Guy, and possemen Bill Kirksey, Andy Roff and James Roff, were killed in Delaware Bend, Indian Territory, in a shoot-out with the Pink-Lee Gang; in Eufaula, Indian Territory, Deputy Marshal William Kelly and possemen Mark Kuykendall and Henry Smith were shot and killed during a prisoner escape January 17, 1887; and in Ingalls, Oklahoma Territory, a shoot-out with the famed Doolin-Dalton Gang on September 1, 1893, left Deputy Marshals Ham Hueston and Lafe Shadley, as well as posse member Dick Speed, dead.

Adapted from materials retrieved from <https://www.usmarshals.gov/district/ok-n/general/history.htm>, <https://www.usmarshals.gov/history/line-of-duty-old-west.htm>, on 7 Nov 2017 and http://www.tahlequahdailypress.com/news/local_news/goingsnake-massacre-topic-of-event/article_e69f8a19-4d9b-5e0e-a27b-9487f1488425.html on 11 Nov 2017

- **Seeds to Nourish:** Willingness to serve demonstrated by Native and non-Native marshals alike
- **Indeterminate Seeds:** Jurisdictional disputes – do we honor and respect the powers and limitations imposed on each sovereign and act for the greater good of all people
- **Seeds to Transform:** "Cowboy vs. Indian" mentality

OKLAHOMA STATE SLOGANS

Whereas the Oklahoma motto intends to describe the patriotic values and virtues of labor important to Oklahoma, Oklahoma state slogans focus especially on attracting tourists and are utilized on our license plates and by the Oklahoma Tourism Department.



OKLAHOMA IS OK - COME SEE FOR YOURSELF

"Oklahoma is OK" - This Oklahoma state slogan first appeared on license plates back in 1967 and still surfaces on occasion. The current slogan is "Oklahoma: Come See for Yourself" the Land of No Boundaries. As described throughout this report, Oklahoma is dissected by federally imposed, tribally imposed, state imposed, and municipally imposed boundaries which impact residents on a daily basis. On some levels, we are learning to operate effectively and efficiently within these boundaries and creating a culturally diverse and respectful environment. For example, as reported in the Oklahoma Secretary of State's 2015 Native Affairs Annual Report, the Pawnee Nation received a Federal Highway Administration Tribal Transportation Program Safety grant through which the Nation provided 320 digital radios in support of 24 different law enforcement, fire and emergency management departments: tribal,

state, county, and municipal. The report also notes, Oklahoma's Indian Nations are leading the way with innovative solutions easing the non-violent offender prison population through nationally recognized offender reintegration programs. Chickasaw Nation developed a unique approach to put former offenders back to work with an "On the Job Training Program" (OTJT program) made possible through partnerships with local employers. The Choctaw, Cherokee, Muscogee (Creek), and Comanche Nations are also engaged in reentry programs. In an effort to manage repressive criminal debt and seek the avoidance of or the recall of failure-to-pay costs/fines bench warrants, and for counsel on all civil matters, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma, Inc. entered into an innovative compact to provide embedded attorneys who advocate exclusively on behalf of the reentry clients.

JURISDICTIONAL MAZE

On the other end of the spectrum, failure to respect and abide by the governing laws and rules within each boundary continues to place victims in harm's way, results in a lack of justice for victims and their families, and leads to long legal battles over jurisdictional disputes. For example, on 8 August 2017 the United States Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit remanded the case of Patrick Dwayne Murphy, Petitioner - Appellant, v. Terry Royal, Warden, Oklahoma State Penitentiary, Respondent - Appellee. Muscogee (Creek) Nation; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, Amici Curiae back to the district court to issue a writ of habeas corpus vacating his conviction and sentence due to lack of jurisdiction. This 1999 murder, resulting from a dispute between Mr. Murphy and the father of Mr. Murphy's girlfriend's child, is now, almost twenty years later, continuing the long dispute over criminal jurisdiction and highlighting the complexities of offender accountability in Oklahoma. [See <http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-10th-circuit/1870133.html>]

Another example of jurisdictional woes is provided in a dispute about who can prosecute two brothers

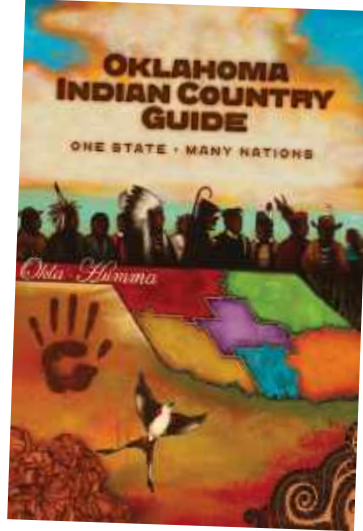
accused of killing an Oklahoma rancher. Two brothers, Jeremy and Tyler Reece were charged in the 2015 kidnapping and fatal shooting of 46-year-old Rick Holt. Jurisdiction is in dispute because Mr. Holt's body was discovered buried on Osage Tribal land and the brothers are members of the Muskogee (Creek) Nation.

The jurisdictional issue was first addressed in March 2016, when an Osage County District Judge ruled exclusive federal jurisdiction in the murder, based on the Major Crimes Act and Indian Crimes Assimilation Act. However, prosecutors appealed and a Mayes County Judge sustained the ruling, adding "[i]f the State wants to ask for a bind over on felony murder, the Court finds there's sufficient evidence to sustain that." The U.S. Attorney's office reviewed the case in 2016; however, they chose not to try the case stating they found no indicator of federal jurisdiction, "based upon what we know to be federal law." At that time, the Osage Nation Assistant Attorney General filed charges to ensure the two men stayed in jail after the state's murder charge against them was first dismissed in March 2016.

On 6 June 2017, the Tulsa World reported the Osage County prosecutors' case against the brothers was dismissed again because the U.S. Attorney still has jurisdiction in the case. The accused brothers have been housed in the Osage County Jail as the case has made its way through federal, tribal, and state court review over the past two years. At this point, the state courts have ruled the states have no jurisdiction, the federal courts decline to prosecute or assume jurisdiction, and the tribal court is hamstrung by sentencing restrictions imposed by federal law. However, if the pair were tried in tribal court, they would be unlikely to receive additional jail time because the maximum sentence for the murder charge in tribal court is one year, and they would likely receive credit for the two years they've already served. Additionally, tribal court is not a court of record, meaning the convictions would not appear on background checks.

Throughout the history of our state, navigating the maze of jurisdictional boundaries prevalent within

the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma is a task which has proven difficult for some of the keenest legal minds and as yet is unresolved. Oklahoma's law schools are producing and have produced many Native and non-Native attorneys whose careers are devoted to educating others on Federal Indian Law and its impact on life within the United States. These attorneys, along with law enforcement, victim service providers, and government officials are actively engaging in discussions, compacts, and agreements designed to lessen the harmful impacts of these jurisdictional boundaries and strengthen the respectful adherence to sovereignty on the federal, tribal, and state levels.



"red." A total of sixty-seven (67) tribes have called Oklahoma home, and we are one state comprised of many nations. This Oklahoma Indian Country Guide is a valuable resource about the who, what, where, and when of the state's Indian nations. Things to see and do are included to help in planning your visits."

[See <https://www.travelok.com/brochures>]

A former Oklahoma Tourism campaign, "Oklahoma: Native America," blatantly capitalized on the passing of time and the continual removal and relocation of Native American tribes which "created" the Indian Territory which was reduced to what is now Oklahoma. When Oklahoma gained statehood in 1907, the Indian Territory was extinguished; however, today Oklahoma is still home to many Native American sovereign nations and peoples. Oftentimes, the genocide and oppression tied to these historic events is overlooked in its impact on interpersonal violence prevalent within our state today.

- **Seeds to Nourish:** Respectful collaboration in providing services within and between jurisdictional boundaries
- **Indeterminate Seeds:** Interpretation of "Land with No Boundaries"

Is Oklahoma a No-Man's Land with no easily enforceable rule of law —OR—Are Oklahomans ready to transcend boundaries in ways that protect and serve all residents?

- **Seeds to Transform:** Tendency to be "OK" with the way things are

KILLERS OF THE FLOWER MOON

David Grann's book, *Killers of the Flower Moon*, meticulously describes an appalling widespread conspiracy against the Osage which reached from the Osage Hills to the Beltway of Washington, D.C. It should be noted, Grann is non-Osage and the research for the book was primarily FBI and private investigator notes. Since the release of the book, much discussion has centered on how few Osage individuals were interviewed for the book. Additionally, efforts are underway to create an Osage-centered account of this period in history.

Grann's story centers on an Osage family who died, in ones and twos from 1918 through 1925, of causes ranging from the odd and ambiguous such as a "peculiar wasting illness" to the obviously violent bomb which killed two family members. During this same time period, other Osage were dying under similarly disturbing circumstances, such as being shot, poisoned, and drugged then thrown down a flight of stairs. When a white oilman was recruited

OKLAHOMA: NATIVE AMERICA

NOTE: This section provides citations to enable the reader to further study the subject matter. The authors of this document are not historians; they are advocates of justice for all.

As stated on the TravelOK.com site, "Our state is deeply rooted in American Indian history, culture and heritage. Even the name Oklahoma means "Red People" and comes from two Choctaw words--okla meaning "people" and homma or humma meaning

by the Osage to seek assistance from federal officials to investigate these deaths, he was also killed: stabbed and beaten, then stripped naked. By 1925, none of the murders had been solved, and the death toll was climbing high enough that the rest of America started taking notice. National papers reported on what was termed the “Reign of Terror”, the Osage “Black Curse.”

Another aspect of Osage life had recently made national news. The Osage had become the wealthiest people per capita in the world. The federal government had driven the Osage from their ancestral lands in the 1870's to their current reservation in Oklahoma. At the time, the land was judged to be “broken, rocky, sterile, and utterly unfit for cultivation;” however, decades later, the Osage learned the reservation contained some of the largest oil deposits in the U.S. By the 1920s, the Osage reservation was said to have yielded more oil money than the combined value of all the Old West gold rushes. Journalists of the time reported on what they called “plutocratic Osage” and “red millionaires.” Newspapers reportedly published exaggerated stories of “Osage arriving at a ceremony for their dances in a private airplane”, grand pianos tossed out on lawns, and “even whites” performing “all the menial tasks about the house to which no Osage will stoop.”

As during the Land Run, the Osage wealth attracted a new host of outlaws – gang members, fugitives, and bank robbers. However, the most insidious thefts were facilitated by the federal government, which claimed many Osage were incapable of handling their own money and thereby forced to have “guardians.” These guardians were “usually drawn from the ranks of the most prominent white citizens in Osage County” to supervise and authorize spending by the individual Osage people. Guardians often grossly swindled their Osage wards by purchasing items from their own stores at inflated prices, directing business to associates for kickbacks, and outright stealing.

The taking of the headrights, or mineral rights to the oil-rich land, required the use of the ultimate power and control over the Osage people, especially Osage

women. The headrights couldn't be bought, only inherited, thus, headrights remained in the tribe – unless, someone who wasn't Osage happened to be next in line to inherit. The theft of the headrights is where this 20th century story demonstrates how the “original sin” of our nation, the systematic oppression and killing of our first people, was still rearing its ugly head. The story also demonstrates how power and control through interpersonal violence was inflicted upon the Osage women.

If white people hoped to inherit the headrights, they had to marry into the tribe. These marriages were often entered into with a wish their rich spouse would die, at the least, or a plan to cause them to die. Some of these plans came to fruition often after the white spouse lived for years with the Osage husband or wife. Just within the cases documented in the Killers of the Flower Moon, headright inheritance helped explain the deaths of five Osage: four women and one man.

The fledgling Federal Bureau of Investigation eventually proved three of the white men were behind the family murders, apprehended them, found them guilty, and put them in prison. Ironically, the investigation of the mass murders of Native Americans was touted as “a showcase for the modern bureau” and allowed the FBI's director, J. Edgar Hoover, to demonstrate to the rest of the country the need for a national police force. Further, “Grann carefully shows, the FBI's victory declaration obscured the scope of headright-related killings.” The official death count for the Reign of Terror acknowledged by federal officials topped out at 24; however, scholars and surviving family members who have delved into the historical evidence believe the real death toll to be in the hundreds.

Most of the murders weren't solved. Many of the victims' descendants have engaged in their own private investigations, which are never ending. Native and non-Native residents of the Osage reservation live with doubts, suspecting dead relatives or old family friends or guardians. Descendants of those convicted and those murdered still reside in Oklahoma and

encounter one another on a regular basis. As one great-grandson of an Osage victim stated: “You just have it in the back of your head that you don’t trust anybody.”

Grann’s book which has been applauded as an “accomplished and necessary account of injustice, avarice, and racist violence,” has opened the door for meaningful discussion, some healing, and an opportunity to examine the true cost of oil and racism within our state. [See review retrieved on 11 Nov 2017 from <https://www.theguardian.com/books/2017/aug/03/killers-of-the-flower-moon-by-david-grann-review>]

BARRIERS TO NATIVE AMERICAN VICTIMS

Unfortunately, the Killers of the Flower Moon tells a story both old and new and sets a backdrop of power, control, and distrust which exists today. While commonalities exist for many survivors experiencing interpersonal violence (such as types and patterns of abuse, challenges, and barriers to safety), there are unique experiences across Native communities. Some barriers include:

- culturally specific forms of abuse,
- historical and intergenerational trauma of the colonization of tribes,
- jurisdictional barriers of revoked tribal jurisdiction of non-Natives perpetrators on tribal lands,
- infrastructure limitations to implement restored jurisdiction (tribal police, court systems, prisons),
- available resources and funding for all tribal programs and shelters,
- availability and/or enforcement of protection orders,
- availability and/or processing of sexual assault forensic examination kits,
- community confidentiality conflicts,
- accessibility of medical treatment,
- locality, and

- extremely long investigation processes that often involve the FBI and the United States government that have significantly low investigation statistics and far less prosecution numbers.

These barriers can be so significant that often times survivors do not seek help at all. During Listening Meetings facilitated in 2016-2017 by the District Attorney’s Council and through data collection utilized for the Needs Assessment for this project, the following barriers for Native American victims were repeatedly identified.

Workforce

- Limited, educated workforce within victim services which in conjunction with lack of funding to provide adequate program staffing, leads to high turnover rates and poor continuity of care for the victim
- Few employment opportunities for victims which pay a living wage, especially if the victim has children
- Most childcare facilities close at 6 PM or earlier which makes finding a job difficult for victims with children

Transportation

- As most of Oklahoma is very rural with many areas extremely isolated, supporting victims may require several days of transporting them to court, doctors’ appointments, etc. Even though advocates are often working in excess of 40 hours per week and often covering numerous counties just to serve one victim and because grant funding is often based upon the number of victims served, programs find it difficult to justify grant funds when consideration for funding is based on a “numbers served” analysis
- The majority of Oklahoma has no transit service; if service is available, it often caters to employees, elderly, or persons with disabilities
- Native Americans are nearly twice as likely as Whites to have no vehicle (8.5 percent) and African Americans are over three times as likely to be without a car (14.1 percent). Consequently,

more African-Americans in Oklahoma report walking or using public transportation to get to work (5.2 percent), followed by Hispanics/Latinos (2.9 percent), American Indians (2.3 percent), and Whites (2.0 percent). [See CLOSING THE OPPORTUNITY GAP: BUILDING EQUITY IN OKLAHOMA retrieved on 15 Nov 2017 from <https://okpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Closing-the-Opportunity-Gap.pdf?x43134>]

Isolation

- Many victims who are isolated, don't want to leave the area where they may have some family support
- Few Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners are available in rural areas

Outreach

- Although many tribal and non-tribal programs serve both tribal members and non-tribal members, many individuals within the community do not realize this even though programs engage in extensive outreach
- Outreach takes a lot of time due to the large rural area covered

Housing

- Victims may be on a waiting list for two years or longer to receive affordable housing

Law Enforcement

- Still the "good ole boy" system
- Dual arrests are often made
- Jurisdictional disputes
- Delayed response times due to vastness of area served by tribal law enforcement
- Victim distrust of law enforcement and judicial system
- Lack of enforcement for protective order violations

EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE - CONTINUUM OF CRIME

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Justice System encourages a review of the impact of crimes within Indian Country, as crime is not committed within a vacuum. Crimes result in loss to the victim, loss to the community, a loss to the general wellness of the tribe, the general wellness of the state, and the general wellness of the nation.

Numerous accounts exist of the disparity in the rates of exposure to violence affecting American Indians which occurs across age groups, housing locations, and by gender. For years, findings have revealed disturbing pictures of the victimization of American Indians and Alaska Natives. The rate of violent crime estimated from self-reported victimizations for American Indians is well above that of other U.S. racial or ethnic groups. American Indians are more likely than people of other races to experience violence at the hands of someone of a different race, and the criminal victimizer is more likely to have consumed alcohol preceding the offense.

Victimization of Native women and children is well documented and is supported by numerous anecdotal accounts provided by victim service providers throughout Oklahoma. The Amnesty International report, *Maze of Injustice: The Failure to Protect Indigenous Women from Sexual Violence in the USA*, was released in 2007 and states, "The report confirmed what Native American and Alaska Native advocates have long known: that sexual violence against women from Indian nations is at epidemic proportions and that survivors are frequently denied justice." [See <https://www.amnestyusa.org/pdfs/mazeofinjustice.pdf>]

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Justice System states, in looking at this information, it is important to view violence against Native American women as a continuum of crime---crime experienced from birth through death. Babies hear the domestic violence in the home, and are assaulted or abused; children are molested, beaten, neglected and abused; teens suffer date rape or dating violence; young women and men are raped, abused, or assaulted; married women suffer

all forms of domestic violence and sexual assault; and seniors face elder abuse and financial fraud. [See <https://www.bia.gov/bia/ojs/victim-assistance>, retrieved 7 Nov 2017]

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL - MAZE OF INJUSTICE

As summarized in the 2008 Update for the Maze of Injustice report:

"More than one in three Native American or Alaska Native women will be raped at some point in their lives. Most do not seek justice because they know they will be met with inaction or indifference. The report *Maze of Injustice*, released in 2007 unraveled some of the reasons why Indigenous women in the USA are at such risk of sexual violence and why survivors are so frequently denied justice.

Chronic under-resourcing of law enforcement and health services, confusion over jurisdiction, erosion of tribal authority, discrimination in law and practice, and indifference – all these factors play a part. None of this is inevitable or irreversible. The voices of Indigenous women who have come forward to speak about these issues send a message of courage and hope that change can and will happen. At the one-year mark of the release of *Maze of Injustice*, there is significant, even historical, opportunity for change but there is also real danger that the follow through that is so desperately needed will not happen. It will require working together on all levels to fulfill the promises made." [See MAZE OF INJUSTICE: The failure to protect Indigenous women from sexual violence in the USA, One Year Update, Spring 2008 retrieved on 11 Nov 2017 from https://www.amnestyusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/MazeOfInjustice_1yr.pdf]

As we look back over the decade which has passed since the publication of the Amnesty International report, we honor the positive steps which have been made toward a more just system and we strive to

address the remaining barriers to justice which remain within Oklahoma Indian Country.

- **Seeds to Nourish:** The amazing resiliency of Native peoples. The rich and diverse cultures we are honored to embrace within the geographic boundaries of our state. The dedication of those who came before and have formed a foundation on which to build.
- **Indeterminate Seeds:** Victim Service System policies specific to this underserved population
- **Seeds to Transform:** The tendency to give "lip service" to being rooted in Native American history, culture, and heritage without honoring, embracing, and acknowledging the living, breathing, sovereign nations and their people who are essential, integral, and equal members of our communities. The use of cultural appropriation to capitalize on the romanticizing of Native culture.

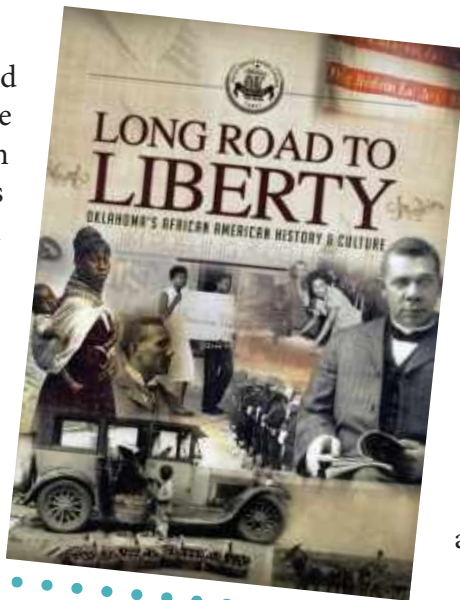
LONG ROAD TO LIBERTY - AFRICAN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN OKLAHOMA

Note: This section provides citations to enable the reader to further study the subject matter. The authors of this document are not historians; they are advocates of justice for all.

"Defining the African-American experience in Oklahoma, these pioneers came to settle one of America's last frontiers and create a new state. They became successful businessmen, jazz legends, dedicated educators, sports heroes, and politicians--each leaving a lasting legacy. Explore the African-American history, cultural influences, and contributions made on this long road to liberty." [See <https://www.travelok.com/brochures>]

Similar to the Osage Reign of Terror, ninety-seven years after the Destruction of Black Wall Street, the "demise of the Black Mecca many called 'Little Africa,'" the terrorism, violence, and dispossession of African Americans through the years still impacts the lives of African-American Oklahoma residents. The ties to Oklahoma Native American residents

goes even deeper and is intertwined with the federal removal of Native Americans and slavery. As noted in the Oklahoma Historical Society's account of African American history in Oklahoma, in the 1830's black slaves came with their Indian masters across the Trail of Tears to their new territorial home in the West, to what is now the state of Oklahoma. ". . .slavery became a fixture in Indian Territory." However, historians debate the nature of the institution among the Indians, some say Indian Territory slavery "hardly resembled the institution established in the Deep South, but was more akin to indentured servitude of early America." Other historians contend "bondage was bondage" and that kind of "brutality made it similar to the chattel slavery of the Old South."



affected race relations. By the turn of the twentieth century, black workers began to compete for jobs reserved for whites in the territories' cities. "As historian Danney Goble has correctly observed, economic progress and black population growth made physical separation more difficult, if not impossible. Black advances challenged stereotypical attitudes toward race, and as a result, a new social arrangement soon appeared."

During the Land Run of 1889 a few black settlers descended upon the territory to stake out homesteads and the black populations of both Indian Territory and the newly created Oklahoma Territory grew as boosters described the territories as "land of opportunity and freedom." At the same time, Edward P. McCabe, founder of the town of Langston and an energetic promoter and politician, led a movement for an All-Black state. The black statehood effort never had much chance of success; however, it did lead to the establishment of more All-Black towns in the territories. By some estimates, as many as fifty of these communities may have existed at one time and their significance continues to reside in the determination of black people to escape discrimination, to seek reinforcement for their racial ideas, and to acquire control over their own lives.

White migration from the Deep South, increasing number of blacks, and the growing economic success of blacks, led to restrictive racial laws and customs. The growing economic success of blacks in particular

Historically, national developments have played important roles in altering race relations between blacks and whites within the state. In 1896 the U.S. Supreme Court issued its "separate but equal" doctrine in the Plessy v. Ferguson case which helped to enshrine Jim Crow into law for more than a half century. In the early stages of Oklahoma Territory, separate schools for blacks and whites were optional, but in the late 1890s the territorial legislature passed statutes effectively institutionalizing an aspect of Jim Crow, keeping black and white children apart. During this time, blacks called for support of black educational institutions for their children, including the establishment of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University at Langston in 1897. Higher education in Oklahoma was separate until the 1940s and public schools were separate until 1955.

AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE

The State of Oklahoma is rooted in segregation, racism, and bigotry, as well as passionate, courageous, determined, and intelligent activists working to uproot these seeds of division and hatred. The historical society reports:

"By the time delegates met in the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention at Guthrie in 1906 to organize a new state, both law and social customs had

created an atmosphere for a completely segregated society. The battle over the place of blacks in the newly proposed state of Oklahoma became a heated issue during the selection of representatives to the convention. The Democratic Party promised to separate the races, and with that as a central part of its platform, it ultimately secured an overwhelming majority of the delegates at Guthrie. Led by the Negro Press Association, blacks waged a determined battle to defeat the forces of segregation but could not overcome the pro-southern sentiment that had taken root in the territories. The politicians at the convention wanted to redeem the commitment to keep the races apart in all areas of social life, but Republican President Theodore Roosevelt had threatened to veto Oklahoma statehood if that took place. The spirit of the constitutional convention echoed in the racial language of its leader, William "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, who exclaimed that blacks would always remain bootblacks, barbers, and farmers. The future governor of Oklahoma believed that African Americans would never rise to the equal of whites in the professions or become informed citizens capable of grappling with serious public questions."

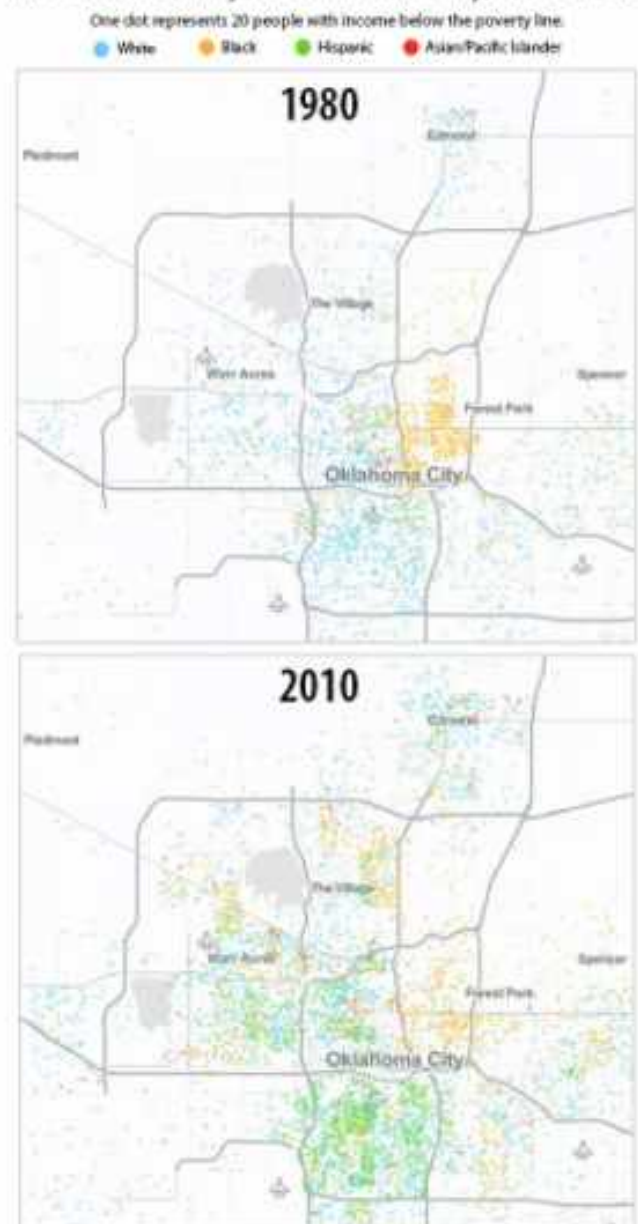
grandfather clause remained virtually intact until the U.S. Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional in the 1915 *Guinn v. United States* case. Nevertheless, a subsequent measure passed the legislature and limited black voting; this law would remain on the books until it met with Court disapproval in 1939. The unrestricted right to the ballot, however, did not come to all black Oklahomans until the Civil Rights era of the 1960s."

In fact, the very first bill approved by the Oklahoma Senate in 1907 (Senate Bill 1), also known as the Coach

Systemic disfranchisement of blacks was high on Oklahoma's early legislative agenda. The election of a black man, A. C. Hamlin of Guthrie, to the First Legislature made an impact upon those persons anxious to rid blacks from state politics and was an incentive to remove the ballot from black hands.

In 1910 the so-called "grandfather clause" stipulated "potential voters must take and pass an examination that demonstrated an ability to read and write. However, it exempted descendants of citizens eligible to vote on January 1, 1866, a provision that adversely affected blacks but favored whites as most of them met that requirement. For nearly five years the

Race and Poverty in Oklahoma City, 1980-2010



Law, codified that “every railway company, urban or suburban car company, street car or interurban car or railway company shall provide separate coaches or compartments as hereinafter provided for the accommodation of the white and negro races, which separate coaches or cars shall be equal in all points of comfort and convenience.” Another section of the legislation similarly spelled out that each railroad depot must have separate adequately signed waiting rooms for each race. And the passenger could incur a fine if they sat in the wrong area or car.

JIM CROW LAWS

The Jim Crow code and its underlying sentiments touch practically every facet of life involving contact between the races, with some of the worst discrimination in the area of economic opportunity. A noted difference existed between the ways black and white Oklahomans made, and often still make, a living and created a vast chasm between the races in: education, health, housing, recreation, and many other facets of life. Many of these differences still exist today.

For instance, in Oklahoma’s two largest cities, maps are provided where each dot on the map represents 20 Oklahomans living in poverty, color-coded by race. In 1980 poverty could be found across Oklahoma City, but African-Americans were largely segregated on the east side of town. Racial groups other than Whites and African-Americans were present only in small numbers.

By 2010, high-poverty areas had become much more diverse. While the poverty in east Oklahoma City is still predominately African-American, these families can be found much more in other parts of the city as well.

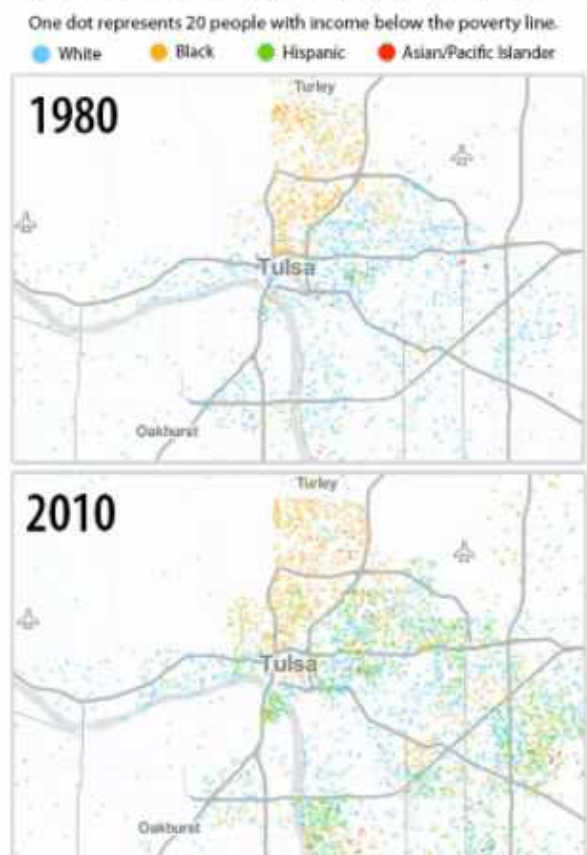
Like Oklahoma City, poverty could be found throughout Tulsa both in 1980 and 2010. Low-income African-Americans remain largely segregated in

north Tulsa, though by 2010 we can see more of these families in other parts of the city.

These maps depict a racial wealth and opportunity gap of our state, in which people of color as a group lag behind white households in assets crucial for financial security, such as homeownership, education, good health, and savings. These gaps are often reflections of a long history of asset-stripping by violence, fraud, and discrimination, which deprived both the immediate victims and many of their descendants, to whom past generations of wealth were not available. [See <https://okpolicy.org/the-changing-map-of-poverty-and-race-in-oklahoma/> retrieved on 11 Nov 2017]

"Although many white Oklahomans defended segregation as a means of ensuring racial peace, it encouraged random lawlessness and lynching or provided a defense for anti-black actions. During the territorial period racial

Race and Poverty in Tulsa, 1980-2010



intolerance had led to attacks against blacks, and the beginning of the twentieth century saw an increase in the brutality against them. The irrational belief by whites of possible black domination in the state, fear of economic competition, and efforts to silence blacks politically, helped to foster an atmosphere for violence."

1921 TULSA RACE MASSACRE

At the same time the Osage Reign of Terror was occurring 60 miles to the north, another notorious act of racial conflict in Oklahoma history was taking place in Tulsa. The Destruction of Black Wall Street or the 1921 Tulsa Race Riot, as it has historically been known, was part of a broader national domestic terrorism which followed World War I. The violence in Tulsa represented a defining moment in Oklahoma's history, the Historical Society notes it forecast the extent to which some white citizens would go to achieve ultimate subjugation of blacks. The Oklahoma Historical Society further states, "the Tulsa disaster arose from a number of immediate and remote causes, among them irresponsible journalism, rumor, racial fears, tensions related to urban migration, and weak law enforcement. Although historians cannot specifically indict the Ku Klux Klan in starting the riot, the organization created a spirit of lawlessness that made it easier for some citizens to engage in mob activity."

In the Zinn Education Project article, *Burning Tulsa: The Legacy of Black Dispossession*, Linda Christensen writes:

The term "race riot" does not adequately describe the events of May 31—June 1, 1921 in Greenwood, a black neighborhood in Tulsa, Oklahoma. In fact, the term itself implies that both blacks and whites might be equally to blame for the lawlessness and violence. The historical record documents a sustained and murderous assault on black lives and property. This assault was

met by a brave but unsuccessful armed defense of their community by some black World War I veterans and others.

During the night and day of the riot, deputized whites killed more than 300 African Americans. They looted and burned to the ground 40 square blocks of 1,265 African American homes, including hospitals, schools, and churches, and destroyed 150 businesses. White deputies and members of the National Guard arrested and detained 6,000 black Tulsans who were released only upon being vouched for by a white employer or other white citizen. Nine thousand African Americans were left homeless and lived in tents well into the winter of 1921.

As the story has been recounted, the chance encounter between two people who had never met each other, woman, Page, and a young black man, Rowland, set the stage for the disastrous racial episode which followed. False newspaper reporting of the incident, describing Page as an orphan whose dress had been torn by the black man, inflamed Tulsans and stoked the embers of racial hate. When black men heard of plans to lynch young Rowland, they went to the jail in downtown Tulsa to protect him, but instead they confronted a group of white men determined to drive them back to their section of the city. Governor J. B. A. Robertson called out the National Guard to help Tulsa police; however, by that time many homes and businesses, including the ones along Greenwood Avenue (Black Wall Street) had been destroyed by fire and dozens of lives were lost. As with the Osage Reign of Terror, "scholars may never know how many people perished in the tragic events of 1921, for it was difficult to account for those who were burned to death, buried in secret graves, or dumped in the river. Even a special study of the riot eighty years later could not determine the number of persons who lost their lives."

Some scholars contend the riot has not substantially altered racial policies in Tulsa or the state of Oklahoma

and that Tulsa has not been fully repentant. However, what is clear is that the Tulsa Massacre, as it is has been renamed, altered the social construct of Tulsans, as many black families were fearful to talk about it with their children, for fear the children would be angry, act out, and be hurt by law enforcement or their white peers. Still in the twenty-first century,

the racial views of the white rioters. She included the roles of white and Jewish Tulsans and an immigrant from Mexico who provided refuge in the midst of death and chaos. She wants students to understand that even in moments of violence, people stood up and reached across race and class borders to help. [See <https://zinnedproject.org/2013/05/burning-tulsa-the-legacy-of-black-dispossession/>]



THE ZARROWS, A JEWISH TULSA FAMILY, HID SOME AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN THEIR STORE DURING THE DESTRUCTION OF BLACK WALL STREET.

the Tulsa Massacre continues to engender heated discussion. Oklahoma has officially apologized for the tragic event and in 2001 the state legislature established a Tulsa Race Riot Commission which called for reparations for victims of the violence. Yet, echoes of whites laying blame on the aggressiveness of black agitators for social equality or on militant black groups from outside the state have been heard during recent events.

Today teachers like Linda Christiansen, Director of the Oregon Writing Project at Lewis & Clark College and Co-teacher of 11th-grade language arts class at Jefferson High School in Portland, Oregon, are ensuring students realize not all white Tulsans shared

BLACK COMMUNITIES & INSTITUTIONS

Between the 1920s and the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s, two pervasive themes appear in African American history in Oklahoma: legal action against Jim Crow, especially in education, and black community building. Black newspapers in Oklahoma played a key role in this effort, calling racially conservative politicians who wanted to stifle black progress to task. The most crusading pro-rights journals were found in the larger cities of Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and Muskogee.

The Oklahoma Historical Society notes: “The struggle for equality has been a central motif in the history of black Oklahomans, but the experience of African Americans in the state has transcended racial protest. Behind the walls of segregation existed a vigorous social, cultural, and institutional life. Preeminently, the black church stood at the very center of black community life. It represented not only a place to worship, but a valuable social outlet in an era when Oklahoma limited black access to publicly supported facilities. Although Baptists and Methodists accounted for the overwhelming number of black worshipers, a small number of other religious groups appeared in the community. By the mid-twentieth century, roughly eighty thousand blacks had membership in the nearly eight hundred churches that dotted the Oklahoma landscape.”

“Oklahoma blacks established other social outlets and institutions designed to achieve some reasonable control over their own lives. Fraternal groups such as the Prince Hall Masons had come into existence before statehood. Women's clubs also appeared within

the community, sponsored social activities for both young and old, and fought for stronger community institutions. The Oklahoma State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, organized shortly after statehood, worked successfully with other groups for a school for delinquent boys at Boley and for a black girls' facility at Taft. Also forming reading and recreational groups within the larger towns of Oklahoma, women were in the forefront in the battle for library facilities in cities such as Tulsa and Oklahoma City. Black Masons and their women's auxiliary group, the Eastern Star, supported citizenship programs and educational advancement through college scholarships. The black community depended heavily on the church and community groups to provide a kind of safe haven from the harshness of racial discrimination. Through their own individual and collective efforts, blacks achieved agency through the development of their own institutions. Even after the disappearance of segregation, many of these historic groups continued to thrive in the black community."

After the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* destroyed segregation in education, Oklahoma complied with the decision, and unlike some other places, no major violence took place in the state. In 1955 Oklahoma voters approved a constitutional provision, the Better Schools Amendment which legally ended segregated schools in the state. Although some pockets of re-segregation reappeared in later years after an experiment with busing, a rebirth of the principle of legalized segregation did not seem likely in Oklahoma.

Although outright violence wasn't associated with school desegregation, the emergence of suburban schools and what is now known to be "white flight" did occur as white parents still resisted having their children educated alongside black students. For example, more than 17,000 white students left the Tulsa Public School district between 1965 and 1975.

[See School Desegregation in Tulsa, Oklahoma retrieved on 15 Nov 2017 from <https://www.law.umaryland.edu/marshall/usccr/documents/cr12d4522.pdf>]

Sweeping changes took place in Oklahoma during the period that followed the *Brown* decision. A dynamic

Oklahoma City black woman and her young army achieved some success with a "sit-in" movement that began in 1958, almost two years before the more celebrated one in Greensboro, North Carolina. Their efforts focused sharp attention upon segregation in public businesses and other establishments throughout the state. Oklahoma heard the rhetoric and felt the impact of the so-called "Black Power" movement of the mid-1960s, but in its more militant form Black Power never acquired a firm grip on the state. In Oklahoma the movement revitalized interest in racial pride and a stronger black demand for a truly just and integrated society.

Black people strongly emphasized black cultural achievements during the era of civil rights. Black intellectuals pointed proudly to the accomplishments of a long list of black Oklahomans in important areas of American life, including John Hope Franklin in history, Melvin Tolson in poetry, Ralph Ellison in literature, Earl Grant, Jimmy Rushing, and Charlie Christian in popular music, and Leona Mitchell in opera. The establishment of museums, special exhibits, and archives that emphasized black achievement proliferated as interest grew between both black and white Oklahomans.

The black Oklahoma community and their political representatives have turned their attention in numerous issues which hamper racial progress and continue the gap which still exists between the economic status of black and white Oklahomans. Black legislators and their allies work to support black business, promote affirmative measures which give opportunity to persons once denied economic opportunity, and to address issues such as hate crimes, flying of the Confederate flag at the state capitol, the appointment of judges, better health care, greater access to education, and continued support for Langston University.

Oklahoma's black residents stand on a strong history of internal leadership and through their institutional and community structures are powerful agents for change. Indeed, few states in America made such a

large impact upon the achievement of black freedom as Oklahoma. The black leadership in Oklahoma initiated and won significant civil rights cases in the U.S. Supreme Court. They also successfully employed nonviolent, direct action, the sit-in, to destroy restrictive racial barriers. The changes that took place in this evolving democratic process have not completely erased injustices created by a segregated past, but advances have come. As much as any generation before them, black Oklahomans and their leaders believe there is reason for hope and Oklahoma can overcome the crippling legacies of the past. [See <http://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=AF003>]

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

According to the Oklahoma Policy Institute, “For a state that has always been rich in natural resources and entrepreneurial spirit, the future continues to look bright. Yet we’ve also inherited a legacy of discrimination that historically impeded economic opportunity for people of color and created a wealth deficit that persists today. Left unaddressed, this wealth deficit threatens Oklahoma’s ability to achieve shared prosperity into the future.”

“History is replete with examples of state-sanctioned efforts to appropriate wealth from people of color, the effects of which can still be seen today. When wealth is measured in terms of financial assets, i.e. a home or savings account, White households in the U.S. have nearly twenty times more wealth than Black households and eighteen times more wealth than Hispanic households. These are the largest gaps in racial wealth observed since the government began publishing data on net worth a quarter century ago.” [See CLOSING THE OPPORTUNITY GAP: BUILDING EQUITY IN OKLAHOMA retrieved on 15 Nov 2017 from <https://okpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Closing-the-Opportunity-Gap.pdf?x43134>]

The racial wealth disparities in Oklahoma are consistent with the national trend. Two out of every five, or 39.1 percent, of the state’s households of color are asset poor, nearly double the rate for white households. The asset poverty rate measures the percentage of households without sufficient assets to subsist at the poverty level for at least three months

NOTABLE BLACK OKLAHOMANS

- Early black Oklahoma legislators: Green I. Currin and David J. Wallace during the territorial period, and A. C. Hamlin, shortly after statehood
- Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City Black Dispatch Editor and NAACP Leader
- Ada Lois Sipuel, Chickasaw Native, and 2017 inductee into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame, George McLaurin whose cases destroyed the legal foundation for segregation in higher education in the state of Oklahoma
- E. W. Perry, who preached the social gospel and taught Christianity should reject injustice
- B.C. Franklin, an attorney who represented many of the Tulsa Massacre survivors with lost property claims. He was the father of John Hope Franklin
- Clara Luper, led the children of the NAACP Youth Council against segregated eating establishments in Oklahoma City
- Former OU Sooner Football star and first black Oklahoma congressman, Republican J. C. Watts

if their income was disrupted. There is mounting evidence that assets – distinct from income - promote financial security, interrupt intergenerational poverty, and improve household health and quality of life. [See CLOSING THE OPPORTUNITY GAP: BUILDING EQUITY IN OKLAHOMA retrieved on 15 Nov 2017 from <https://okpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Closing-the-Opportunity-Gap.pdf?x43134>]



"A persistently wide racial wealth gap across generations cannot be properly understood without acknowledging the opportunity gap that accompanies it. Understanding the roots and effects of this gap help us see more clearly why people of color in Oklahoma today have a comparatively lower net worth on average, i.e. some had ancestors whose wealth was destroyed during the Tulsa Race Riot in the 1920s, and grandparents who were denied a college education or homeownership in the 1940s and 50s, and parents who faced employment discrimination throughout the 1970s and 80s."

This wide racial wealth gap is a prime example of white privilege. "White privilege is an institutional (rather than personal) set of benefits granted to those of us who, by race, resemble the people who dominate the powerful positions in our institutions. One of the primary privileges is that of having greater access to power and resources than people of color do; in other words, purely on the basis of our skin color doors are open to us that are not open to other people. Privilege, particularly white or male privilege, is hard to see for those of us who were born with access to power and resources. It is very visible for those to whom privilege was not granted. Furthermore, the subject is extremely difficult to talk about because many white people don't feel powerful or as if they have privileges others do not. It is sort of like asking fish to notice water or birds to discuss air. For those who have privileges based on race or gender or class or physical ability or sexual orientation, or age, it just is- it's normal." [See <https://www.cpt.org/files/Undoing%20Racism%20-%20Understanding%20White%20Privilege%20-%20Kendall.pdf> retrieved on 16 Nov 2017]

This history and the systems put into place as a result of it, have also led to unintentional injury and homicide being two of the leading causes of death for black women ages 0-34, according to the Centers for Disease Control. The Violence Policy Center (VPC) reports that Oklahoma ranks 12th in the number of black homicide victims with 63

such homicides in 2014, a rate of 21.03 homicides per 100,000. Throughout the United States, VPC found the homicide rate for female black victims to be 4.28 per 100,000. In comparison, the overall rate for female homicide victims was 1.73 per 100,000. For white female homicide victims, it was 1.41 per 100,000. [See <https://www.cdc.gov/women/lcod/2014/black/index.htm> and <http://www.vpc.org/studies/blackhomicide17.pdf>, retrieved on 11 Nov 2017]

DIVERSITY IN OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma is transforming from a state with a predominately white population, to one that is increasingly diverse. Children of color now comprise a majority of the population of children in 11 of the state's 77 counties, and 44 percent of all children in Oklahoma are racial and ethnic minorities. [See CLOSING THE OPPORTUNITY GAP: BUILDING EQUITY IN OKLAHOMA retrieved on 15 Nov 2017 from <https://okpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Closing-the-Opportunity-Gap.pdf?x43134>]

If we are to create an environment of safety, security, and stability for the next generation of Oklahoma residents, we must address the complex issues which are residuary from the legacy of racism.

White privilege, the foundation from which these residuaries spring, is one of the complex issues which must be brought to the light of truth. "It's really quite simple: If a system is established to produce certain outcomes, and then proceeds to regularly and routinely produce them, upon what basis can we rationally suggest that the system is malfunctioning? Quite the opposite: if a system is established on the basis of unfairness and inequity, the only actual malfunction would be if that system suddenly and

inexplicably began to produce justice. It would only be under such an odd and almost incomprehensible scenario that one might inquire as to why the machinery seemed to be breaking down."

"Or put a bit differently: If you're standing at the end of a conveyor belt in a sausage factory and find yourself perplexed as to why it continually sends sausage in your direction rather than, say, chicken nuggets, it is quite apparent that you neglected to read the sign. It's a sausage factory. Sausage is what it does. Expect sausage. Put still another way: If America were an App, the devaluing of black life would not be a glitch, but a feature, programmed in from the beginning, with no patch or fix coming in a later edition—at least not courtesy of the folks who designed it." [See <http://www.timwise.org/2017/06/injustice-is-not-a-glitch-its-a-feature-reflections-on-philando-castile-and-the-machinery-of-negrophobia/> retrieved 16 Nov 2017]

We must understand the systems through which we attempt to provide victim services to those who have suffered incidents of IPV were, in large part, created in an atmosphere of power and control. This atmosphere continues to cloud the justice we seek to provide.

- **Seeds to Nourish:** The strong and courageous black leadership within our state. The leadership of allies who stand up and reach across race and class borders to support victims. The dedication of those who came before and have formed a foundation on which to build.
- **Indeterminate Seeds:** Trust and communication between races
- **Seeds to Transform:** The division of races who do not co-mingle. The silent majority who often do not speak out about racial injustice when confronted with it.



"WILL ROGERS HIGHWAY", "MAINSTREET OF AMERICA", "MOTHER ROAD" — HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN OKLAHOMA

With more drivable miles of Route 66 than any other state, several famous roadside landmarks and two Route 66 museums, Oklahoma is a favorite among travelers of the Mother Road. This brochure will help you get your kicks on Route 66. [See <https://www.travelok.com/brochures>]

While Oklahoma's location at the crossroads of I-35 and I-40 and on a significant portion of the Mother Road, is conducive for commerce and tourism, these benefits come with substantial drawbacks. As reported by the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics, the Human Trafficking Division was created in 2012 in response to the growing trend of human trafficking in Oklahoma and across the United States. Organizations traditionally responsible for trafficking drugs into and across the nation are frequently involved in human trafficking as another means of generating profits. Because of Oklahoma's interstate highway system and close proximity to the Mexican border, Oklahoma has served as a base of operations for many drug and human trafficking groups tied to Mexican cartels. [See https://www.ok.gov/obndd/About_OBNDD/, materials retrieved on 11 Nov 2017]

On 30 September 2017, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center had documented 39 cases of human trafficking in Oklahoma for the year. Two-thirds were cases of sex trafficking, with the others categorized as labor trafficking or some other type. The cases are likely an undercount, because many victims don't report their abuse. Oklahoma healthcare providers state human trafficking victims can be any age, gender, or nationality. Traffickers also don't fit a typical profile and may pass themselves off as a concerned boyfriend, sister, friend or employer. [See <http://newsok.com/oklahoma-nurse-warns-human-trafficking-right-under-our-noses/article/5566157>, materials retrieved on 11 Nov 2017]

In October 2017, a northeastern Oklahoma drug and alcohol rehabilitation program and an Arkansas-based chicken processing corporation were accused of human trafficking and labor law violations in a lawsuit filed in federal court. The lawsuit alleges: "Under the guise of providing alcohol and drug counseling and rehabilitation services," [the rehabilitation program] operated a "work camp program" in Delaware County in which court-referred participants were "required to provide free labor for [the processing corporation] under constant threat of incarceration." [See <http://newsok.com/federal-lawsuit-accuses-oklahoma-drug-recovery-program-of-labor-law-human-trafficking-violations/article/5567543>, materials retrieved on 11 Nov 2017]

This lawsuit also brings to light the undocumented Mexican and South American immigrants work for low wages, no insurance, and no future under the threat of calls to law enforcement. The individuals can be found on the roofs of storm damaged homes of Oklahoma, in the fields, in meat packing plants, and on the lawn maintenance work crews. If they try to leave their jobs before paying off debts to labor contractors, "El Jefe" will withhold their meager paycheck. [See <http://www.okbar.org/members/BarJournal/archive2013/AugArchive13/OBJ8421Gifford.aspx>, materials retrieved on 11 Nov 2017]

The Race & Poverty Maps for Tulsa and Oklahoma City provided herein, show a large increase in the number of Hispanics in south and central Oklahoma City. In Tulsa, the number of Hispanics living in poverty was dramatically higher in 2010. The arrival of low-income Hispanics has also increased the total number living in poverty. [See <https://okpolicy.org/the-changing-map-of-poverty-and-race-in-oklahoma/> retrieved on 11 Nov 2017]

Other instances of human trafficking which have been noted in Oklahoma include young girls "recruited" at malls, nightclubs, schools, group homes, homeless shelters, foster homes, bus stops, parks and even hallways of court buildings. Additionally, women from rural Chinese provinces are brought to the United States and forced through threats of deportation or harm to their families to continue the slave-wage work in restaurants and massage parlors.

State agencies such as the Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, as well as sheriffs' departments, tribal

law enforcement, and municipal police vice squads have all joined together to fight human trafficking. Nonprofit organizations, such as the Trinity Legal Clinic of Oklahoma, Catholic Charities Archdiocese of Oklahoma City, The Dragonfly Home, DaySpring Villa in Sand Springs, and the Native Alliance Against Violence also consistently focus on human trafficking to raise awareness and ensure that victims get the services they need. [See <http://www.okbar.org/members/BarJournal/archive2013/AugArchive13/OBJ8421Gifford.aspx>, materials retrieved on 11 Nov 2017]

- **Seeds to Nourish:** The federal, tribal, state, county, municipality, and non-profit alliances forming to address drug and human trafficking.
- **Indeterminate Seeds:** Trust and communication between races, citizens, and non-citizens
- **Seeds to Transform:** The silence which often surrounds suspected human trafficking, both sex and labor, due to the race, ethnicity, religion, or citizenship status of the victim.

OUTDOOR OKLAHOMA — GUNS, HUNTING, AND PARKS

With stunning state parks and the most diverse terrain mile-for-mile in the nation, Oklahoma is an outdoor lover's paradise. The Oklahoma State Parks & Outdoor Recreation Guide features more than 200 pages of travel ideas that spotlight the state's unexpected adventures and treasures. Whether it's a tucked-away waterfall or a rarely seen wildlife species, Oklahoma has surprises around every corner. The guide also offers directories for outdoor activities,

WHY DO PERPETRATORS IN PO CASES GET TO KEEP THEIR GUNS?

THE REASON CITED BY THE PERPETRATOR, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND THE JUDICIARY IS OFTEN: "HE HAS TO HAVE HIS GUN TO HUNT."

campgrounds, cabins and lodges around the state. [See <https://www.travelok.com/brochures>]

OKLAHOMA HUNTING

Ready to roam the great state of Oklahoma? This guide will give you valuable information on hunting in Oklahoma, where to look for licensing information and a fold-out map showing the more than 54 ranches and farms offering lodges, cabins or guided hunts. [See <https://www.travelok.com/brochures>]

Oklahoma is truly full of natural beauty, with a geography which encompasses terrain and ecosystems ranging from arid plains to subtropical forests and mountains. By a wide margin, with ten (10) distinct ecological regions Oklahoma has more ecological regions per square mile than any other state. These stunning locations house the 33 diverse Oklahoma State Parks and five (5) national parks. Additionally, Oklahoma has hunting seasons which allow hunting of some type essentially year-round. [See Appendix D for the 2017-2018 General Hunting Seasons]

While these characteristics offer ample opportunities for amazing outdoor experiences, these same characteristics pose oftentimes insurmountable barriers to victim services. **As will be detailed in the findings of this report, guns are often not surrendered when respondents in protective order proceedings are before the court.** The reason cited by the perpetrator, law enforcement, and the judiciary is often: "He has to have his gun to hunt." The rural nature of Oklahoma poses extended delays in response time for first responders, safety concerns for victim advocates who often go to the homes of victims in remote areas, and complete isolation for many victims as no transportation is available in these rural areas. Per OAG-VSU reports, Oklahoma is the 18th largest state with a land area of 68,667



square miles. When comparing the number of persons per square mile to that of the United States, Oklahoma has 54.7 persons per square mile versus an average of 87.4 persons per square mile for the rest of the nation. Approximately 45 percent of the population lives outside the two major metropolitan areas of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, both of which have one OAG certified provider receiving funding from FVPSA. The other 24 funded programs serve rural victims with nineteen of the programs serving communities of 26,000 or fewer residents.

Further, the state and national park lands add another layer of jurisdictional confusion and another branch of law enforcement into the equation of victim safety. The culmination of these circumstances also tends to support the "good 'ole boy" mentality mentioned by numerous victims, law enforcement, and advocates. This mentality seems to permeate victim services and results in less safety for victim and little to no accountability for perpetrators.

VICTIM SERVICES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT COLLABORATION

As victim service providers, it is also important to recognize that victims are an integral part of the criminal justice system---they are witnesses to the crime and therefore possess intimate knowledge needed by law enforcement. If the victim's perception leads her to believe nothing will be done if she reports a crime, she is less likely to assist in the investigation and/or prosecution of the crime.



By addressing the needs of crime victims within the parameters set forth in federal, tribal, and state laws, law enforcement personnel and their agencies, along with other criminal justice system entities, will be more effective. Their organization will likely become better equipped to apprehend and prosecute perpetrators through increased participation by victims and an increased willingness of tribal members to come forth with information.

As noted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs Victim Assistance program, there are far too few victim assistance providers in Indian Country, including rural Oklahoma Indian Country. Mainly due to lack of funding, Native American victim assistance programs often operate with little money, few staff, no extra resources, and a large number of victims scattered across a vast geographic location. Due to a lack of victim service programs in Indian Country, there often is little or no response to family members of homicide victims, sexual assault victims, child abuse victims, and others.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police reports the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies is increased through positive interaction with victims of crime. Specifically, when giving victims' issues a high priority, law enforcement will see:

- Potential for increased case clearance rates
- Greater willingness by victims to cooperate with law enforcement
- Better perception of community safety and increased confidence and trust in law enforcement
- Potential for improved crime reporting with investigations and
- Improved morale and job satisfaction for law enforcement officers

Collaboration between law enforcement and victim service providers has proven to be extremely cost effective. For example, law enforcement officers are released from providing victim services to perform their assigned duties:

- Victim assistance providers coordinate and provide a wide variety of victim services that often burden or can assist law enforcement officers; and
- The system becomes more efficient.

Based upon responses from victims, the significance of law enforcement's role in responding to crime victims cannot be overemphasized. If law enforcement responds in a timely manner, treats the victim with respect, and follows the law, victim safety and offender accountability increase. [See <https://www.bia.gov/bia/ojs/victim-assistance>, retrieved 7 Nov 2017]

- **Seeds to Nourish:** Self-sufficiency and the healing power of the outdoors
- **Indeterminate Seeds:** A connection to the land and loyalty to one's sphere of influence
- **Seeds to Transform:** The reluctance of service providers to hold their colleagues accountable for providing trauma-informed services to victims based upon best-practice

BUCKLE OF THE BIBLE BELT — RELIGION AND IPV

Religion is a personal and institutional reality in the lives of the majority of the population living within the geographical boundaries of Oklahoma. As such, it should be noted that religious teaching and affiliation provide a significant context for many individuals, i.e. women, men, and LGBTQ+ people, as they address experiences of victimization. Religious communities and institutions convey values and belief systems to their members through texts, traditions, teachings, and doctrine. As Oklahoma is often dubbed, “The Buckle of the Bible Belt,” IPV victims often receive direct support or engage in counseling relationships with religious leaders who base their guidance or instruction on their personal interpretation of The Bible. A brief review of the term “Bible Belt” is instrumental in understanding a portion of the religious landscape of Oklahoma.

The term Bible Belt was first used by the American writer and satirist H.L. Mencken in 1925 when he was reporting on the Scopes Monkey Trial which took place in Dayton, Tennessee. Mencken was writing for the Baltimore Sun and referred to the region as the Bible Belt. Mencken used the term in a derogatory way, referring to the region in subsequent pieces with such quotes as "the Bible and Hookworm Belt" and "Jackson, Mississippi in the heart of the Bible and Lynching Belt." Adapted from materials retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/the-bible-belt-1434529> on 7 Nov 2017

www.thoughtco.com/the-bible-belt-1434529 on 7 Nov 2017

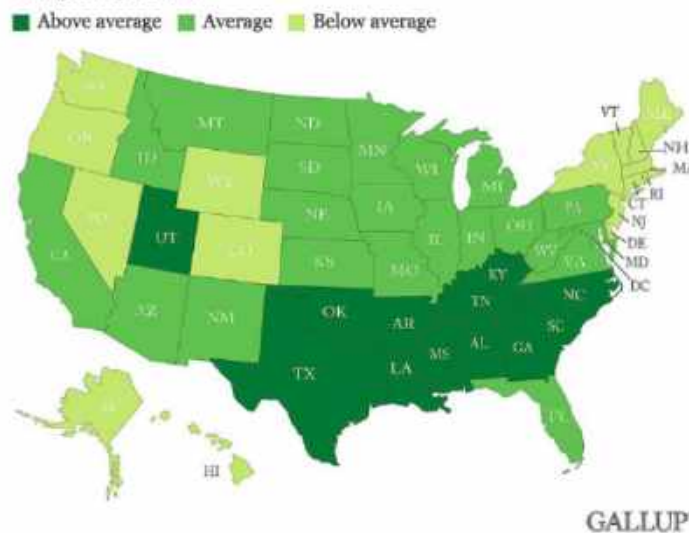
In 1948, the Saturday Evening Post named Oklahoma City the capital of the Bible Belt. In 1961, geographer Wilbur Zelinsky, a student of Carl Sauer, defined the region of the Bible Belt as one in which Southern Baptists, Methodists, and evangelical Christians were the predominant religious group.

In 1978 geographer Stephen Tweedie of Oklahoma State University published the definitive article about the Bible Belt, "Viewing the Bible Belt," in the Journal of Popular Culture. In that article, Tweedie mapped Sunday television watching habits for five leading evangelical religious television programs. His map of the Bible Belt expanded the region defined by Zelinsky also broke the Bible Belt into two core regions, a western region and an eastern region.

Tweedie's western Bible Belt was focused on a core that extended from Little Rock, Arkansas to Tulsa, Oklahoma. Tweedie identified secondary core regions surrounding Dallas and Wichita Falls, Kansas to Lawton, Oklahoma. At that time, Tweedie suggested Oklahoma City was the buckle or capital of the Bible Belt but many other commentators and researchers have suggested other locations.



Religiosity, 2011



Studies of religious identity in the United States continually point to the southern states as an enduring Bible Belt. In a 2016 survey by Gallup, the organization found Oklahoma contained the 9th highest percentage of "very religious" Americans.

[See http://news.gallup.com/poll/203747/mississippi-retains-standing-religious-state.aspx?g_source=position2&g_medium=related&g_campaign=tiles]

As “very religious Americans,” we must acknowledge that religion can be and is misused to excuse or condone abusive behavior. In the context of IPV, religious teachings and communities will play a role; they will never be neutral. Although Oklahoma may be the “Buckle of the Bible Belt,” it is important to acknowledge the tremendous diversity of beliefs, teachings, and traditions which exist among the many religions of the world, most of which are practiced within the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma, i.e. Roman Catholic, Jewish, Protestant, Orthodox Christian, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, Native American or First Nations beliefs and practices, as well as many others. The various religious texts and teachings associated with each of these belief systems can serve as resources to assist those who have experienced abuse in finding safety and in the process of healing.

We must also acknowledge that within any one particular religion, various denominations, movements or traditions exist, each with its own distinct institutions, cultures, and teachings. A comprehensive exploration of the relationship between religion and interpersonal violence is beyond the scope of this report. Yet, there are some basic issues and questions, which confront religiously identified individuals who have experienced abuse. The “reality is that regardless of the particular religious affiliation, alongside the trauma of violence, a majority of women will be

dealing with some aspect of religious beliefs and teachings which will serve either as a resource or a roadblock (Fortune, 1987).”

Our task is to assure no IPV victim is ever forced to choose between safety and their religious community or tradition. The IPV victim should be able to access the resources of both community-based advocacy and shelter and faith-based

support and counsel. These two resources must work collaboratively to provide consistent advocacy and support for victims and survivors and participate in the process of holding perpetrators accountable. Our goal should be to minimize the roadblocks to safety and maximize the resources supporting security and stability. Adapted from https://vawnet.org/sites/default/files/materials/files/2016-09/AR_VAWReligion_0.pdf accessed on 16 June 2018

- **Seeds to Nourish:** Deep faith in a higher power
- **Indeterminate Seeds:** Interpretation and examination of religious dogma recognizing that religious beliefs, texts, and teaching can serve as roadblocks and as resources for IPV victims/survivors
- **Seeds to Transform:** Intolerance of differing belief systems

FAITH-BASED LEADERS NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPACTS THEY CAN MAKE ON A WOMAN WHO DISCLOSES ABUSE TO THEM. TELLING HER TO MAKE SURE SHE HAS DINNER ON THE TABLE WHEN HE GETS HOME IS NOT HELPFUL.

"OKLAHOMA STRONG" & "TRAVEL TIPS" FOR VICTIM SERVICES



The Oklahoma Strong motto utilized on the Emergency Preparedness Section of the official State Website pays

tribute to the resiliency, community, and the strength that results as the people of Oklahoma come together. The slogan usually surfaces after the occurrence of deadly tornados which routinely ravage the state. [See material retrieved from <http://www.oklahomastrongmonument.com/> and <http://okstrong.ok.gov/> on 7 Nov 2017]

The Vision for Victim Safety is intended to serve as a framework for education, self-exploration for all victim service providers, and a tool to bring communities together to address interpersonal violence which has also routinely ravaged our state.

- **Seeds to Nourish:** The ability to come together as community
- **Indeterminate Seeds:** Defining "emergency," "disaster," "prevention," and "victim"
- **Seeds to Transform:** The tendency to only come together at times of emergencies and disaster



OKLAHOMA TRAVEL GUIDE AND MAP KIT

The all-encompassing Oklahoma Travel Guide highlights points of interest in each region of the state. Along with great information and travel tips, you'll find beautiful photography

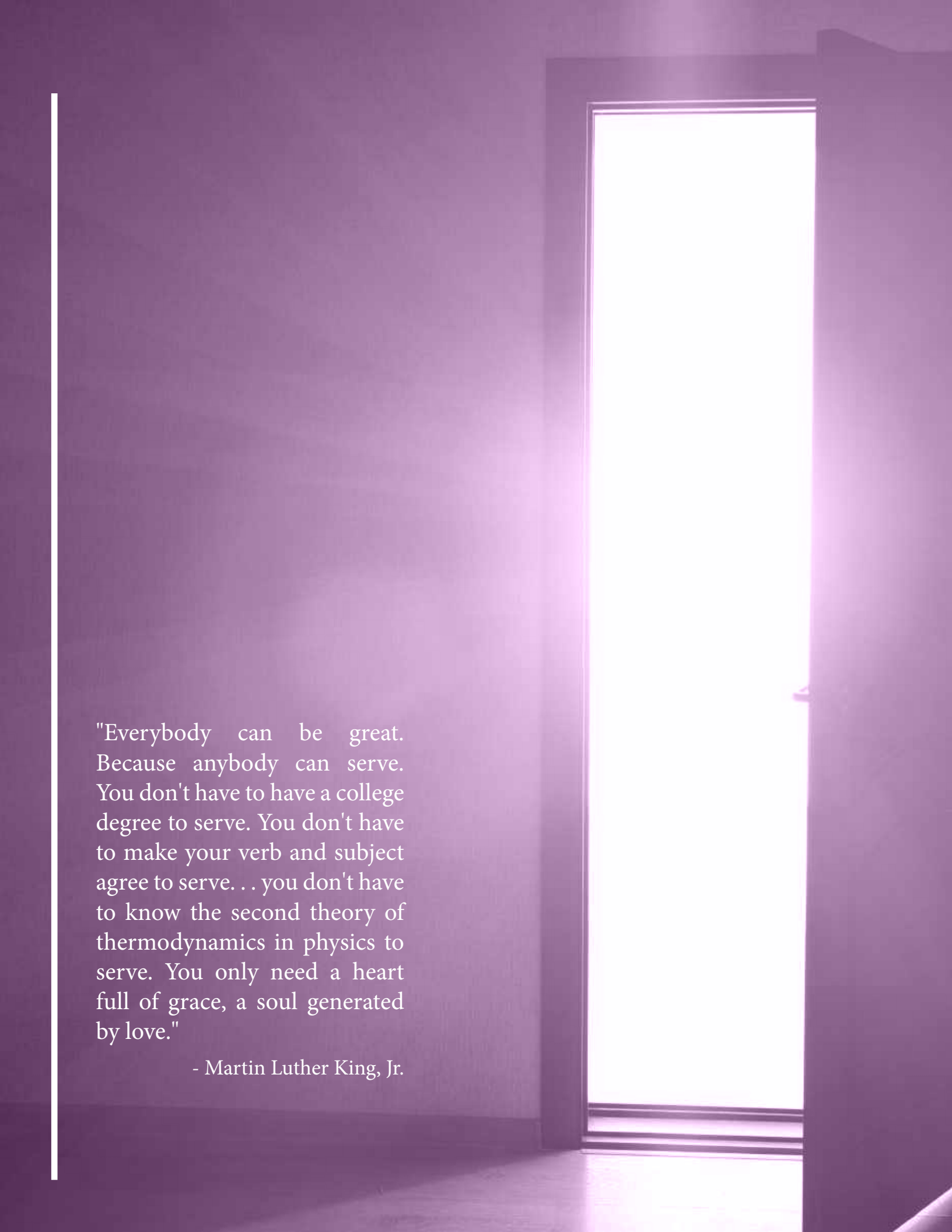
and a directory of things to do and lodging by city. Along with the official state highway map, this is the perfect traveling companion. [See <https://www.travelok.com/brochures>]

The Vision for Victim Safety is designed to serve as a travel guide for all partners within the victim services system. With the tools provided in this plan and the leadership of the core team, victims and service providers will be better able to traverse the path from victim to survivor to thriver!

- **Seeds to Nourish:** Use the Oklahoma Travel Guide to create a victim services guide to services and maps for victims to navigate the process
- **Indeterminate Seeds:** Opportunity to examine the systemic response to interpersonal violence
- **Seeds to Transform:** Tendency to promote the highlights of our state and ignore or hide the underbelly of our communities

This section was adapted from material retrieved on 7 Nov 2017 from: <http://www.inspirational-quotes-short-funny-stuff.com/oklahoma-state-motto.html> and <http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/namerica/usstates/oktimeln.htm> and <https://statesymbolsusa.org/symbol-official-item/oklahoma/state.../sooner-state>

**"WE CANNOT SEEK ACHIEVEMENT FOR OURSELVES AND FORGET ABOUT PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY FOR OUR COMMUNITY. . . OUR AMBITIONS MUST BE BROAD ENOUGH TO INCLUDE THE ASPIRATIONS AND NEEDS OF OTHERS, FOR THEIR SAKES AND FOR OUR OWN."
- CESAR CHAVEZ**

A photograph of an open doorway leading to a bright, sunlit area, with a quote by Martin Luther King, Jr. overlaid on the left side.

"Everybody can be great.
Because anybody can serve.
You don't have to have a college
degree to serve. You don't have
to make your verb and subject
agree to serve. . . you don't have
to know the second theory of
thermodynamics in physics to
serve. You only need a heart
full of grace, a soul generated
by love."

- Martin Luther King, Jr.

Current Victim Service Programs

**CURRENT VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAMS
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FEDERAL

U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE

Adapted from material retrieved on 7 Nov 2017 from <https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndok/victim-witness-assistance>

The U.S. Attorney's Offices for the Eastern, Northern, and Western Districts of Oklahoma are committed to ensuring federal crime victims are afforded all rights to which they are entitled by law. To accomplish this goal, the district has designated individuals available within these three offices to provide victim and witness support. Services provided to crime victims and witnesses by the U.S. Attorney's Office include: notice of case events; information concerning their rights; information about case proceedings and the criminal justice system in general; referrals to medical and/or social service providers; assistance with travel arrangements; and logistical information concerning transportation, parking, child care, etc.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) FIELD OFFICE VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Adapted from material retrieved from <https://www.fbi.gov/resources/victim-assistance/field-office-victim-assistance-program> on 7 Nov 2017

Victim specialists are available to personally assist victims of federal crimes investigated by the division or field office where they work. Victim specialists must have extensive knowledge and experience in crisis intervention, social services, and victim assistance. The victim specialist is charged with ensuring victims who choose to do so receive the opportunity to be notified of important case events and receive information about and assistance with a wide range of victim assistance services in his or her location. Some of these services include state crime victims' compensation programs, rape crisis centers, homicide bereavement support groups, mental health counseling, and special services for child victims. The Office for Victim Assistance devotes special resources to ensure Native American victims have access to assistance and services. More than 40 of the 122 victim specialists working in the FBI are dedicated to serving Native American victims.

FBI Resident Agency Cities	Oklahoma Counties Served
Ardmore	Carter, Johnston, Love, Marshall, Murray, Pontotoc, and Seminole (southern portion)
Durant	Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Hughes (southern portion), Latimer (southern portion), LeFlore (southern portion), McCurtain, Pittsburgh (southern portion), and Pushmataha
Elk City	Beckham, Custer, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Roger Mills, and Washita
Lawton	Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Jefferson, Kiowa, Stephens, and Tillman
Muskogee	Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, Hughes (northern portion), Latimer (northern portion), LeFlore (northern portion), McIntosh, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, and Wagoner
Norman	Cleveland, Garvin, Grady, McClain, and Potawatomie
Oklahoma	Blaine, Canadian, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Oklahoma
Stillwater	Kay, Noble, and Payne
Tulsa	Creek, Osage, Pawnee, and Tulsa
Woodward	Beaver, Cimarron, Dewey, Ellis, Harper, Texas, Woods, and Woodward

U.S. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS - VICTIM SPECIALISTS

Adapted from material retrieved from <https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices> and <https://www.bia.gov/bia/ojs/districts> on 7 Nov 2017

The Victim Assistance division supports the mission of Office of Justice Services by providing services and assistance to victims of crime in Indian Country. In conjunction with law enforcement, the Victim Specialists provide information, referrals, notification, and services to identified crime victims. The Victim Specialists function and navigate during stressful and traumatic events to provide appropriate and effective responses to victims. Based upon the victims' needs and assessment, services may include on-scene response when appropriate, crisis intervention, crisis counseling and emotional support. The Victim Specialists have a vast array of skills which assist in the reduction of trauma, assisting with immediate needs and assisting with safety concerns when initial contact is made with victims. Other types of assistance and follow up include a broad range of services such as: explanation of the criminal justice process; education of common reaction to trauma and coping skills; emergency fund assistance; protection orders; Victim Impact Statements; court accompaniment; and Crime Victims' Compensation. The goal of victim assistance is to provide a continuum of services for victims from the reporting of a crime on through the criminal justice process. The Victim Specialists are bound by a professional Code of Conduct for victim service providers and treat all victims with dignity and respect while protecting their individual privacy. The Victim Specialists also follow the

guidance found in the U.S. Attorney's Guidelines for Victim Witness Assistance (2011) which sets forth the mandatory services to victims for federal law enforcement agencies (Victims' Rights and Restitution Act, 42 U.S.C. 10606). The type of crime victims the Victim Specialists serve are all inclusive and can range from violent crime to property crime. The Victim Specialists view their role and responsibilities as part of an overall team effort to ensure the delivery of quality victim services in the tribal communities that they serve.

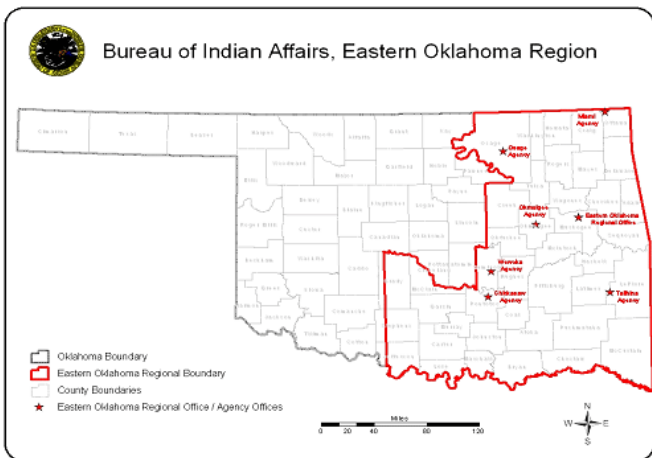
- Okmulgee Agency: Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Kialegee Tribal Town, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
- Osage Agency: Osage Tribal Council
- Talihina Agency - CLOSED - function moved to Regional Office
- Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
- Wewoka Agency: Seminole Nation of Oklahoma

Southern Plains Region

P.O. Box 368, 132 E Broadway St
 Anadarko, OK 73005
 Phone: (405) 247-6673
 Fax Number: (405) 247-5611

The Southern Plains Regional Office (SPRO) is located in Anadarko, Oklahoma as is the Anadarko Agency. The additional three agencies under the SPRO are the Pawnee Agency located in Pawnee, Oklahoma, the Concho Agency located in El Reno, Oklahoma, and the Horton Agency located in Horton, Kansas. The Shawnee Field Office located in Shawnee, Oklahoma is also under the jurisdiction of the Southern Plains Regional Office.

- Anadarko Agency: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation, Delaware Nation, Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
- Concho Agency: Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
- Horton Agency: Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska, Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas, Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri
- Pawnee Agency: Kaw Nation, Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma



Eastern Oklahoma Region

3100 W. Peak Boulevard
 Muskogee, OK 74401
 Phone: (918) 781-4608
 Fax Number: (918) 781-4604

Tribes Served

- Chickasaw Agency: Chickasaw Nation
- Miami Agency: Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma, Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, Quapaw Tribal Business Committee, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, Shawnee Tribe
- Wyandotte Nation

TRIBAL

NATIVE ALLIANCE AGAINST VIOLENCE (NAAV)

Adapted from materials retrieved from <https://oknaav.org/> on 5 Nov 2017

Created in 2009, the Native Alliance Against Violence (NAAV), is a nonprofit organization operating as Oklahoma's only tribal domestic violence and sexual assault coalition. The NAAV serves Oklahoma's federally recognized tribes and their tribal programs that provide victims with the protection and services they need to pursue safe and healthy lives.

The NAAV is committed to:

- Increasing awareness of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and human trafficking committed against Native women;
- Enhancing the response to violence against Native women at the Tribal, Federal, and State levels; and
- Identifying and providing technical assistance to coalition membership and tribal communities to enhance access to essential services to Native women victimized by sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.



Since the creation of NAAV, the following activities have been undertaken. Please note this is a sampling of activities, not an all-inclusive list. Via a FY2009 OVW Grant to Tribal Coalitions, the NAAV Board was formed through development of a constitution and bylaws, development of policies and procedures, outreach to tribes and member programs, building a membership base, and providing training and technical assistance.

With funding from the FY2010 & FY 2012 OVW Grants to Tribal Coalitions, NAAV has facilitated Oklahoma Tribal Summits on Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence & Stalking through regional workshops, webinars, and participation in the Oklahoma Partners for Change Conference on Domestic & Sexual Violence. The coalition has entered into subcontracts with Member Programs, participated in Sexual Assault Advocacy Institutes and Judicial Trainings/

Roundtables. Additionally, NAAV staff have conducted site visits, trainings and/or technical assistance, and facilitated Board of Directors meetings and annual membership meetings.

An award from the FY2014 OVW Grants to Tribal Coalitions has aided NAAV in conducting awareness campaigns, developing a lending library, hosting cross-disciplinary training events, and creating a NAAV directory and newsletters. The NAAV has facilitated a wellness event for advocates, sponsored judges to attend domestic violence training, assisted with policy/code development and revision, and created a Tribal Program Certification Development Team.

The NAAV is now providing direct services of legal assistance to survivors through The CIRCLE Project, Coordinated Indigenous Resource Center for Legal Empowerment. The CIRCLE Project serves and supports Oklahoma Tribal Victim Advocates with advocacy support through a Victim Advocate Liaison and serves survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by providing comprehensive, high quality, culturally-competent and effective legal representation throughout Oklahoma. These services are free to the advocates and to the victims. The project does not cover filing fees; however, staff works with tribal victim advocates to address that issue.

The CIRCLE Project Advocate Liaison works collaboratively with Oklahoma tribal victim advocates as requested and will assist with training contract attorneys on how to work collaboratively and effectively with tribal victim advocates. The CIRCLE Project Attorney works collaboratively with the CIRCLE Project Advocate Liaison to determine eligibility for project services and trains contract attorneys on domestic violence related issues, monitors case progress, and provides assistance to attorneys as appropriate. Additionally, the project has four attorneys standing by to take cases in both state and tribal courts regarding civil matters arising from or caused by the violence and in related

criminal matters advocating for the enforcement of victims' rights. The CIRCLE Project staff are working to schedule five regional trainings to ensure trainings are accessible to all tribal victim advocates and CIRCLE Project attorneys.

To determine eligibility for the Project, Oklahoma Tribal Victim Advocates must make a finding that domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has or is occurring and must complete the CIRCLE Project intake sheet and fax or email the sheet to CIRCLE Project Advocate Liaison or phone the Advocate Liaison to complete the intake sheet over the phone. The CIRCLE Project Advocate and the CIRCLE Project Attorney will staff the case and request any additional information from the tribal advocate. If the request meets the CIRCLE Project eligibility requirements, the CIRCLE Project Attorney will refer the case to an attorney and briefly discuss some legal options. The CIRCLE Project Advocate will contact the tribal advocate and provide instructions to the tribal advocate on how to contact the attorney. The CIRCLE Project Advocate remains available for the tribal advocate to consult on any non-legal advocacy issues and the CIRCLE Project Attorney remains available to the contract attorneys to monitor the case and provide assistance as appropriate.

SAFESTAR (SEXUAL ASSAULT FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS, SUPPORT, TRAINING, ACCESS, AND RESOURCES)

Adapted from materials retrieved from <http://www.safestar.net/> on 6 Nov 2017

SAFESTAR is a unique model of care that draws upon the strength and resilience of indigenous women to put an end to sexual violence, while also providing compassionate and holistic care for women and teen victims. Specially selected and qualified native women learn the skills necessary to:

- Deliver emergency first aid to sexual assault survivors

- Provide referrals for follow-up care (medical or other)
- Educate communities on the harm caused by sexual violence, as well as leading the way to healthy and respectful ways of living
- Collect sexual assault forensic evidence (“rape kits”) to promote accountability for the perpetrators

A SAFESTAR is a specially selected woman who has successfully completed the intensive 40-hour SAFESTAR training course. She is trained and qualified to provide emergency first aid, health care referrals, ongoing support, and forensic examinations to sexual assault victims. SAFESTARs also take a stand against sexual violence in their communities and support all victims of sexual violence.

Every victim of sexual violence deserves the same “gold standard” of health care treatment and forensic evidence collection. At this moment in time, most sexual assault victims in American Indian/Alaska Native communities lack meaningful access to Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs). SAFESTAR is a community based response to the emergency that exists when victims lack access to important health care, safety, and justice resources.



Locate A SAFESTAR Provider: Look For This Symbol (On Vehicles, Homes, And Posters) In Your Local Community

Funding for SAFESTAR is provided by the United States Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women. The SAFESTAR curriculum has been approved by the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Indian Health Service (IHS), and the U.S. Department of Justice (USDOJ). The SAFESTAR forensic evidence collection kits have been approved by the FBI Crime Lab. The evidence may be analyzed by the FBI crime

lab or by state crime labs (depending upon jurisdiction). Following the completion of the training, Federal, Tribal, and State (some jurisdictions) criminal justice professionals meet with the SAFESTARs to develop specific protocols for the transportation of evidence kits to the appropriate crime lab; to discuss discovery and mandatory reporting issues; and to ensure a seamless, collaborative implementation of the program. SAFESTARs may also testify as “fact witnesses” or “eye witnesses” to the evidence that they observed and collected.

Currently, the following Oklahoma tribes/nations have Native American female nurses trained as SAFESTAR providers: Osage, Kaw, Pawnee, Ponca, Tonkawa, and Otoe-Missouria. Retrieved from <http://www.osagenews.org/en/article/2015/10/20/osage-nation-has-safestar-and-shes-ready-help/> on 6 Nov 2017

TRIBAL VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAMS

Adapted from materials retrieved from <https://oknaav.org/tribalprograms/> on 27 June 2018

As reported by the Native Alliance Against Violence, the following programs offer victim services for Native women. Some tribal agencies also provide services to non-Native victims.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FAMILY SERVICES

2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, OK 74801
405.273.2888

APACHE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA VIOLENCE-FREE LIVING PROGRAM

P. O. Box 1330, Anadarko, OK 73005
405.247.9495 | Email: apacheprograms@yahoo.com

CHEROKEE NATION ONE FIRE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES

202 1/2 S. Muskogee Ave. Tahlequah, OK 74464
918.772.4260 | "Silence Hides Violence" - Emergency Helpline 1.866.458.5399

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM

Concho, OK 73022 | 405.295.1525
24 Hour Hotline: 405.620.6395 or 405.538.5590

THE CHICKASAW NATION VIOLENCE PREVENTION SERVICES

1400 Hoppe Blvd, Suite 3, Ada, OK 74820
580.272.5580 | For after-hours assistance, call the toll-free hotline at 1.855.405.7645 | **Shelter Services Provided

THE CHOCTAW NATION FAMILY SERVICES

P.O. Box 1210, Durant, OK 74702
800.522.6170 | 580.326.8304 | E-mail: sfolsom@choctawnation.com

CITIZEN POTAWATOMI NATION FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM HOUSE OF HOPE

1601 S. Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, OK 74801
405.275.3176 | 800.799.7233 | Emergency: 405.878.4673 | Email: cpnhouseofhope@potawatomi.org | **Shelter Services Provided

COMANCHE NATION FAMILY ASSISTANCE CENTER

P. O. Box 183, Lawton, OK 73502
580.492.3590 | **Shelter Services Provided

DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIANS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM

Bartlesville, OK | 918.337.6690
Caney, KS | 620.879.2189
Email: aturner@delawaretribe.org

EASTERN SHAWNEE TRIBE FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM

10100 S. Bluejacket Road, Wyandotte, OK 74370
918.666.3264 | Email: fvp@estoo.net

FORT SILL APACHE TRIBE

43187 US Hwy 281, Apache, OK 73006
580.588.2296

IOWA TRIBE VICTIM SERVICES UNIT

335588 E 750 Rd., Perkins, OK 74059
405.547.4234 | 24/7 Hopeline: 1.855.I.TO.HOPE (486.4673)

KAW NATION TRAUMA HEALING CENTER

301 S. Main St., Newkirk, OK 74647
580.362.1098 | Emergency phone: 580.716.8156
Email: kndvp@kawnation.com

KIOWA TRIBE DOMESTIC FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM

Anadarko, OK | 405.247.0848
Email: ss@kiowatribe.org

THE MUSCOGEE (CREEK) NATION FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM

P. O. Box 580, Okmulgee, OK 74447
918.732.7979 | After-hours Lighthorse Police
918.732.7800 or 877.547.3390 and ask to speak to the on-call Advocate

OSAGE NATION FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM

126 E 6th St, Pawhuska, OK 74056 | 918.287.5422
24 hour crisis line: 866.897.4747
E-mail: familyviolence@osagenation-nsn.gov
**Shelter Services Provided

OTOE-MISSOURIA TRIBE FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES

8151 Hwy 177, Red Rock, OK 74651
580.723.4466 ext. 151

PAWNEE NATION TI-HIRASA DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL ASSAULT HEALING CENTER

301 Maintenance Rd., Pawnee, OK 74058
24 hour hotline: 918.399.3310 | 855.810.4144

PONCA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM

20 White Eagle Drive, Ponca City, OK 74601
580.765.0733

QUAPAW TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA FAMILY SERVICE DEPARTMENT

P. O. Box 765, Quapaw, OK 74363
918.674.2522

SEMINOLE NATION DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM

P. O. Box 1498, Wewoka, OK 74884
405.382.3762 | **Shelter Services Provided

SENECA-CAYUGA TRIBE VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM

23701 South 655 Road, Grove, OK 74344
918.787.5452 ext. 107 & 108 | Email: bkingdry@sctribe.com or spandirla@sctribe.com

WICHITA & AFFILIATED TRIBES DOMESTIC FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION & SERVICES

PO Box 729,
1 1/4 Miles North on Hwy 281
Anadarko, OK 73005 | 405.247.2425

WYANDOTTE NATION FAMILY SERVICES PROGRAM

64790 E Hwy. 60, Wyandotte, OK 74370
918.678.6319

**VISIT
OKNAAV.ORG/
TRIBALPROGRAMS/
FOR CURRENT
NAAV TRIBAL
PROGRAMS**



OKLAHOMA COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT (OCADVSA)

The Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (OCADVSA) is the membership organization of Oklahoma's domestic violence and sexual assault service providers, consisting of twenty-three (23) Attorney General state-certified domestic violence and sexual assault victim services programs and two tribal programs. The first domestic violence services in the state were provided by the YWCA-OKC in 1974; other services followed in Norman, Tulsa, Altus, Clinton, Ponca City, Stillwater and Enid. On July 10, 1979, representatives from services in Enid, Lawton, Norman, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and Tahlequah attended a planning meeting to discuss the formation of a state coalition. The second meeting of these programs cemented the formation of the Oklahoma Coalition on Domestic Violence, and the first shelter for battered women opened on March 5, 1979, in Enid. The Oklahoma Coalition on Domestic Violence was incorporated on July 17, 1981 and in the 1990's the name changed to the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Marcia Smith served as Executive Director for eighteen years from 1996 until May 2014.

Since July 2014, Candida Manion has served as Executive Director for OCADVSA and comes from a background in Public Health and Business

Administration. The OCADVSA State Office currently has six full-time staff positions; however, the Outreach Coordinator position is unfilled at this time. The positions of Director of Professional Development, Outreach Coordinator (Cultural Competencies), and Projects Operations Assistant are funded by OVW Grants to State Sexual and Domestic Violence Coalitions and SASP. The State-wide Prevention Coordinator (Sexual Assault) is funded by a block grant from the Oklahoma State Health Department.

Between 2014 and 2017, the OCADVSA organization lost three staff members including the Executive Director and the Director of Professional Development. Due to these changes, the agency and the board have faced significant challenges and have reorganized the organizational focus and membership. These challenges have been the impetus for several positive changes with board, staff, and membership working to change the face of the coalition. The focus is now on adopting positive and productive internal/external controls and developing partnerships with various entities around Oklahoma and the nation.

OCADVSA's staff are appointed and selected to serve on key committees and task forces on statewide and national levels to promote and strengthen the work of the coalition and its members. These committees and task forces include:

- OK Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board
- OK Department of Human Services Domestic Violence Task Force
- Child Abuse and Coordination Council
- Human Trafficking Task Force
- STOP VAWA Funding Board

- Attorney General Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Advisory Board
- Rape Prevention Education State Team
- OK Prevention Leadership Committee
- District Attorneys Council Victim Services Discussion Group
- Domestic Violence Awareness Month Planning Committee
- OK Partnership for Change Conference Planning Committee
- Oklahoma Victims Assistance Academy Planning Committee
- OK VINE Steering Committee
- Injury Prevention Advisory Committee
- Prevention Health and Health Services Block Grant Advisory Committee
- Oklahoma Prevention Leadership Committee
- National Network to End Domestic Violence
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- National Alliance to End Sexual Violence
- Office on Victims of Crime

is adult victims of domestic violence and their dependents with a targeted outreach effort toward the underserved population of rural victims.

STATE CERTIFIED PROGRAMS

74 O.S. § 18p-6B. The Attorney General shall adopt and promulgate rules and standards for certification of batterers intervention and domestic violence programs and for private facilities and organizations which offer domestic and sexual assault services in this state. These facilities shall be known as “certified domestic violence shelters” or “certified domestic violence programs” or “certified sexual assault programs” or “certified treatment programs for batterers,” as applicable.

The Office of the Attorney General utilizes FVPSA funds to assist programs in providing a variety of services to victims, including, but not limited to, shelter, court advocacy, counseling, crisis intervention, safety planning, referrals, travel, education, and training. The target service population

OAG SERVICE CODES	
Service Code	Description
141	Screening and Assessment
144	Advocacy
146	Court Advocacy
150	Crisis Intervention Face-to-Face
151	Crisis Intervention Telephone
165	Individual Supportive Services
166	Group/Educational Services
169	Referral
200	Children’s Activities
245	Travel
341	Counseling Evaluation & Assessment (Licensed Behavioral Health Professional)
RSA	Adult Shelter for Primary Victim
RSC	Shelter for Dependents
ES	Short-Term Emergency Shelter
SH	Safe Home
365	Individual Counseling (Licensed Behavioral Health Professional)
366	Group Counseling (Licensed Behavioral Health Professional)
369	Case Management
444	Safety Planning
446	Counseling Treatment Planning (Licensed Behavioral Health Professional)
447	Counseling Treatment Plan Review (Licensed Behavioral Health Professional)
449	Intervention Team Meeting
541	Community Education
543	Training/Delivered/Received
545	Consultation
547	Language Interpretation
550	Outreach
550B	Outreach Community Events
TL	Transitional Living

Currently, twenty-six (26) DVSA programs receive FVPSA funds with twenty-four (24) programs providing residential and non-residential services. Two (2) are crisis intervention programs which also provide emergency shelter (motel rooms) for victims. [See Appendix E or <https://www.ok.gov/oag/documents/DVSA%20Programs%20Guide.pdf> for Certified Programs]

The following list of services are eligible for reimbursement from state and federal funds. The DVSA providers determined in 2017 that service fees and definitions will remain unchanged for the next two years.

Per the 2017 FVPSA Application submitted by the Office of the Attorney General, the shelter programs provide: shelter, court advocacy, counseling, crisis intervention, safety planning, referrals, travel, education, and training. The shelter programs receive a base amount of \$100,000. Crisis intervention programs without shelter services receive a base amount of \$75,000. Grant and state funding is distributed between urban and rural areas based on a distribution formula which is calculated based upon 70 percent population and 30 percent square miles of the counties served by each program. This allocation is designed to create an equitable distribution of grant funds between urban and rural programs. Counties served by more than one program are pro-rated based on an agreement by the programs involved. The Office of the Attorney General continues to review other formulas and manners in which to assure an equitable distribution of funds.

BATTERER INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Retrieved from <http://ocadvsa.org/batterers-intervention/> on 6 Nov 2017

Batterer Intervention Programs (BIP) are community based programs for people who abuse their intimate partners. A BIP is a certified 52-week group psycho-education program led by trained facilitators. The primary goal of a BIP is safety of

the victim and offender accountability for the crime of domestic violence. In the state of Oklahoma no one can provide group services to Batterer's without being certified by the Office of the Attorney General, except in the case of independent individual licensed practitioners. [See Appendix F or <https://www.ok.gov/oag/documents/BIP%20by%20CityUpdated%201-26-2016.pdf> for Certified Programs 26 Jan 2016]

FAMILY JUSTICE CENTERS

FAMILY SAFETY CENTER, TULSA

Police Courts Building
600 Civic Center, Suite 103
Tulsa, OK 74103-3822
Phone: 918-742-7480
<http://www.fsctulsa.org/>

One Place. One Hope. Where family safety comes first. A place where families come first and professionals come together.

In October 2002, Tulsa non-profit leaders and elected public officials learned of a new model for providing services to victims and survivors of domestic violence (DV). That model was the San Diego Justice Center which co-located DV services in one location. For two consecutive years, San Diego experienced no homicides as a result of domestic violence when the Justice Center entered into DV cases with their co-location and collaboration of advocates, law enforcement, prosecutors, health professionals, and community outreach.

The model was so impressive to those familiar with working with domestic violence victims, that the President's Family Justice Center Initiative was announced to fund similar centers across the nation. Over 400 cities applied to the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women.

On July 21, 2004, the Department of Justice, through the President's Family Justice Center Initiative, awarded more than \$20 million to fifteen communities across the United States to respond to the epidemic of violence against women. The City of Tulsa, through the Mayor's office, was one

of only fifteen communities out of 400 applicants to receive this grant. The purpose of the grant was to provide single locations where domestic violence victims, survivors, and their families could quickly and confidentially seek legal remedies, specific to their individual needs and circumstances, such as emergency protective orders, safety services, and referrals regarding DV.

On January 24, 2006, the Family Safety Center in Tulsa became a reality. As a grant recipient, the Family Safety Center (FSC) is able to house on-site eight community partners including non-profit agencies, prosecutors, law enforcement, and civil attorneys to provide clients with easy access to safety services. In March 2013, the Family Safety Center moved into a new location which provides more space and security for the families served.

The Family Safety Center strives to provide “wrap-around” victim services to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide assistance obtaining emergency protective orders for victims of domestic violence
- Provide help and resources to children exposed to domestic violence
- Offer forensic medical assistance to victims of domestic violence
- Offer appropriate legal support and representation to victims of domestic violence
- Reduce the number of domestic violence cases that go unreported in all of Tulsa County
- Ensure domestic violence perpetrators are prosecuted

Victims, survivors, and their families come to the Family Safety Center for a variety of services which are provided by on-site partners which include:

- Domestic Violence Intervention Services (DVIS) Advocacy
- DVIS Legal Services

- Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma
- Retired Senior Volunteer Program
- Tulsa County District Attorney’s Office
- Tulsa County Sheriff’s Office
- Tulsa Police Department – Family Violence Unit
- Tulsa Metropolitan Ministries (TMM)
- YWCA of Tulsa Multicultural Service Center

Adapted from material retrieved from <http://www.fsctulsa.org/> on 6 Nov 2017

ONE SAFE PLACE FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER, SHAWNEE

1902 S Gordon Cooper Drive

Shawnee, OK 74801

Phone: (405) 273-0323

<http://fjc.osgov.us/>

One Safe Place Shawnee, prioritizing victim safety, holding offenders accountable, and breaking the generational cycle of abuse for our community.

The purpose of One Safe Place, Family Justice Center is to build a healthy community by providing hope and healing to people impacted by family violence. The mission is to weave together high quality, committed partners in a safe, collaborative center with the comprehensive resources to provide integrated services to people impacted by family violence and related child abuse and sexual assault.

In 2014, the District Attorney's Office began the ground work to open One Safe Place, a family justice center, in Pottawatomie County. The project received a draft of the Strategic Plan from Alliance for Hope International, and in May of 2015 over 60 community stakeholders convened to formally engage in a strategic planning event designed to facilitate the successful launch and operation of a Family Justice Center. Stakeholders worked through key steps: Crafting a Vision; Articulating Values and Beliefs; Identifying Blocks and Barriers; and developing an implementation plan through work groups with clear Goals, Objectives, and Activities. The planning session concluded with pledges of support and

commitment from all participants. Participants committed their time, attention, experience, and expertise to plan for the success of the Center and make the vision a reality for Pottawatomie and Lincoln Counties.

Professionals working in the violence prevention field had envisioned the creation of a multi-agency, multi-disciplinary Family Justice Center community for years. The vision had been to co-locate most services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and elder abuse under one roof in order to enable survivors and their children to come to one place for their service needs. By providing One Safe Place on-site services, staffing the center with cross-trained professionals, and engaging in a collaborative approach, the partners are working to reduce secondary trauma for victims. This model also increases victim cooperation and provides an expert-investigatory approach to addressing violent crime within the community. On-site partners include:

- Pottawatomie County Sheriff's Office
- 23rd District Attorney's Office
- Shawnee Police Department
- Law Enforcement Advocate
- Project Safe
- Citizen Potawatomi Nation House of Hope
- Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma Domestic Violence
- Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
- Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma
- Unzer Centre – Child Advocacy
- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner

Adapted from materials retrieved from <http://fjc.osgov.us/> and

FAMILY JUSTICE CENTERS HAVE PROVEN TO BE SOURCES OF HOPE AND WELLBEING FOR SURVIVORS OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE.

PALOMAR, OKLAHOMA CITY'S FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER

1140 North Hudson Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73103
Phone: 405-552-1010
<https://palomarokc.org/>

Where Families Come First and Professionals Come Together

Palomar is comprised of a group of service-oriented agencies that came together in 2016 with a BIG vision: to create a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary service model where teams of professionals come together under one roof to provide coordinated services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder abuse, bullying, and human trafficking. Palomar desires to offer the Oklahoma City community a kind-hearted, victim-centered home where victims and their children come first as they work through the healing process.

Palomar provides a number of services aimed at children, and conducted the first session of Camp Hope, a weeklong summer camp for Oklahoma City-area children from abusive homes, in 2016. The 2017 camp included children from Tulsa and other communities.

Current Partners Include:

- The City of Oklahoma City
- The University of Oklahoma Anne and Henry Zarrow School of Social Work
- YWCA of Oklahoma City
- Rainbow Fleet Child Care Resource Referral
- Parent Promise
- Oklahoma City Police
- Oklahoma City Indian Clinic
- Oklahoma City-County Health Department
- Oklahoma Artists 4 Justice
- Northcare
- Legal Aid Service of Oklahoma

- Infant Crisis Services, Inc.
- The Dragonfly Home
- Oklahoma Department of Human Services
- Oklahoma County District Attorney
- University of Central Oklahoma
- The Diversity Center of Oklahoma
- Family Builders
- Oklahoma City University College of Law
- Halo Project
- A Chance to Change
- Wings Special Needs Community
- Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Adapted from materials retrieved from <https://palomarokc.org/> 6 Nov 2017

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS COUNCIL

Adapted from materials retrieved on 12 Nov 2017 from https://www.ok.gov/dac/About_the_DAC/Inside_the_Office/index.html

The Victim Services Division of the District Attorneys is comprised of the Director of Victim Service, three Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Program Monitors, a VOCA Program Assistant, a Public Information Officer, a Sexual Assault and Restitution Recovery Specialist, a Board of Claims Examiner, an Administrative Claims Examiner, an Accounting Manager, and a Victims Compensation and Assistance Clerk. These positions are funded completely by program revenues and federal funds; no state appropriations are used.

The Victim Services Division of the District Attorneys Council is responsible for oversight of the following:

- Administration of the Crime Victims Compensation Fund - Processing claims received from victims, making administrative decisions on applications currently allowed under law for certain types of claims, and providing support functions for the Victims

Compensation Board fall among the general duties in this area.

- Administration of the Sexual Assault Examination Fund - Processing claims for sexual assault examinations in the state from hospitals and sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) programs.
- Administration of VOCA Grants- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) grants are administered and monitored by this division. Administration includes processing of grant applications, monitoring of subrecipients, and support functions for the VOCA grant Board.
- Support of Victims Services - The Victims Services Division helps plan statewide training for Victim Witness Coordinators within district attorney offices. The division also maintains close contact with victims' groups around the state to solicit ideas on how better to serve victims, elicit concerns of victims about the criminal justice system, and advise victims about proposed reforms and changes. [See Appendix G for a Victim Witness Coordinator List]
- Public Relations - The Victims Services Division is responsible for enhancing public awareness of the Crime Victims Compensation Program. Public service announcements, billboards, pamphlets, and public speaking engagements are part of the public awareness campaign.
- Restitution/Subrogation Recovery - The Crime Victims Compensation Board has the legal right to seek judgment against the offender in order to recover funds paid on behalf of a crime victim. The Victims Services Division is responsible for the recovery of restitution owed to the Crime Victims Compensation Board. The staff actively seeks restitution from criminals and tracks the progress of the restitution recovery program.

The District Attorneys Council's Executive Division serves as state government liaison between the

district attorney system, the state Legislature, and other state entities, such as the Cabinet Secretary, OSBI, DOC, Risk Management, the State Auditor, Finance, Employees Benefits Council (EBC), Office of Personnel Management (OPE), and more. The Resource Prosecutor is a liaison to Department of Human Services (DHS) for Child Support agreements, and the Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor is a liaison to the Oklahoma Highway Safety Office. As mandated by state law, this division designs, plans, and produces training conferences and seminars for prosecutors and support staff during the year. Additionally, the division handles general distribution of information to districts, monitors legislation, and researches questions of interest to the prosecutorial system, including those concerning criminal justice, juvenile justice, and other areas of law. The division also prepares a publication updating pertinent criminal and civil case law.

The Training and Outreach Division prepares and offers general and specialized Continuing Legal Education (CLE) training courses, seminars, and webinars to prosecutors in Oklahoma. Investigators, key personnel and victim advocates are also provided opportunities to satisfy training requirements. The division administers two federal grants: 1) Improving Criminal Justice Responses to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Grant (ICJR) which is responsible for the coordination and training of the Coordinated Community Response Teams (CCRT) and Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) which consist of prosecutors, law enforcement, court personnel, victim service providers, first responders, medical personnel, and batterers intervention program providers with the objective to address changes within the criminal justice system and the community that they serve; and 2) Victim Assistance Discretionary Grant Training Program for VOCA Victim Assistance Grantees which offers specialized training and technical assistance for victim service providers in the state of Oklahoma. All training is designed to improve the quality of services offered to crime victims.

The Federal Grants Division of the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council serves as a liaison between the federal government and the subgrantees in implementing federal grant funds. This division includes the Director of Federal Grants, a Financial Analyst, two Grant Program Managers, and a Grant Program Assistant. Currently, this division oversees nine formula and discretionary federal grant programs, serving as the contact point with the federal granting agencies for the state of Oklahoma. Federal funds are available from the Federal Grants Division on drugs and violent crime, domestic violence and sexual assault, residential substance abuse treatment, forensic science improvement, and efforts to reduce gun and gang violence. Current grants include: Justice Assistance Grant (JAG), National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant Act (Coverdell), Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), Recovery Act: Justice Assistance Grant (JAG), Recovery Act: Justice Assistance Grant (JAG-LLE), Recovery Act: S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act Grant (VAWA), Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant (RSAT), and Sexual Assault Services Program Grant (SASP).

RAPE PREVENTION EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Adapted from material retrieved from <http://peptalkok.com/> on 5 Nov 2017

The Injury Prevention Service for the Oklahoma State Department of Health collaborates with the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and the Oklahoma Prevention Leadership Committee to promote sexual violence prevention throughout the state. The Injury Prevention Service administers the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Rape Prevention and Education program (RPE), which provides states with grants to begin or continue primary prevention of sexual violence. The goals of the sexual violence prevention program are to:

- Reduce first-time perpetration of sexual violence,
- Increase the number of non-violent interactions and healthy relationships, and
- Reduce cultural influences that support sexual violence.

The Oklahoma Prevention Leadership Committee (OPLC) assists Oklahoma prevention programs in identifying, implementing, and evaluating evidence-based strategies to increase knowledge and end violence. The OPLC was formed in order to develop and implement a statewide plan for the purpose of preventing sexual violence. Focusing on primary prevention using the Socio-Ecological Model, the OPLC identifies best practices to reduce sexual violence while evaluating the outcomes of prevention methods. The OPLC focuses on reducing risk factors for perpetration of both sexual and domestic violence by focusing on these four (4) focus areas: Media, Faith Communities, Pre-K - 12 Schools, and Colleges & Universities. [See Appendix H for OPLC Membership List]

Per Brandi Woods-Littlejohn, Administrative Program Manager, Violence Prevention Programs, Injury Prevention Service, Oklahoma has the following seven (7) Rape Prevention Education programs across the state:

- Community Crisis Center - Miami
- DVIS - Tulsa
- Wings of Hope - Stillwater
- Help in Crisis - Tahlequah
- Women's Resource Center - Norman
- YWCA-Oklahoma City
- Safenet Services - Claremore

The RPE project is in the midst of completing the 2017 RPE Sexual Assault Poll and preliminary results indicate respondents see primary prevention as a better way to address rape and seem to "have realistic beliefs around rape."

**HOPE IS A FUTURE
ORIENTATION THAT IS
FOCUSED ON OUR ABILITY TO
ATTAIN DESIRABLE GOALS.
SNYDER'S (2002)**

OKLAHOMA SANE PROGRAMS

Adapted from materials retrieved from <https://www.tulsapolice.org/content/tulsa-forensic-nursing-services/statewide-sane-.aspx> and information provided by Kathy Bell, MS, RN on 2 Nov 2017

The role as Statewide SANE Coordinator, Kathy Bell MS, RN, is to coordinate, support, and enhance the existing SANE programs as well as develop new SANE programs throughout Oklahoma. The coordinator's goal is to build the infrastructure and alliances with appropriate agencies to promote consistent, professional and victim-centered medical and forensic response and treatment for the sexual assault patient.

The map and chart on the this page and the next identify the existing SANE services by adult/adolescent and pediatric, county, city, and site location.



County	City	Site	Contact #
Pontotoc	Ada	Ada Care Cottage	(580) 992-6677
		After Hours	(580) 320-5457
Jackson	Altus	Jackson County Memorial Hospital	(580) 379-5000
Carter	Ardmore	C-Sara	(580) 226-7283
Washington	Bartlesville	Ray of Hope (9 to 5) Jane Phillips Medical Center	(918) 337-6177 (918) 333-7200
Caddo	Carnegie	Carnegie Tri-County Municipal Hospital	(580) 654-1050
Grady	Chickasha	Grady County Memorial Hospital	(405) 224-2300
Stephens	Duncan	Duncan Regional Hospital	(580) 252-5300
Beckham	Elk City	Great Plains Regional Medical Center	(580) 225-2511
Garfield	Enid	YWCA	(580) 234-7581
		Crisis Line	(800) 966-7644
Texas	Guymon	Texas County Memorial Hospital	(580) 338-6515
Choctaw	Hugo	Choctaw Memorial Hospital	(580) 317-9500

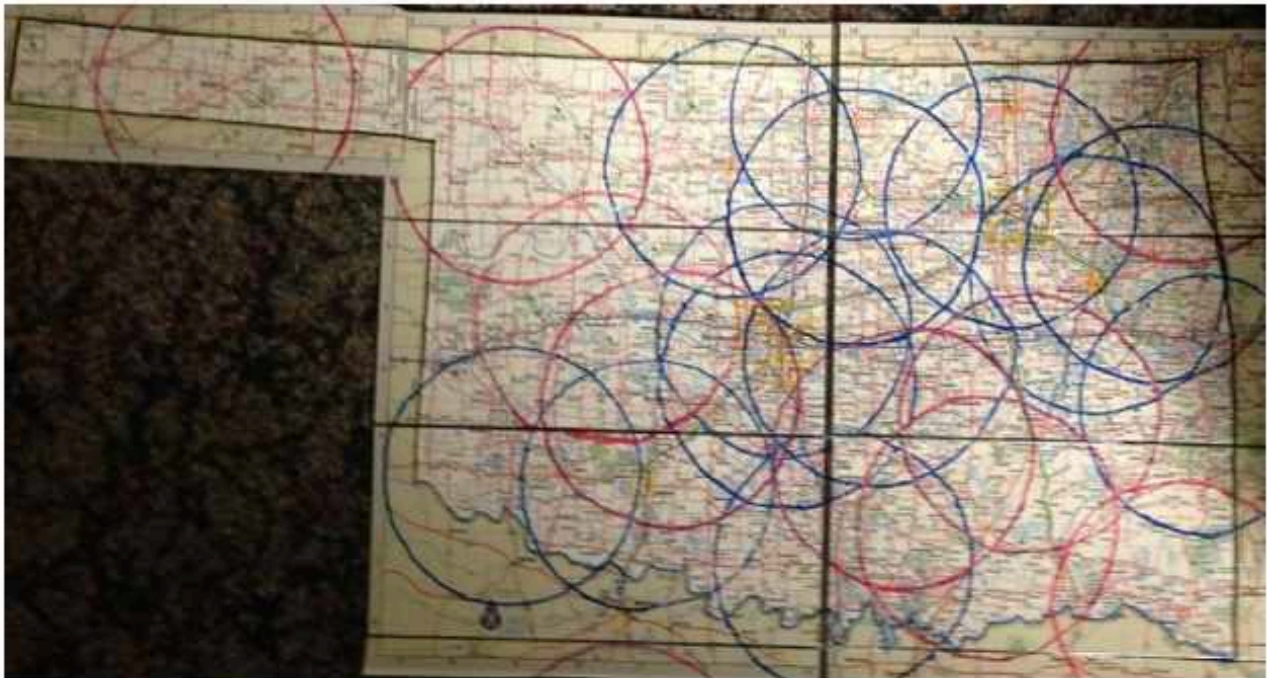
County	City	Site	Contact #
McCurtain	Idabel	McCurtain Memorial Hospital	(580) 286-7623
Comanche	Lawton	Comanche County Memorial Hospital	(580) 585-5523
Pittsburgh	McAlester	PC Care	(918) 420-2273
Muskogee	Muskogee	Kids Space	(918) 682-3841
Cleveland	Norman	Women's Resource Center	(405) 364-9424
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	YWCA	(405) 948-1770
Kay	Ponca City	The Dearing House	(580) 762-5266
		Emergency	(580) 762-2873
Leflore	Poteau	Leflore County Child Advocacy Network	(918) 647-3814
Sequoyah	Sallisaw	Sequoyah Memorial Hospital	(918) 774-1100
Beckham	Sayre	Sayre Memorial Hospital	(580) 928-5541
Pottawatomie	Shawnee	Unzner Child Advocacy Center	(405) 878-9597
Payne	Stillwater	Stillwater Medical Center	(405) 372-1480
Adair	Stillwell	Adair Co. Care Center-Memorial Hospital	(918) 696-3101
Cherokee	Tahlequah	Tahlequah City Hospital	(918) 456-0641
Leflore	Talihina	Choctaw Nation Hospital	(918) 567-7000
Tulsa	Tulsa	Hillcrest Medical Center	(918) 744-7273
Wagoner	Wagoner	Wagoner Community Hospital	(918) 485-5514

County	City	Site	Contact #
Woodward	Woodward	Woodward	(580) 256-5511
Delaware	Grove	Integrus Grove Hospital	
		Community Crisis Center Advocacy	(800) 400-0883

The SANE services in Oklahoma website provides information which can benefit advocates, law enforcement, as well as victims. Currently, the website does not contain information regarding SANE services offered through tribal programs. Regardless of whether they report the assault, all victims have the right to a medical forensic examination, crisis intervention, counseling, support groups, and medical care. The information provided lets victims know that whatever the circumstances, they did not deserve it, it is not their fault, and they do not have to cope alone.

This map indicates SANE programs which are available within the 50-mile diameters denoted by each circle.

SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINERS CAN EVALUATE AN ADULT OR ADOLESCENT VICTIM WHOSE ASSAULT HAS OCCURRED WITHIN THE PREVIOUS 120 HOURS (5 DAYS)



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS VICTIM SERVICES UNIT

Adapted from <http://doc.ok.gov/victim-services-unit> retrieved on 12 Nov 2017

The two-person Victim Services Unit works to provide direct, personal service and information to victims, survivors, and their families throughout Oklahoma with a current caseload of approximately 700-1,000 per year. The Victim Services Coordinator serves as a guide for victims while an offender is in custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. Services include, but are not limited to:

- Assisting victims in finding helpful resources and support groups in an immediate area
- Assisting victims who are being harassed, threatened, or receiving unwanted communication of any kind from an offender in a DOC facility or under the supervision of DOC in the community. The DOC-VSU staff assists in getting the unwanted behavior stopped and with providing necessary safety measures.
- Keeping victims apprised of inmate sentencing, parole hearings, transfers, release, and parole procedures and dates
- Notification to victims when inmates are moved from one facility to another due to inmate custody level, program needs, security, disciplinary issues or bed management (Supplementing VINE Notifications)
- Overseeing the Apology Bank which was created to allow inmates in the Oklahoma DOC to reach out to those they have harmed and apologize for the crime(s) they have committed. Offenders sometimes choose to write a letter of apology to the victim(s) and/or survivor(s) of their crime. Offenders are not permitted contact with victims according to DOC policy, so they are instructed to send those letters to Victim Services. All apology letters are screened by the Victim Services Coordinator to prevent any possibility of

re-victimization. Victim Services retains appropriate letters in an Apology Letter Bank. Apology Letters are not shared with victims unless personally and specifically requested. Apology Letters are only provided to victims on a victim-initiated basis.

LEGAL AID SERVICES OF OKLAHOMA

Adapted from information provided by Michael Figgins, LASO Executive Director on 6 Nov 2017

Oklahoma victim services leadership recognize that survivors of domestic violence often return to the batterer. The inability of a survivor to obtain civil legal services is one of the strong indicators signaling a return to the batterer. The batterer often has resources available to retain an attorney or to make a credible threat of such ability. Batterers weave horrible scenarios of the court process for the survivor, including how the survivor will be treated by the batterer's attorney. This threat plays out at hearings to obtain protection orders, custody, visitation, child support, equitable division of property and debts, maintain employment and housing, immigration, and tax matters.

Access to an attorney provides confidence and credibility to the survivor. As a practical matter, having access to civil legal services turns the table on the batterer and decreases batterer control.

In Oklahoma, more often than not, access to justice for survivors is indeed inaccessible. Transportation and the act of going to a law office can be obstacles. To remove these obstacles, Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma (LASO) partners with various domestic violence victim services providers and shelters across the state to provide a LASO attorney as an embedded part of service delivery to shelter residents. LASO currently has an attorney onsite at shelters in the following communities: Idabel, Lawton, Guymon, Woodward, Enid, OKC, Shawnee, Norman, Poteau, McAlester, Claremore, Tahlequah, Tulsa, Bartlesville, Osage Nation, Iowa Nation, Pawhuska, Chickasha,

El Reno, Okmulgee, Stillwater, and Sand Springs. Michael Figgins, LASO Executive Director, states “notable vacancies include: Durant, Muskogee, Ardmore, Ada, Altus, Ottawa County, Kingfisher and Ponca City.”

VICTIM & SURVIVOR REFLECTIONS

“I became pregnant during my assault. I went to my preacher for help. His response was to turn me away from the church because I was going to be a single parent.”


“Trauma-informed advocacy is remarkable!”

“Please make sure to explain how long the process will take.”

“I went to the agency for my daughter. . . and then for myself.”

“The officers talk to you like you are dirt.”

“Continuity of care is essential.”

A mosaic statue of a woman, likely representing a celestial body or deity, standing in a garden. She is holding a staff with a globe at the top. The statue is made of small tiles and is surrounded by greenery. In the background, there is a house with a gabled roof.

"Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything."

- George Bernard Shaw

Key Needs Assessment: Methodology and Findings

As part of the needs assessment, it was important to review the "soil" of the state. Reinventing the wheel was not an activity in the process. Instead, ascertaining existing data and resources was the first step to the assessment process.

KEY NEEDS ASSESSMENT: METHODOLOGY AND FINDINGS

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Throughout the state, many organizations and professionals completed data gathering exercises as part of the development of agencies, program support and modifications, and grant narratives. Data and findings are included in the current analysis from the following resources:

- a) Oklahoma City Family Justice Center Strategic Planning Report prepared by the Family Justice Center Alliance (a program of Alliance for HOPE International), January 2016. Over 120 Planning Team participants, representing input (tribal and non-tribal) from survivors, providers, education, faith-based community, law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary and other members of the justice system
- b) Protective Order Process Survey, 2016 – 303 respondents provided 13,468 pieces of data
- c) Sexual Assault Survivor Focus Groups, 2013 – 50 participants
- d) Oklahoma District Attorneys Council, Office for Victims of Crime – Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program, Annual Performance Measures Report October 1, 2015-September 30, 2016
- e) Oklahoma Justice Reform Task Force: Victim/Survivor/Advocate Roundtables Summary Report and Priorities, December 2016

In addition to utilizing existing resources, the needs assessment included new data gathering instruments and processes. New data was gathered using the following instruments and methods:

- a) Statewide Threshold of Transformation Survey - 586 Respondents Provided 34,291 Pieces of Data
- b) Oklahoma Statewide Strategic Planning Key Stakeholder Survey - Three Tribal Justice Respondents Provided 65 Pieces of Data
- c) One-on-One and Small Group Interviews - 41 Participants Provided 1,146 Pieces of Data
- d) Focus Groups - Five Sessions included 28 Participants, Provided 140 Pieces of Data, 296 Seeds, and over 100 Descriptors
- e) Partners for Change Data Gathering - 40+ Participants Provided 188 Pieces of Data, Approximately 100 Seeds, and 188 Descriptors

During Phase II of the statewide needs assessment, a robust survey, Threshold of Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety Survey, was distributed to hundreds of people in Oklahoma to gather information regarding victim services and needs. Throughout this survey, the term sexual assault included both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the victim/survivor and assaults committed by offenders who are known to, related by blood or marriage to, or in a dating relationship with the victim/survivor. The term domestic violence/dating violence applied to any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner or dating partner. Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

The survey was developed using the HIPAA-compliant version of Survey Monkey to insure anonymity; however, respondents still needed to feel a sense of trust in the people distributing it. As such, distribution channels were carefully reviewed by ICI professionals before support was requested. Several partners were selected to distribute the survey link to their email lists. The primary distribution methods for surveys included: attending coalition meetings and requesting participants to distribute; phone calls to service agencies; one-on-one requests for survey distribution made during all interviews, small groups, and focus groups; and reaching out to personal contacts. Additionally, the following email distribution lists were utilized to disburse the survey: Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police, OAG, DAC, OCADVSA, NAAV, OBA, multiple county bar associations, and County Health Improvement Organizations. Ultimately, the responses represented a good cross-section of Oklahoma’s urban and rural residents, victims/survivors and nonvictims/survivors, members of the justice system and other occupations, and members

of the community without a direct connection to the IPV community.

For trending and analysis purposes, the survey respondents were categorized into four primary groupings based on their self-reported alignment with various categories.



Victim

Survivor of interpersonal violence, victim/survivor of interpersonal violence, and family member of victim/survivor of IPV



Provider

IPV service provider, first responder, SANE, victim advocate with district attorney’s office, volunteer involved with IPV service provider



Justice

Member of judiciary, district attorney/assistant district attorney, government (federal, tribal, state, county, city), law enforcement, attorney (not DA/ADA), volunteer involved in justice system



Other

Business, educator, faith-based leader, media, medical professional, non-profits (not including IPV services), other community member

DEMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

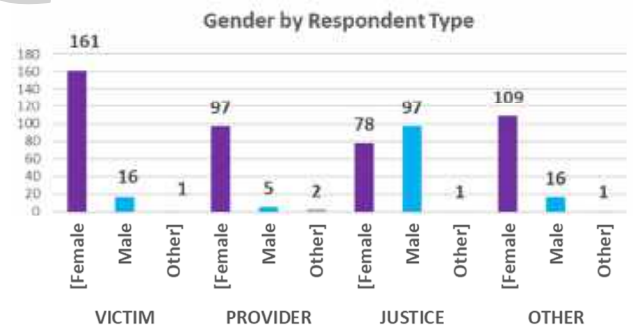
The pie chart shows the size of the primary analysis groups in relation to the total respondents.



The distribution between the four analysis categories was very balanced. Reaching one-hundred eighty (180) people self-reporting as victims, survivors, and families of victims and survivors was very beneficial to adding depth to the data and insuring the victims' voices were heard.

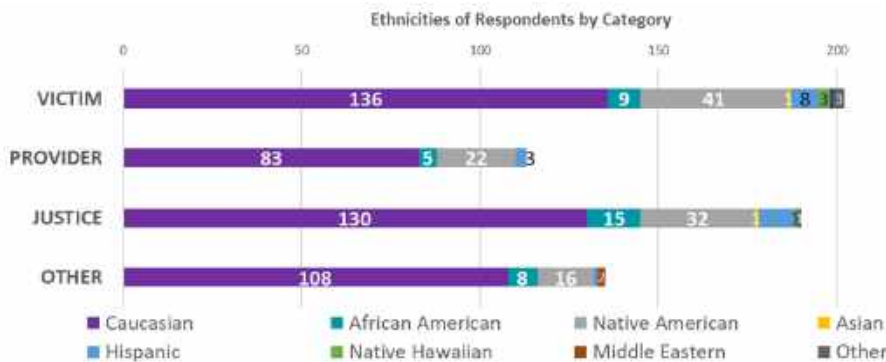
Demographics Findings

The genders of the respondents is depicted in the following chart. As is not unusual in open surveys, more females responded than males.



Although more women completed the survey than men, both genders were adequately distributed between the survey analysis categories with anticipated spikes occurring for female victims and male justice respondents.

This chart presents the ethnicity of each of the groups of respondents. In all groups, Caucasian is the most represented ethnicity, followed by American Indian and African American.



CATEGORY	Caucasian	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian	North African	Middle Eastern	Other Race
VICTIM	136	9	41	1	8	3	0	0	3
PROVIDER	83	5	22	0	3	0	0	0	0
JUSTICE	130	15	32	1	10	1	0	0	1
OTHER	108	8	16	0	1	0	0	2	0
TOTAL	457	37	111	2	22	4	0	2	4
PERCENT	71.5%	5.8%	17.4%	0.3%	3.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%

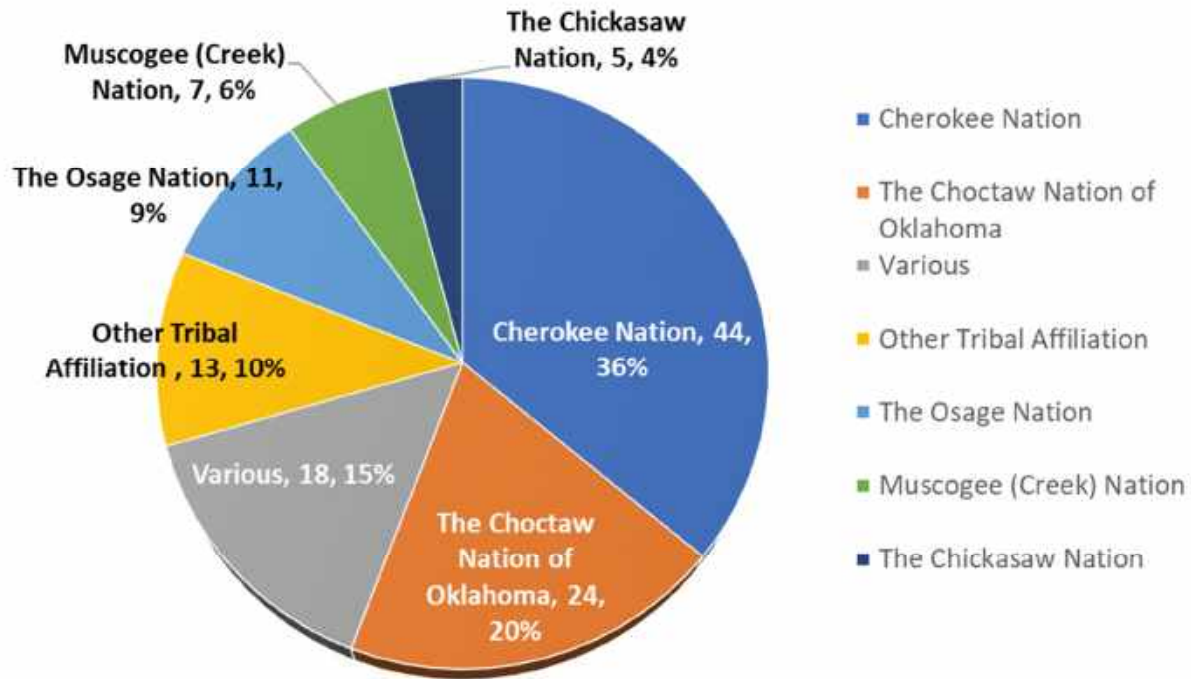
Percent Of American Indian In Each Category, Caucasian In Each Category

According to the most current census data, the survey response pool fairly mirrors Oklahoma's demographics.

Oklahoma Population Estimates for 2016	%
White	74.60%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	9.20%
Black or African-American	7.80%
Hispanic	10.30%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.20%
Some other race	N/A
Asian	2.20%
Middle Eastern	N/A

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/OK>

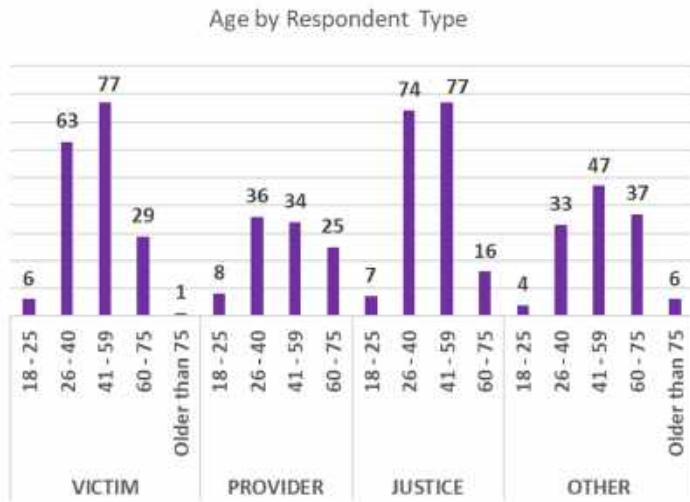
Of the respondents self-reporting as American Indian, the Cherokee Nation is most represented (36%) followed by the Choctaw Nation (20%) and the Osage Nation (9%). The “various” category is made up of tribes selected by only one or two respondents.



Tribes Represented by All Categories of Respondents

TRIBAL NAME	TRIBES REPRESENTED BY RESPONDENT CATEGORIES				
	VICTIM	PROVIDER	JUSTICE	OTHER	TOTAL
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians	1		1		2
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma			1		1
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma			1		1
Cherokee Nation	17	11	9	7	44
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes			1		1
Comanche Nation		1			1
Delaware Nation			1		1
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	1				1
Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	1		1		2
Muscogee (Creek) Nation]	3		4		7
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma	1	1			2
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma				2	2
Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma			1		1
Quapaw Tribe of Indians	1				1
Seneca-Cayuga Nation		1			1
The Chickasaw Nation	1		4		5
The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	8	3	9	4	24
The Osage Nation	5	1	2	3	11
Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma			1		1
Other Tribal Affiliation	5	3	4	1	13
TOTAL	44	21	40	17	122

Additional demographic information gathered from the respondents included age, highest education level attained, and whether they reside in a rural or urban setting.



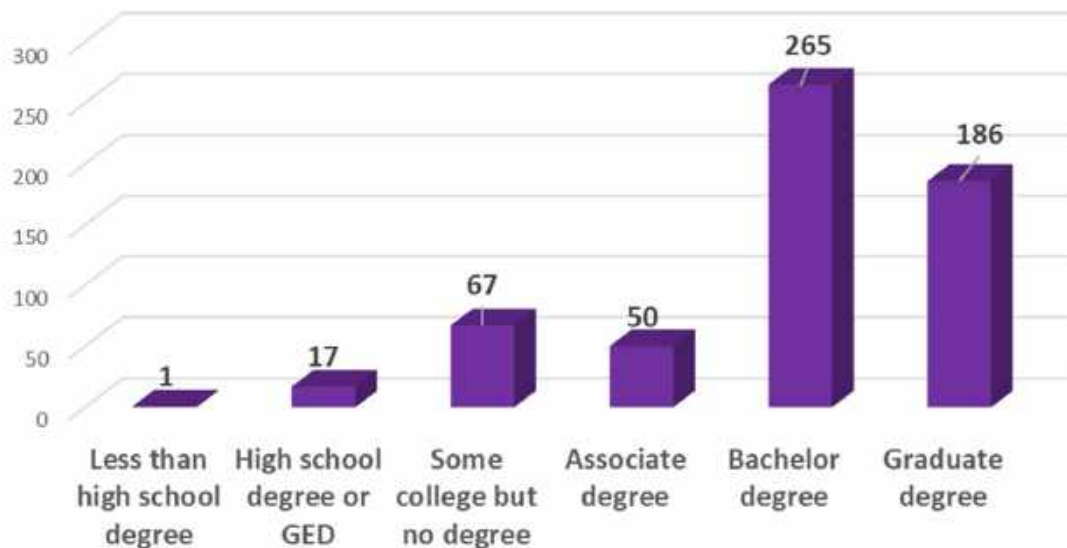
The data reflects a standard bell curve for age distribution.

AGE	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
18 - 25	25	4.2%
26 - 40	208	35.3%
41 - 59	235	39.9%
60 - 75	107	18.2%
Older than 75	7	1.2%
Prefer not to answer	7	1.2%

The total respondent pool was highly educated. Only one (1) respondent had not achieved a high school diploma and seventeen (17) more had not attended college. The remaining respondents all had attended college with five-hundred and one (501) achieving an associate, bachelor, or graduate degree.



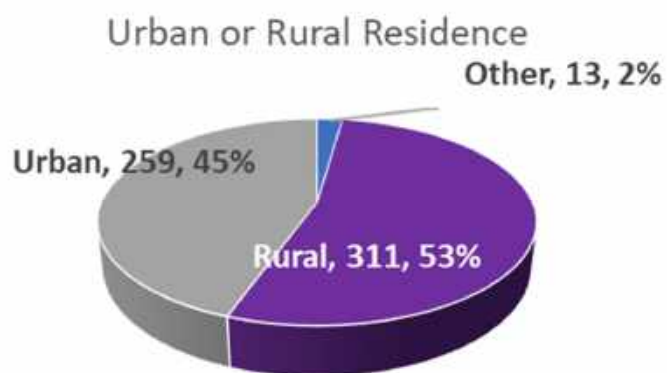
Total Response Pool: Highest Education Level Attained



The respondent pool for this survey included thirteen (13) respondents who listed themselves as a resident in an “Other” location. Historically, “Other” is linked to living in one area and working in another. The wording of the question was intended to avoid this issue, but unfortunately it leaves the data unclear as to where the thirteen (13) respondents live. The other respondents were well distributed between “Urban” and “Rural”. Fifty-four percent (54%) of the remaining respondents selected a rural residence and forty-five percent (45%) reported an urban residence.

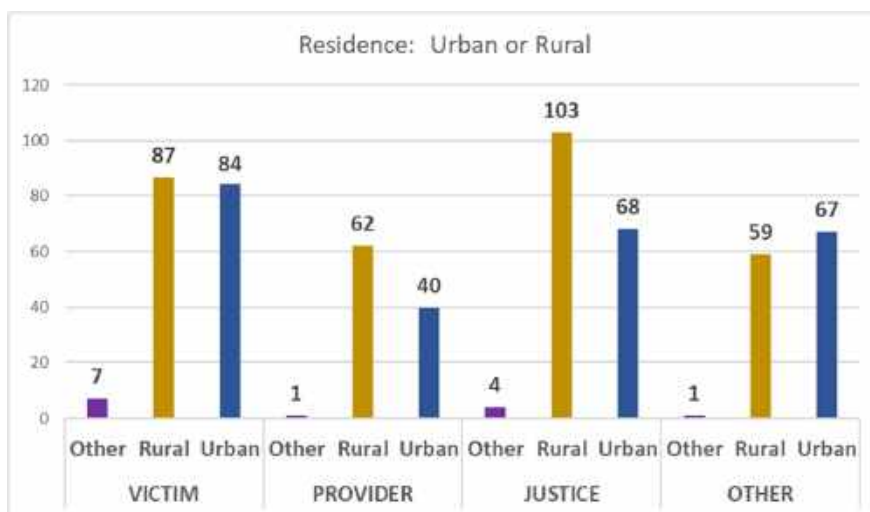
In Oklahoma, a common perception exists that many gaps and challenges are tied to whether a victim resides in an urban or rural area. To determine if the urban/rural designation was required to carry-through all the analysis of victim responses, a comparison was completed based on victim residency.

The data indicates an equal number of urban and rural victims in our response pool. Based on this outcome, the rural/urban distinction is not provided in all subsequent aggregation and reporting. Comparing the census data for Oklahoma to our response pool, our data reflects a slightly higher percentage of rural respondents; however, the difference is insignificant.



Total	Rural				Urban			
State's Total Population	Rural Population	Percent Rural Population	Rural Area in Sq Miles	Percent of Total Area that is Rural	Urban Population	Percent Urban Population	Urban Area in Sq Miles	Percent of Total Area that is Urban
3,751,351	1,266,322	33.76	67,288	98.10	2,485,029	66.24	1,307	1.90

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010 Census of Population.
<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/2010urbanruralclass.html>

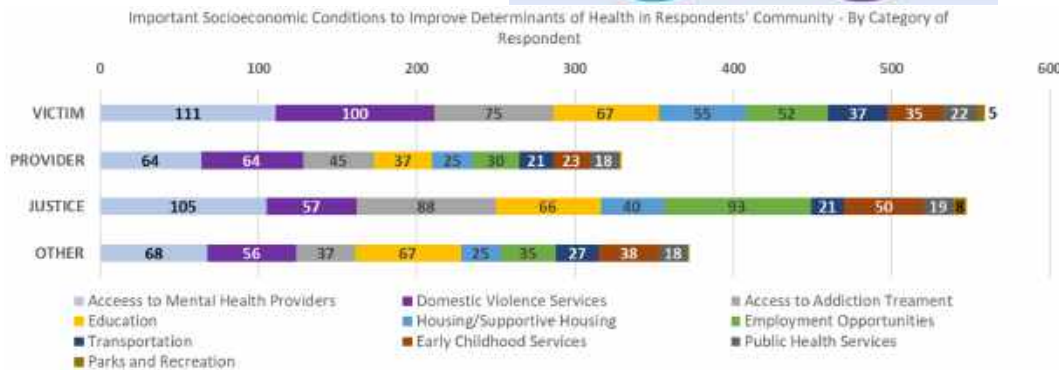


ALL RESPONDENTS

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

When surveying a potentially diverse population, gathering baseline information about "common ground" is often helpful when beginning an analysis of responses.

Social determinants of health are the structural determinates/conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age. They include factors such as socioeconomic status, education, physical environment, employment and social support networks, as well as access to health care. All respondents were asked to select the three most important issues they believe need to be addressed to improve social determinants of health in their communities.

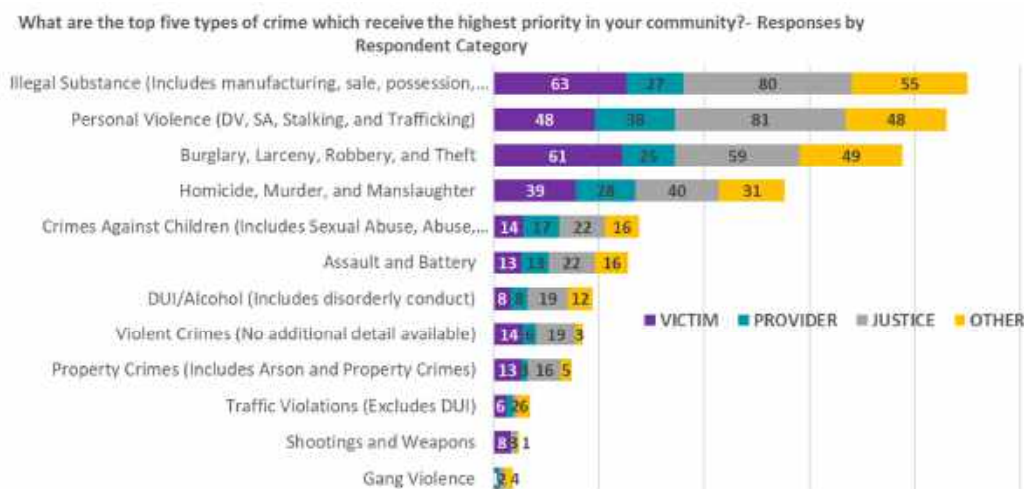


According to an article in the July 2017 JAMA Internal Medicine, geographic disparities in life expectancy among US counties are large and increasing. These disparities can be explained by a combination of socioeconomic and race/ethnicity factors, behavioral and metabolic risk factors, and health care factors. Policy action targeting these risk factors may aid in reversing the trend of increasing disparities. [See <https://media.jamanetwork.com/news-item/geographic-disparities-life-expectancy-among-u-s-counties/>]

The survey data reveals, victims and providers view domestic violence services as one of their top two issues. For the justice sector, domestic violence falls to fifth in their rankings. For other respondents, domestic violence services is in third position behind access to mental health providers and education.

Access to mental health providers is the top issue for all respondents.

PERCEPTIONS REGARDING CRIMES IN THE COMMUNITY



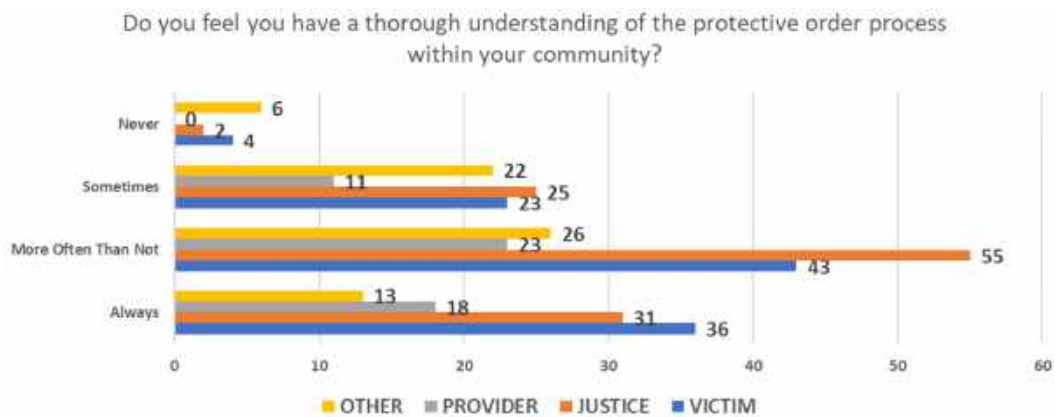
Other crimes were available for respondents to select; however, the response rates were too low to include in the results. Service providers and the members of the justice category both reported "Personal Violence" as the highest priority in their communities. Victims and others ranked "Personal Violence" as the third highest priority in their communities.

PERCEPTION OF SAFETY FACTORS

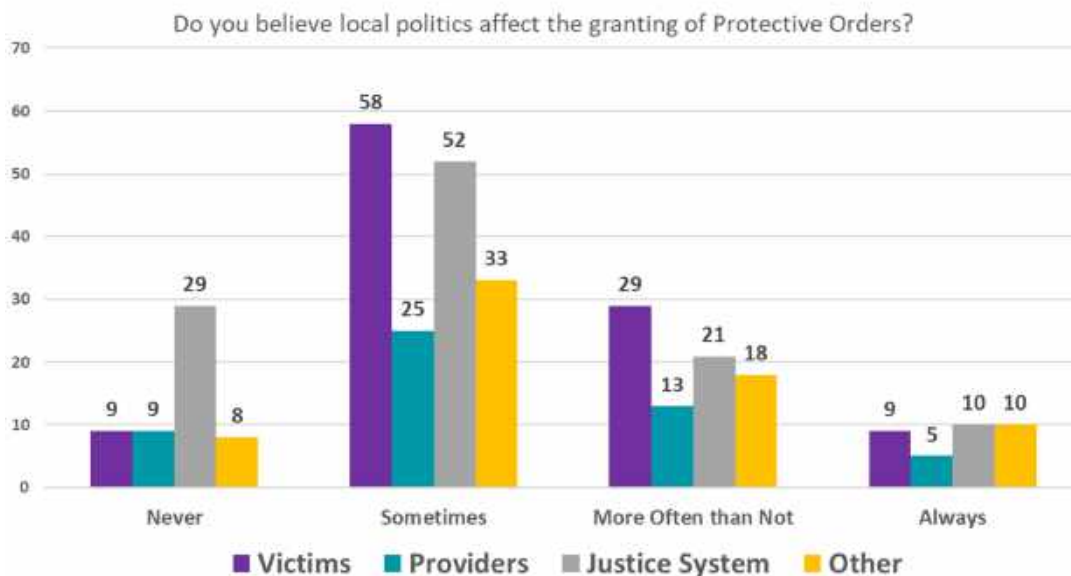
General Perceptions of Safety Factors

All respondents were asked general questions about various safety factors in their communities including protective orders and the dynamics of IPV.

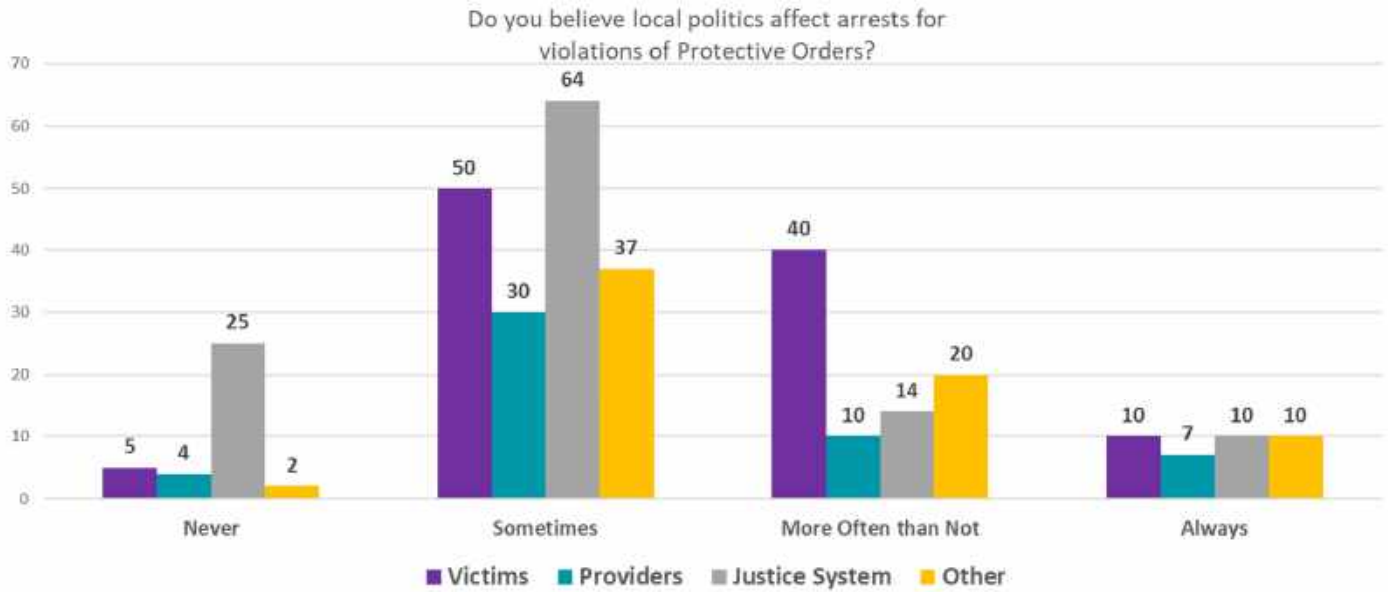
Based on the responses, all people participating in the survey, regardless of their analysis group, at least have some understanding of the protective order process in their communities.



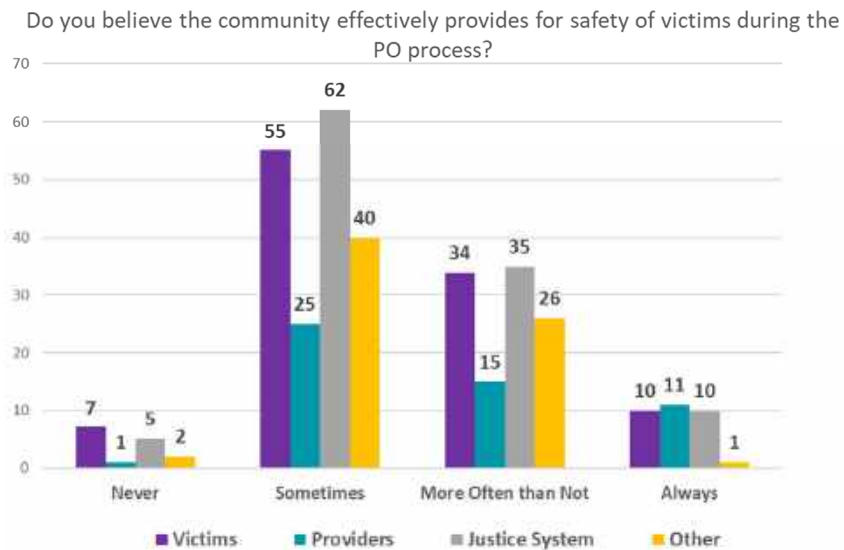
All respondents believe local politics has at least a minor impact on granting of protective orders. The justice system respondents are the only respondents who strongly stated (29 out of 112) that local politics never impact the granting of protective orders.



Responses from the justice system sector reveal more faith than the other sectors that local politics do not affect arrests for protective order violations; however, the victims responding to the survey strongly disagree. One hundred victim respondents indicate they believe local politics affect arrests. Providers and others believe local politics sometimes-to-always affect arrests.



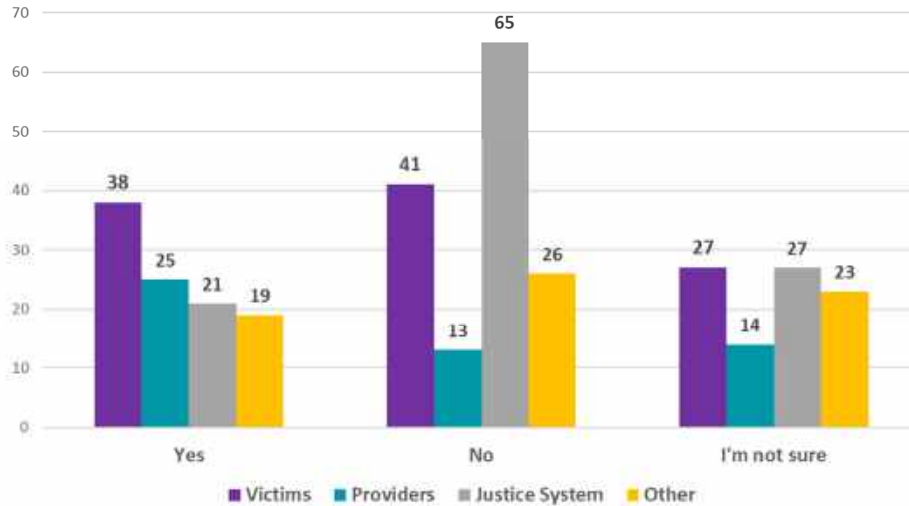
Most respondents believe the community sometimes or more often than not protects victims during the protective order process.



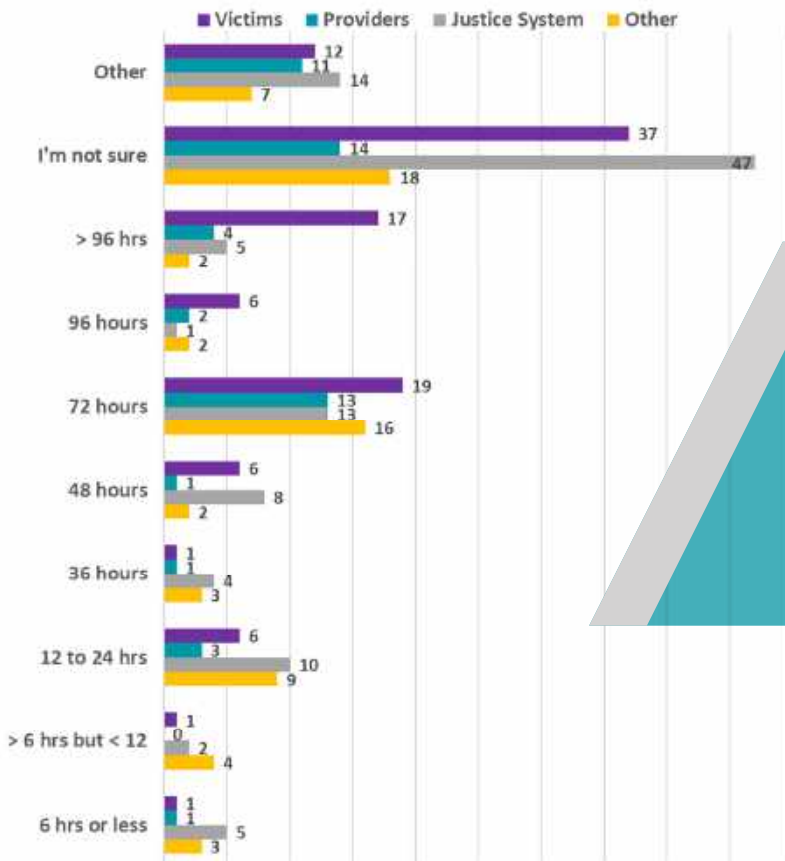


Jane Doe reporting or anonymous reporting for victims of sexual assault allows a victim to decide whether or not to report the crime. The data shows justice representatives do not understand the process. Awareness efforts and training would help providers, justice professionals, and members of the community better understand the process. NOTE: In Oklahoma, it has been reported that many law enforcement officers and prosecutors refer to “non-reporting SANE kits” as opposed to Jane Doe or anonymous reporting.

Do you feel you have a good understanding of anonymous reporting procedures in your community?



How long does a victim have before it is "too late" to do a SANE exam?



“THE HOSPITAL STAFF TOLD ME I HAD TO REPORT.”

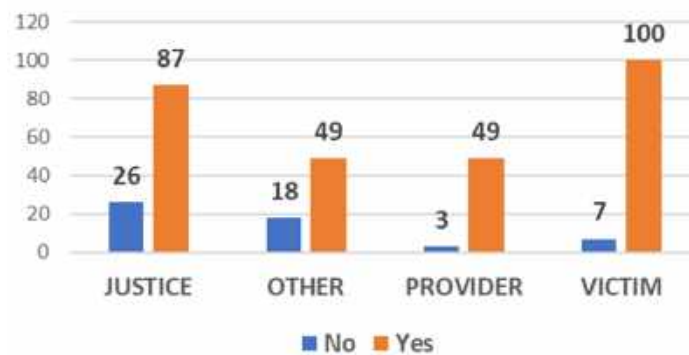
- SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVOR

One of the biggest challenges surrounding interpersonal violence is understanding the complexities of trauma and healing. However, the overwhelming majority of respondents report understanding the dynamics of IPV.

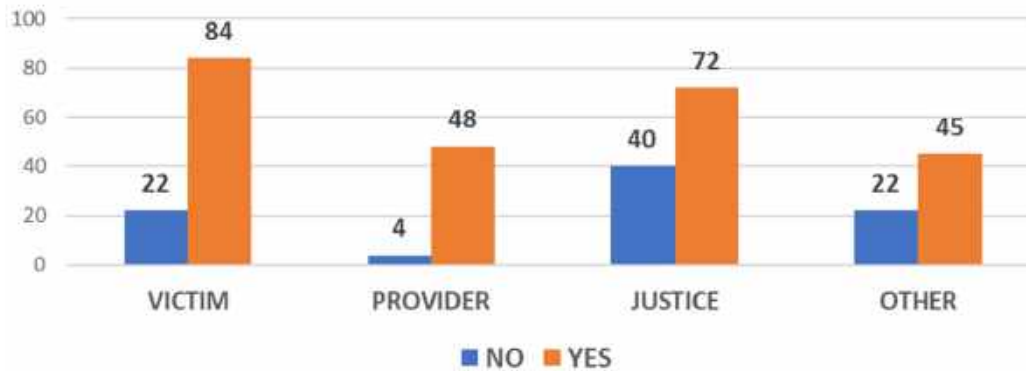


Oftentimes when people want to assist victims, they do not know what resources are available. Of the victims and providers surveyed, almost all of them report knowing what resources are available within their community. The data reflects more justice system and other respondents are split about 50/50 between knowing and not knowing about the resources. It should be noted that the distribution of the survey was primarily implemented through existing contacts within the IPV field in one manner or another.

Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the dynamics of interpersonal violence?



Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the resources available within your community for victims of interpersonal violence?



VICTIM RESPONSES



Primary Analysis Group: Victims

Additional questions were included in the survey based on the self-reported category of each respondent. For victims, several questions were included to gather perceptions of their safety, security, and stability.

RELATIONSHIP TO PERPETRATOR	# OF VICTIMS	%
Spouse	47	29%
Other Family Member	30	18%
Dating	27	17%
Significant Other	24	15%
Other	15	9%
Stranger	10	6%
Son or Daughter	5	3%
Unknown	3	2%
Co-worker	1	1%
Neighbor	1	1%



Four relationship types account for the majority of the reported perpetrators: Other Family Members, Spouses, Dating Partners, and Significant Others.

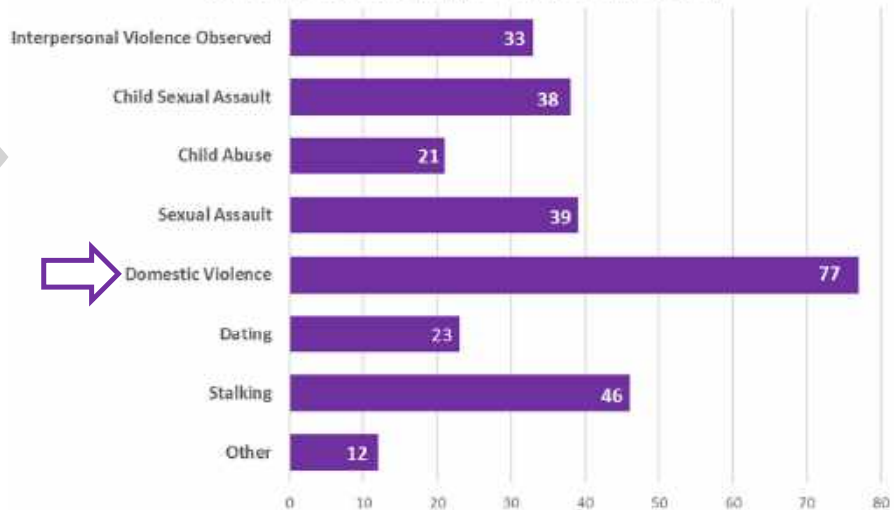
MANY SURVIVORS REPORT EXPERIENCING INTERGENERATIONAL VIOLENCE AND BEING VICTIMIZED ON MULTIPLE OCCASIONS.

According to David Finkelhor, Ph.D., Director, Crimes Against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire, "polyvictimization refers to the experience of multiple victimizations of different kinds, such as sexual abuse, physical abuse, bullying and exposure to family violence, not just multiple episodes of the same kind of victimization." [See <http://polyvictimization.org/> retrieved 11 December 2017]

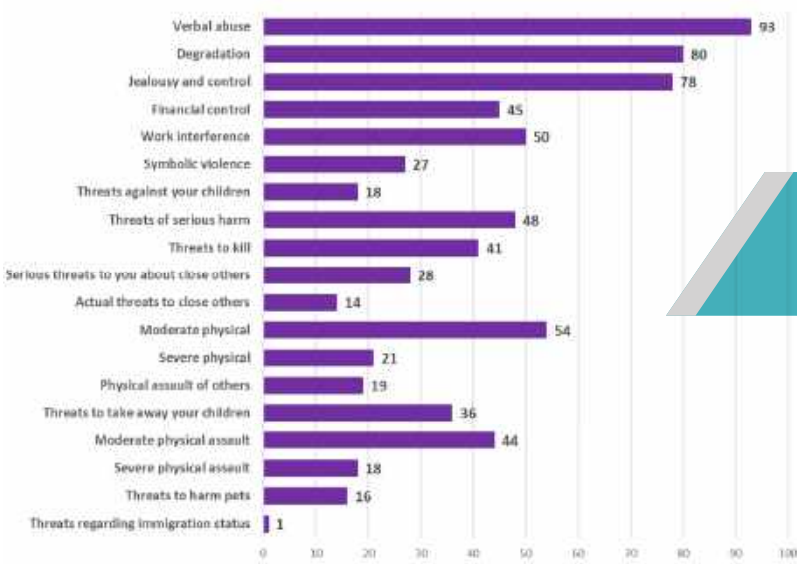
VICTIMS REPORTED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NEARLY TWICE AS MUCH AS ALL OTHER FORMS OF IPV



Which forms of interpersonal violence have you experienced?



Please check all of the following abuse tactics used against you by the perpetrator:



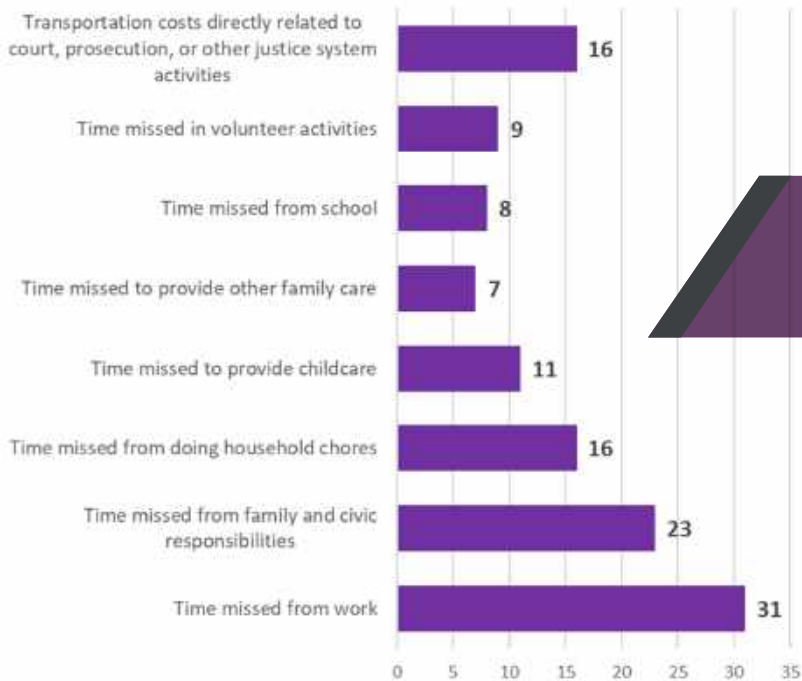
WHAT DID YOUR ABUSER DO TO YOU?

Victims reported verbal abuse, degradation, and jealousy and control are the most often occurring abuse tactics.

“DISTRICT ATTORNEYS NEED TO PURSUE CASES EVEN IF THEY AREN’T SURE THEY CAN WIN.”

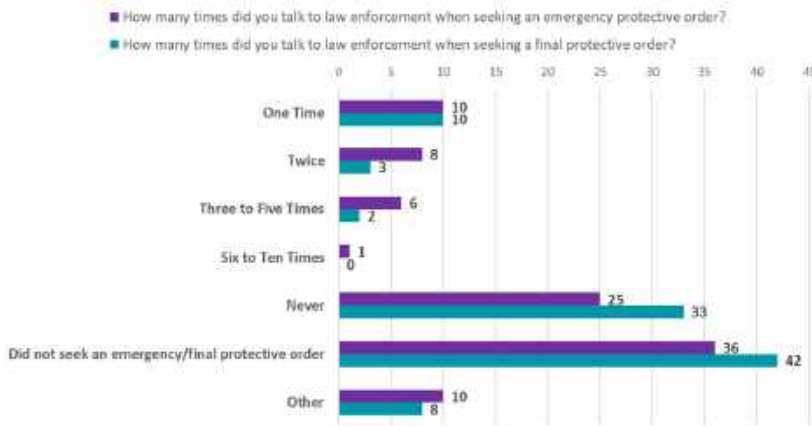
- ASSAULT VICTIM

Please check all experiences you had resulting from the interpersonal violence which prompted you to seek a protective order.



WHY REPORT?

Victims reported a plethora of experiences as the impetus for seeking a protective order.



TO WHOM DID YOU TALK? LAW ENFORCEMENT? DISTRICT ATTORNEYS?



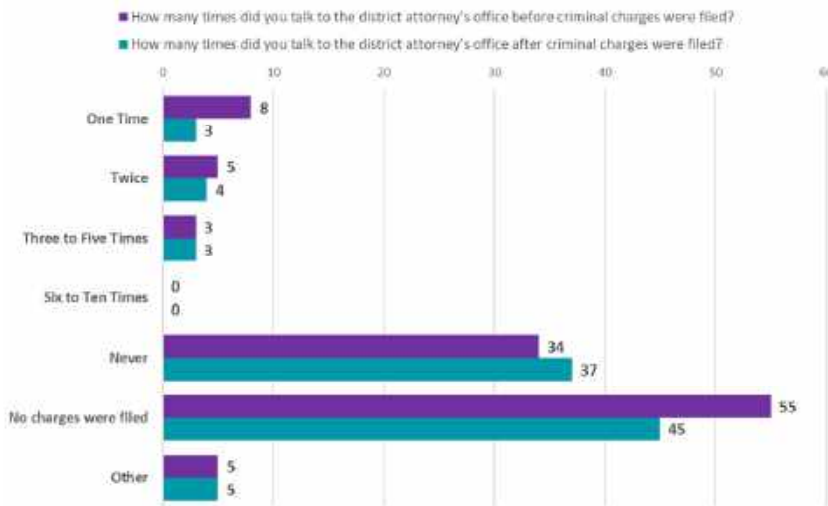
Victims rarely spoke with law enforcement more than once when seeking emergency and final protective orders.



The majority of victims reported not speaking to the district attorney's office more than five times before and after criminal charges were filed.

Seventy-one (71) victims never spoke to the district attorney before or after criminal charges were filed.

One hundred (100) victim respondents reported that no criminal charges were filed

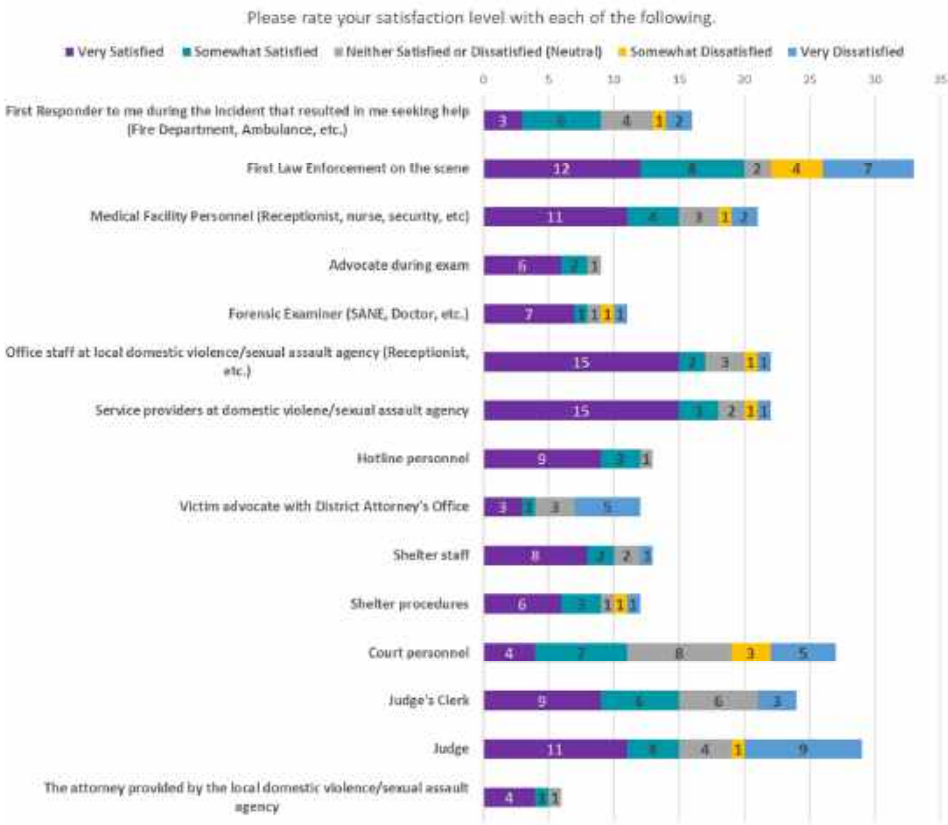


More victims utilized mental health counseling as a result of IPV than any other service.



Services Used By Victims	#
Mental health counseling	29
A victim advocate	18
Legal services performed by private attorneys	15
Doctor	14
Crisis line	10
Protective order assistance	10
Marriage counseling	9
Psychiatry	8
Emergency room visits	7
Nights stayed in a domestic violence shelter or homeless shelter	7
Pastoral counseling	6
In-person crisis counselor	6
Domestic violence support groups	6
Group therapy for mental health or substance abuse	5
Contacted my local agency directly without using a hotline	4
Urgent treatment care	3
Contacted the National Domestic Violence Hotline (1.800.799.SAFE) or www.TheHotline.Org	3
Legal services performed by legal aid attorneys	2
Sexual assault support groups	2
Dentist	1
Ambulance	1
Physical therapy	1
Residential substance abuse treatment	1
Legal services performed by an attorney at the domestic violence service provider's Office	1
None of the victims reported using the hospital or contacting StrongHearts Native Hotline	

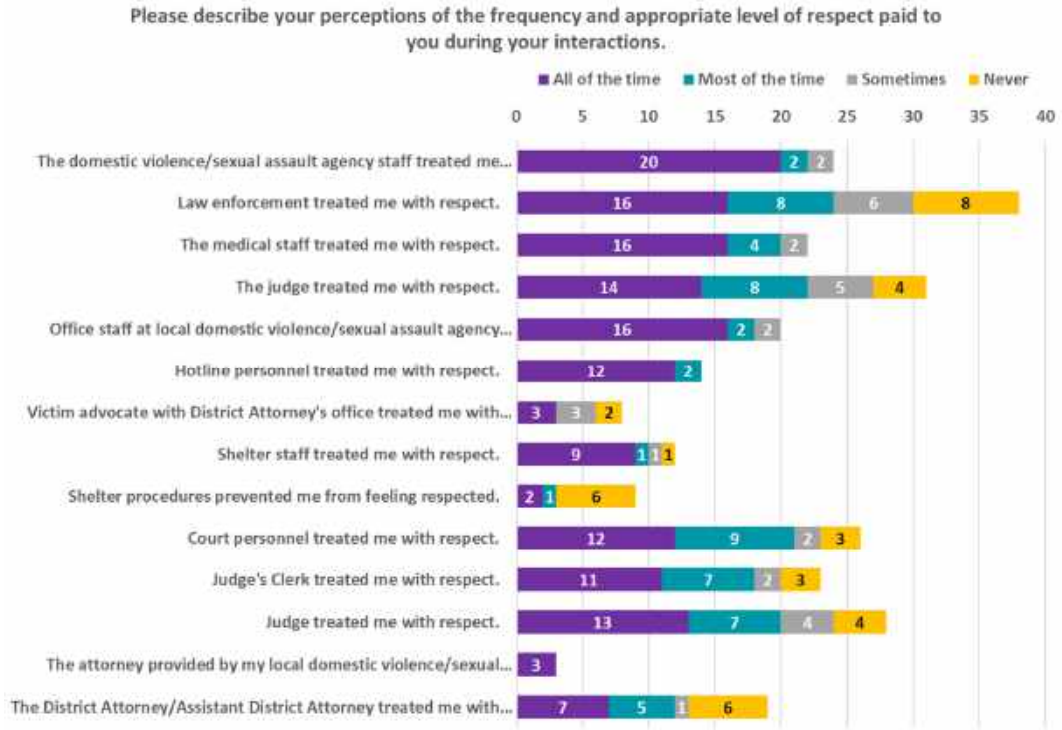
SATISFACTION AND RESPECT



Thirty-eight (38) victims were very dissatisfied with the professionals they encountered following their IPV incident. The lowest satisfaction ratings assigned by victims were attributed to: 1) first law enforcement officers on the scene; 2) the judge; and 3) court personnel.

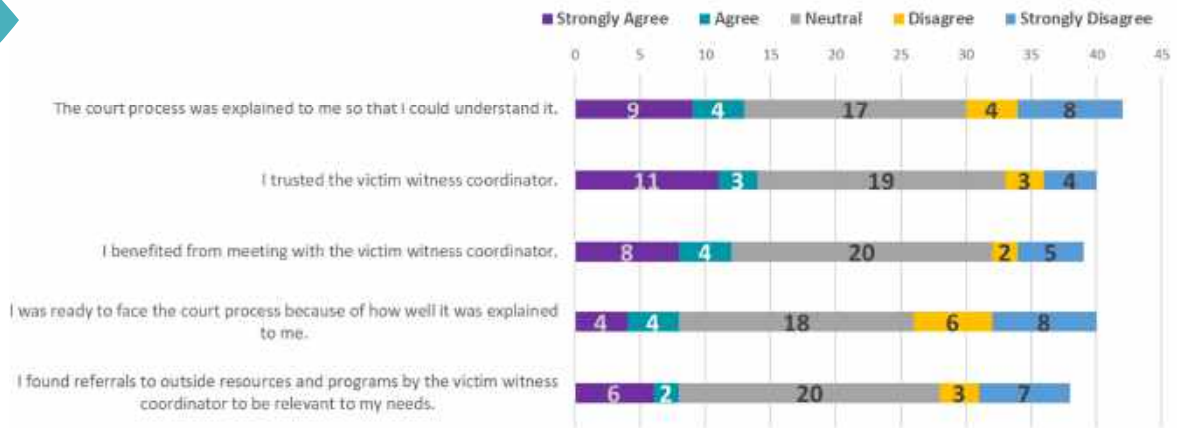


Thirty-seven (37) victims never felt respected by a combination of law enforcement, the judge, victim witness coordinator, shelter staff and procedures, court personnel, and the DA/ADA



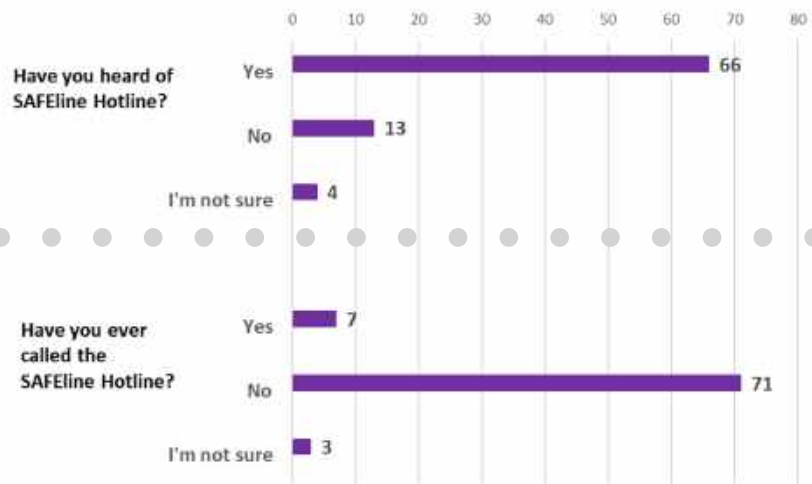


Each District Attorney's office employs victim witness coordinators and advocates who assist victims. For example, these individuals assist in completing the victim's compensation process.

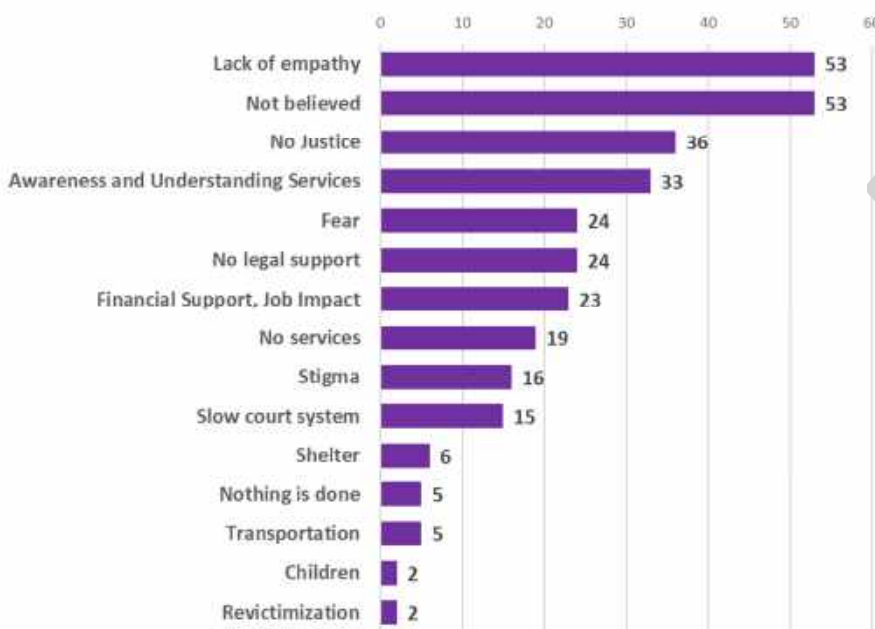


OKLAHOMA SAFELINE 1-800-522-SAFE (7233)

Eighty percent (80%) of victims reported knowing about the SAFELINE; however, only eight percent (8%) called the violence hotline.



Issues and Problems Identified by Victims Regarding Court System and Services



Based on their experiences, victims were asked to indicate issues and problems they encountered with the court system. Lack of empathy and the feeling they were not believed tied as the top issues experienced by the victims. The third highest problem identified by the victims was No Justice.

PROVIDER RESPONSES



Primary Analysis Group: Providers

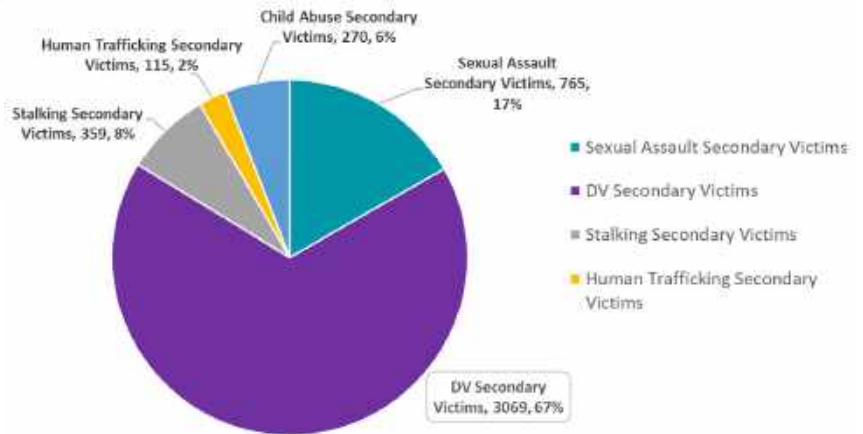
Additional questions were included in the survey based on the self-reported category of each respondent. For providers, several questions were included regarding the number of victims served, services offered, trainings held and attended, and perceptions of safety, security, and stability processes. The provider respondent pool represents twenty-one (21) agencies.



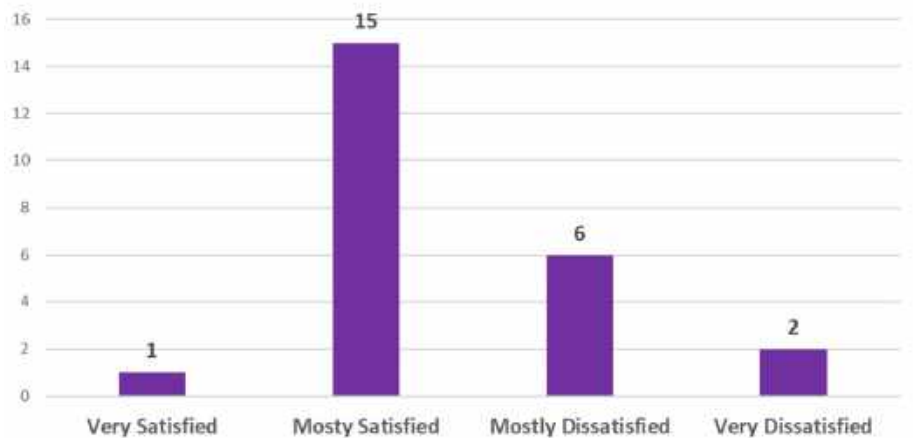
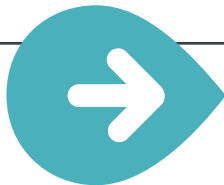
Seventy-four percent (74%) of victims served reported domestic violence.



Providers reported secondary victims were impacted by all forms of IPV; however, the overwhelming majority were impacted by domestic violence.



Service providers reported being Mostly Satisfied with the level of services their organizations currently provide.



Provider: Current Service Satisfaction

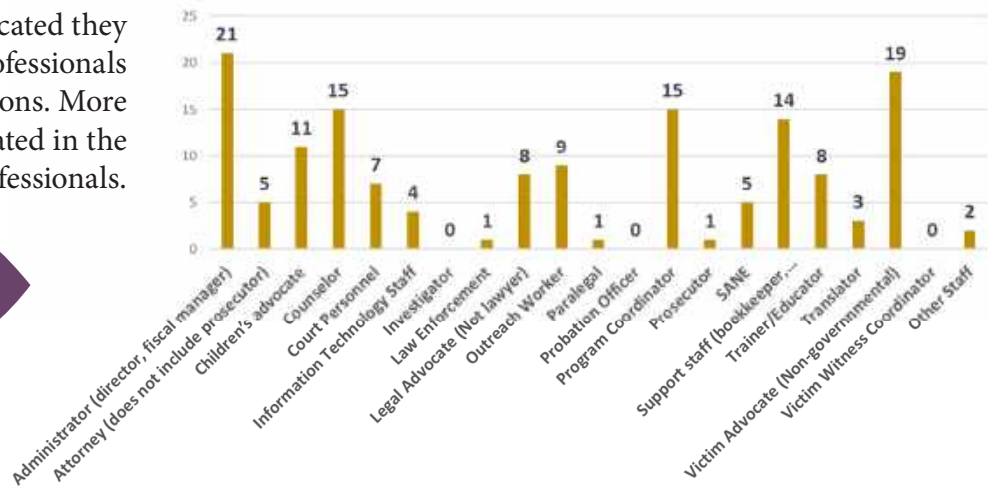
Providers report 20.1% of their agency's time is spent on youth awareness activities. Providers also report 20.2% of their agency's time is spent on adult awareness activities.

PERCENT OF TIME SPENT ON AWARENESS ACTIVITIES BY AGENCY	
ADULT AWARENESS ACTIVITIES	YOUTH AWARENESS ACTIVITIES
20.2	20.1

Provider respondents indicated they employ a variety of professionals in their organizations. More administrators participated in the survey than other agency professionals.



NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS BY PROFESSIONAL TITLES WITHIN AGENCY



Although a variety of professionals are represented as attendees at agency trainings, other survey question responses indicate more trainings are still needed.



Who attended trainings offered by your agency?	
DHS	18
BIP Staff	17
Educators	17
Mental Health Professionals Attended Training	17
Faith Based Staff	16
Non-tribal Law Enforcement	16
Health Professionals	14
Non-tribal Court Personnel	13
Attorneys and Law Students	12
Child Care Workers	12
Child Advocates	12
Multidisciplinary Team Members	12
DOC Personnel	11
Tribal Court Personnel	7
Government Staff	6
Tribal Law Enforcement	6
Advocacy Groups	5
Legal Services	5
Interpreters	3
Military Command Staff	3
Immigration Staff (Nongovernmental)	2

“PLEASE EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY! I DID NOT UNDERSTAND THE ISSUES UNTIL I WAS ASSAULTED.”

- ASSAULT VICTIM

Most service providers report attending trainings held by OCADVSA and the OAG; the number of providers attending a NAAV training is very low.

Attended an OCADVSA Training	Attended an OAG Training	Attended a DAC Training	Attended a NAAV Training	Attended a Local Provider Training
104	104	22	8	16

WHY DID YOU NOT SERVE EVERYONE?

ONE SURVIVOR'S REQUEST

“We need a means to share real stories and not just theories. Tell them about GI issues, nightmares, men who date us or try to date us, thoughts of or attempts at suicide, PTSD, losing our jobs, and losing our family and children.”

- ASSAULT SURVIVOR

Providers reported reasons they were unable to provide services to victims.

8	Victim's Mental Health Issues
7	Lack of Child Care
7	Victim's Substance Abuse Issues
5	Language Barriers
5	Capacity Being Reached
5	Limited Resources
3	Victim's Disabilities
2	Statutory Requirements
1	Conflict of Interest
1	Hours of Operation

NUMBER OF AGENCIES PROVIDING SPECIFIC SERVICES	SPECIFIC SERVICES
12	Transportation
8	Civil Legal Advocacy and Court Accompaniment
7	Childcare
6	Child Advocacy
5	Support Group Counseling
4	Crisis Intervention
4	Specific Services for Male Victims
2	Hospital, Clinic, or Other Medical Response
1	Criminal Justice Advocacy and Court Accompaniment
1	Forensic Exams
1	Relocation
1	Safe Exchange Programs
1	Victim/Survivor Advocacy
None of the service providers reported providing Civil Legal Assistance, Language Services, Referrals to Federal or State Prosecution, Transitional Housing, Victim-Witness Notification and Youth Services.	

Although agencies are to serve all victims, the ethnicities of victims being served seems to be predominately Caucasian. The data reflects the need to incorporate new methods of inclusion into services and shelters. Based upon the reported ethnicities of victims, the provider respondent pool appears to be primarily, if not completely, comprised of non-tribal agencies.



UNDERSERVED VICTIMS

- One agency reported having a victim present with a hearing impairment.
- Four agencies reported victims presenting with disabilities.
- One agency reported having a victim present with limited English proficiency.
- No agencies reported victims presenting as immigrants.
- Three agencies reported rural resident victims.
- One agency reported a victim presented as LGBTQ.
- One agency reported male victims.
- One agency reported American Indian victims.
- Six agencies reported Asian victims.
- Two agencies reported African American victims.
- Four agencies reported Hispanic victims.
- No agencies reported Native Hawaiian victims.
- Eight agencies reported Caucasian victims.
- No agencies reported North African victims.
- No agencies reported Middle Eastern victims.

AGENCY POLICIES

- No agencies reported having policies addressing child sexual assault, substance abuse, or mental health issues
- One agency reported having a policy regarding services for the underserved
- Three agencies reported Confidentiality Policies
- One agency reported having a policy regarding mandatory training requirements
- No agencies reported having policies regarding Jane Doe reporting, board and staff diversity, crime victim compensation, going to ER with victims, preventing retraumatization, documentation requirements, free forensic exams, or mandatory training for SA advocates
- Two agencies reported having a policy on routine screenings and referrals



AGENCY MARKETING

- Three agencies have billboards.
- Three agencies have videos.
- Twenty-two agencies have brochures.
- Four agencies have manuals.
- Seven agencies have newsletters.
- Seven agencies have posters.
- Seven agencies have Public Service Announcements.
- Sixteen agencies have websites.
- Twenty-one agencies have Facebook accounts.
- Eight agencies have social media (other than Facebook).

AGENCY DATA TRACKING PROCESSES

Agency Data Tracking Process	
14	Protective Orders
7	Case Management
6	Use Evaluation/Outcome Measures
5	Court Orders and Compliance
5	Court Docket
5	Stalking and Harassment Protective Orders
5	Survivor/Victim Notifications
5	Protective Order Violations
4	Arrests and Charges
4	Victim Services
3	Prosecutions
3	Recidivism
3	Sentencing
2	Child Protection Service Involvement
2	Convictions
2	Incidents
2	Warrants
1	Bail and Bond Amounts
1	Probation Violations

HOW ARE WE DOING ACROSS THE STATE?

100% of domestic violence service providers report consistent court systems will improve perpetrator accountability.

93% of domestic violence service providers report domestic violence cases are not handled in a timely manner.

93% of domestic violence service providers report Coordinated Community Response Teams improve victim safety.

FACTOR	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A	Some Level of Agreement	Some Level of Disagreement
Victim witness coordinators assist in the court process	8	8	5	0	0	1	16	0
Having a victim witness coordinator assists with collaboration	6	8	4	0	1	1	14	1
Having one judge for all actions is a positive	12	8	0	0	1	1	20	1
Having all services available in one location is a benefit for victims	6	9	6	0	1	0	15	1
Victim witness coordinators assist with access to courts	1	5	10	0	0	1	6	0
DV is handled in an timely manner	0	1	7	0	7	0	1	7
Victim witness coordinator is approachable with questions	8	12	2	0	0	1	20	0
A CCRT improves victim safety	9	6	5	0	1	2	15	1
A CCRT improves perpetrator accountability	6	6	7	0	2	1	12	2
A SART improves victim safety	8	9	4	0	0	1	17	0
A SART improves perpetrator accountability	6	5	7	0	1	1	11	1
A DVRT improves victim safety	5	8	4	0	0	4	13	0
A DVRT improves perpetrator accountability	2	8	6	0	1	4	10	1
The level of communication between partners is adequate.	3	7	7	0	0	1	10	0
Perpetrator accountability can be improved with consistent court systems	16	6	2	0	0	0	22	0
If victims understand the legal system, they are more likely to participate in treatment.	5	6	8	0	0	0	11	0

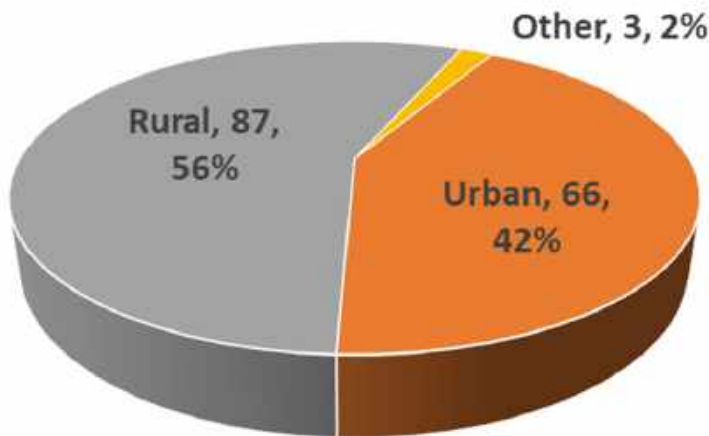
LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSES

Law Enforcement: Unique Perspectives

Although the primary groupings are essential to the overall survey analysis process, due to the high response rate by law enforcement, specialized reports are available without adversely affecting confidentiality. One-hundred fifty-six (156) respondents identified as law enforcement. It is worth noting, that if the respondent also self-identified as a victim or survivor, the majority of their answers were aggregated in the victim analysis grouping.



Law Enforcement Residences

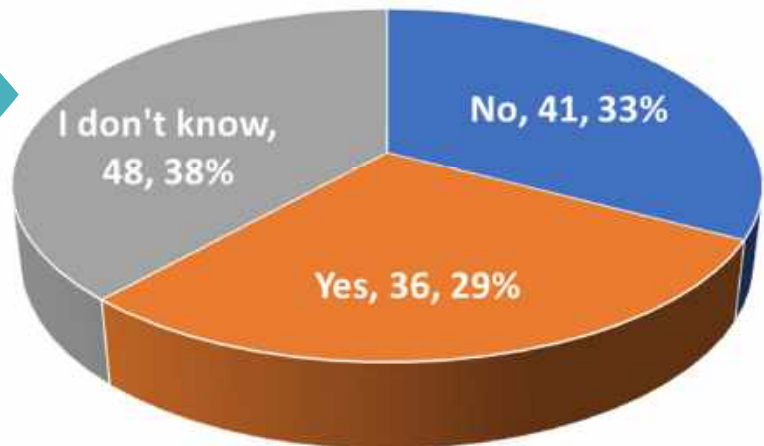


Law enforcement residences are fairly well balanced between rural and urban.



Does your jurisdiction have tribal-state cross-deputization agreements?

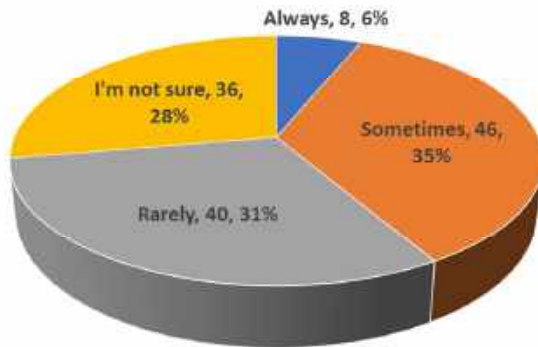
Cross-deputization agreements are often utilized by law enforcement who are near or share geographic boundaries between tribal and non-tribal land.





Jurisdictional challenges may occur based on location of crime, ethnicity of parties, federal lands, tribal lands, state lands, county lands, and municipalities within a close proximity. The data shows forty-one percent (41%) of the law enforcement officers have experienced jurisdictional challenges in responding to domestic violence and sexual assault cases.

How often do crimes of domestic violence or sexual assault result in jurisdictional challenges?

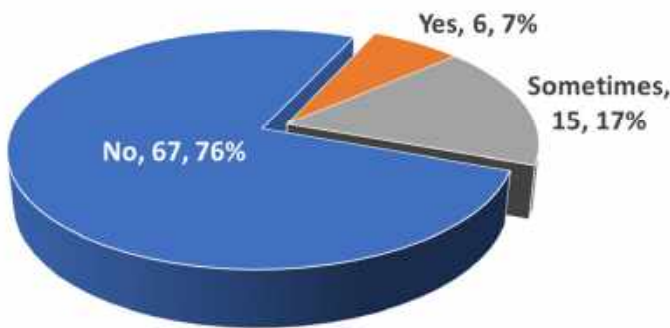


Law enforcement officers are welcome to attend several trainings in Oklahoma. Oftentimes, attendance is limited by time and work constraints.

Trainings Attended by Sponsor/Host

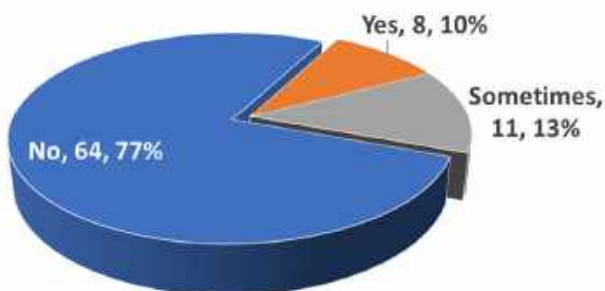
Attended an OCADVSA Training	Attended an OAG Training	Attended a DAC Training	Attended a NAAV Training	Attended a Local Provider Training	Partners for Change Conference
35	29	35	6	43	19

When you have used the DVL-S for FR, did the victim request you to call the local provider?



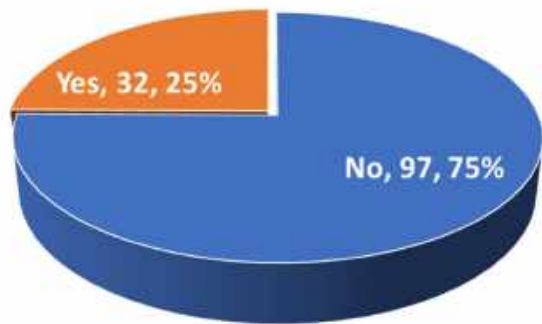
The Domestic Violence Lethality-Screening (DVL-S for First Responders) is a tool utilized by law enforcement when responding to scenes where domestic violence may be present. As the data reflects, less than a quarter of victims requested law enforcement call a local provider. The complexities of trauma experienced by victims is a contributing factor to the low request rate.

When you have used the DVL-S for FR, did the local provider send an advocate to the scene?



Over three-quarters of the time a DVL-S for FR was completed, an advocate was not dispatched to the scene.

Are you aware of the Child Welfare Domestic Violence Manual?

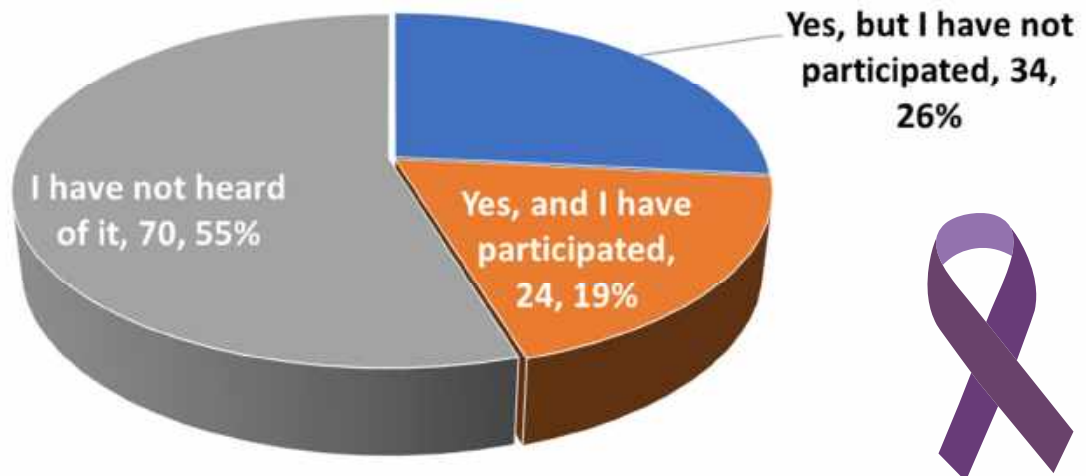


The Child Welfare Domestic Violence Manual is a Department of Human Services desk reference guide for use by Oklahoma Child Welfare professionals. Twenty-five percent (25%) of responding law enforcement knew about the manual. Anecdotal responses indicate law enforcement professionals who are co-located with DHS employees, such as in Family Justice Centers, have an increased likelihood of knowing that the manual exists to protect the interest of children.



Although the exact history of the purple ribbon is difficult to pinpoint across the country, families and friends of victims have adopted the purple ribbon to remember and honor their loved ones who have lost their lives at the hands of a person they once loved and trusted. Shelters and local victim services programs use the purple ribbon to raise awareness about the crime of domestic violence in their communities. Forty-five percent (45%) of law enforcement respondents knew about the campaign with nineteen percent (19%) of respondents actually participating in the event. <https://nrcdv.org/dvam/traditional-campaign-events-ideas>

Have you heard of the "Purple Ribbon" Campaign? If so, have you participated in a campaign?



THRESHOLD OF TRANSFORMATION: VISION FOR VICTIM SAFETY FOCUS GROUPS AND INTERVIEWS

During 2017, as part of the statewide needs assessment, several interviews, small group discussions, focus groups, and a data gathering process during the Partners for Change Conference provided many additional pieces of data. Some of the groups were too small to insure confidentiality, so the following results are an aggregate of responses gathered throughout the varied methods.

Integrated Concepts conducted in excess of forty (40) one-on-one and small group interviews with a gender breakdown of approximately seventy-five percent (75%) female and twenty-five (25%) male. Both tribal and non-tribal providers participated in this process. To insure confidentiality, the interviewees were categorized into one of the survey analysis groups based on their primary profession: Providers and Justice. The interviewees were well distributed between urban and rural service areas.

All people interviewed shared a passion for victim services. They also had a deep knowledge of services available and how the "system" works in Oklahoma. Some participants represented OCADVSA member agencies and others were not members of the coalition.

Several insights were shared during the interview process. Thoughts and perceptions shared by more than half of the interviewees are contained in the consensus findings. However, other insights, suggestions, and comments have influenced and impacted many parts of the strategic plan.

Additional data was gathered during the 2017 Partners for Change Conference from participants who attended ICI's Threshold of Transformation: Safety, Security, Stability breakout session and from participants who visited the Threshold of Transformation information booth.

METHODOLOGY



MIRROR EXERCISE

During the focus groups which were conducted as part of the Needs Assessment, each participant was guided through the following exercise. The reader is invited to participate in the exercise.

THE TWO PRIMARY QUESTIONS TO ASK:

ONE

Do we base our perceptions on Fear or Ignorance?

TWO

Do we base our perceptions on Love and Wisdom?



As you look into your eyes in the mirror, begin to silently say some good and encouraging things about yourself, tell yourself how strong you've been and will continue to be, tell yourself how happy you are about what you've already achieved and what you will achieve in the future.

Still looking in your eyes in the mirror, silently tell yourself "I am amazing, I am good enough, I am a beautiful and wonderful person."

End by saying to yourself

"I Love You"

Now answer the question:

Who are you?

Now answer the question:

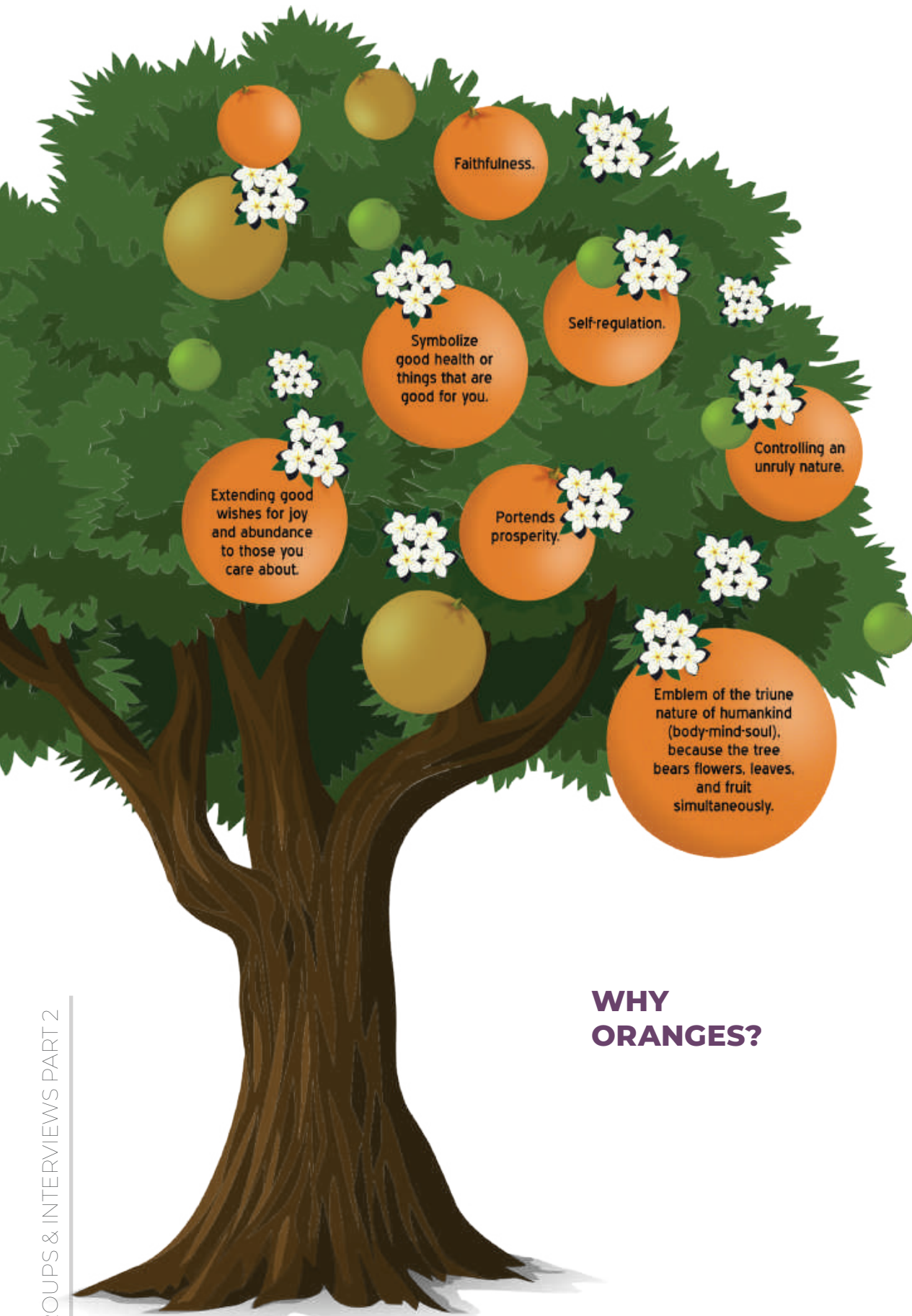
Why are you here?

And lastly:

Do you feel uncomfortable doing this exercise? Why?

During the process of reading through the Threshold of Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety and implementation of the recommendations, there will probably be times you feel uncomfortable, angry, confused, or bored; keep in mind the "guests" you serve often feel these same emotions. If we are to heal the systemic issues which decrease victim safety, security, and stability, we must confront and transform these thoughts.

DISCOMFORT CANNOT STOP PROGRESS



WHY ORANGES?

We have chosen the orange to symbolize how each of our individual thoughts (seeds) plus how and where those “seeds” are planted, nurtured, or transformed will determine the “harvest” of services we obtain. The following properties of the orange can also symbolize victim services and those who provide the services:

Properties and symbolism of the orange. . .	Lead us to ask these questions related to Vision for Victim Safety . . .
The energy and fragrance of the orange is always cleansing.	Are our services cleansing the effects of victimization?
Orange blossoms are most abundant in the Spring; about 2% produce fruit. The flowers are usually so abundant that even this small percentage is enough to ensure a good crop.	Do we value the fact that a small percentage of the population can bring abundance to our work?
Orange trees are long lived; they can last as many as 100 years if cared for properly.	Do we value the fact that attention to the needs of our organizations can ensure sustainability?
The orange symbolizes good health or things that are good for you.	Are our organizations good for the providers and for the individuals we serve?
The orange is emblematic of the triune nature of humankind (body-mind-soul), because the tree bears flowers, leaves, and fruit simultaneously.	Do our services address the body-mind-soul of all involved; do we understand we are human and cannot be divided into “parts”?
Oranges portend prosperity.	Do our services aid in bringing prosperity to the communities we serve?
Oranges extend good wishes for joy and abundance to those you care about.	Do the environments in which we work extend good wishes to all who enter our doors?
Oranges control an unruly nature.	Do our services “react” to the chaos that is interpersonal violence or do our services “respond” to the underlying needs of those we serve?
Oranges are symbolic of self-regulation.	Are we responding from fear or ignorance or from love and wisdom?
Oranges are symbolic faithfulness.	Are we thorough in the performance of our duty to those we serve? Our colleagues? Our communities?

ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID AND HUANGLONGBING



A tiny insect no bigger than a grain of rice may go unnoticed on citrus trees, but it can have devastating consequences if not stopped. The Asian citrus psyllid feeds on citrus leaves and stems, and can infect citrus trees with bacteria that causes a serious plant disease called Huanglongbing, also known as HLB or citrus greening disease.

The best way to protect citrus trees from HLB is to stop the Asian citrus psyllid. Once a tree is infected with HLB, it will die. Diseased trees need to be removed in order to protect other citrus trees on the property, neighbors' trees and the community's citrus. [See <http://californiacitrusthreat.org/pest-disease> retrieved on 8 July 2017]

For us, a tiny thought no bigger than a grain of rice may go unnoticed; however, that tiny thought could have devastating consequences for Oklahoma victim services if not stopped.

If we allow these tiny thoughts to go unchecked, we can become a "bug" within our "orange grove," the Oklahoma Victim Service System.

WHO

Who are the "bugs" in your community?

HOW

How can we transform the "bugs" into champions?

INVITE

Invite them into being part of the solution.



Peacefulness
 Love
 Healthiness
 Joy
 Forgiveness
Compassion
Happiness
 Ease
Freedom
 Hope
 Understanding
 Enlightenment
 Stability
 Wisdom

THOUGHTS AS SEEDS

All of our thoughts can be classified in three categories: Wholesome, Indeterminant, or Unwholesome. As you read through the Threshold of Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety Strategic Plan, you are invited to be aware of your thoughts and ask yourself the following questions:

- What are my perceptions of these "seeds" (thoughts)?
- Is this perception formed from love and wisdom?

IS THIS A WHOLESOME THOUGHT WHICH SHOULD BE NOURISHED?

RECOGNIZE

Can I recognize which thoughts are wholesome?

HABITS

How can I cultivate, celebrate, and grow wholesome (positive) habits?

EMBRACE

Can we embrace the wholesome thoughts?

IS THIS AN INDETERMINANT THOUGHT WHICH COULD GO EITHER WAY? CAN I RECOGNIZE WHICH THOUGHTS COULD GO EITHER WAY?

Examples:

- Compassion without healthy boundaries can lead to enabling, i.e. perpetuating the problems
- Righteous anger can move us out of fear into action and wisdom

Arrogance
 Difficulties
 Discrimination
 Anxiety
 Ignorance
 Suffering
 Hostility
Fear
Sorrow
Sadness
Anger
 Craving
Delusion
 Unhappiness

**CAN WE RECOGNIZE
THAT EVERYONE HAS
BOTH WHOLESOME AND
UNWHOLESOME THOUGHTS?**



WHAT

IS THIS AN
UNWHOLESOME
THOUGHT WHICH CAN
BE TRANSFORMED?

RECOGNIZE

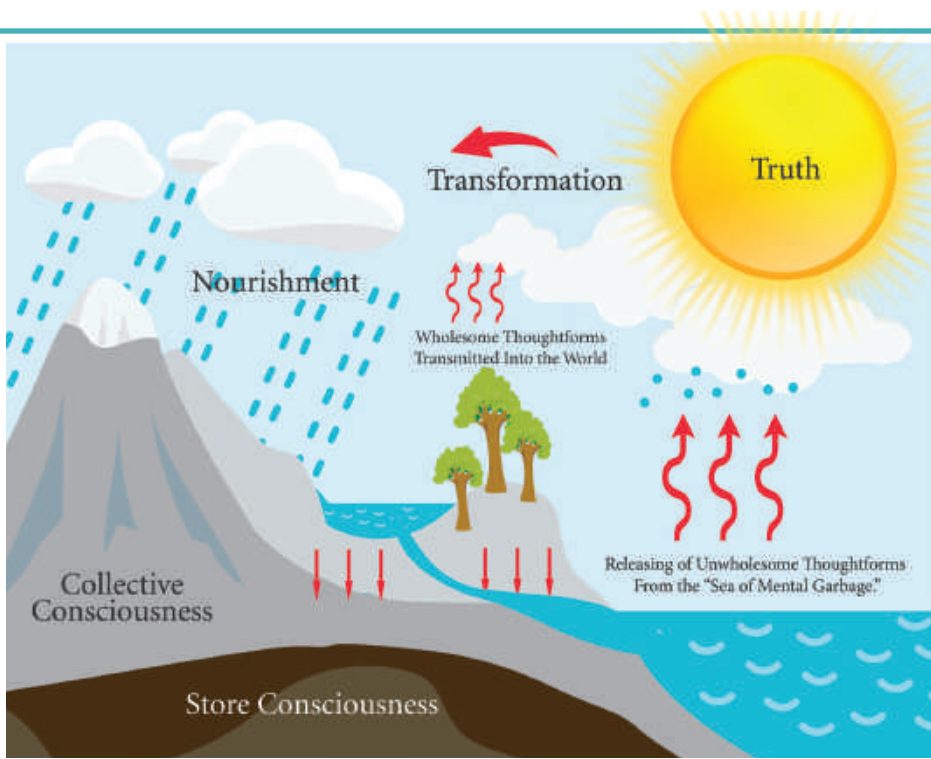
CAN WE
RECOGNIZE
WHICH ONES ARE
UNWHOLESOME?

ORIGIN

IS THIS PERCEPTION
FORMED FROM
FEAR AND
IGNORANCE?

HOW

HOW CAN I
RECOGNIZE, EMBRACE,
AND TRANSFORM
UNWHOLESOME
(NEGATIVE) HABITS?



PLANTING THE SEEDS

As we continue to survey the "soil" in which our current victim service system is planted, we will benefit from understanding the "soil" from which our own thoughts have originated. Our consciousness consists of:

MIND/SENSE CONSCIOUSNESS

our individual thoughts (mind/sense consciousness);

COLLECTIVE CONSCIOUSNESS

set of shared beliefs, ideas and moral attitudes which operate as a unifying force within society, i.e. groups/organizations of which we are members (collective); and

STORE CONSCIOUSNESS

all the information from the past, from our ancestors, and all the information received from the other consciousnesses, thoughts we have been taught and are incorporated into our way of being, i.e. family, faith-based ideology, etc. (store)



As we each examine our role in the victim services system, we honor those who have come before and the foundation they created and “deposited” into our store consciousness. We recognize that these “deposits” have created the current environment, i.e. the collective consciousness in which we now work. We know we can expose any of the “unwholesome” thoughts and manifestations to the light, to the “truth” of what is so that they may be released and transformed into wholesome parts of a safe, secure, stable environment for all. We can nurture all “wholesome” thoughts and manifestations with the “truth” of what is so that they may flourish and strengthen the foundation of the safe, secure, stable environment we all wish to create.

INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS SCRIPT

A standard interview script was used for one-on-one and small group sessions. During each session, interviewees were allowed to veer off topic if necessary for clarity or if a topic needed to be shared.

- Please provide general demographic information: Gender, Profession, Title, Certifications
- How aware are you about the services available to victims of interpersonal violence in your community?
- How aware are you about the services available to victims of interpersonal violence in Oklahoma?
- What are five words you would use to describe the current state of victim services in Oklahoma?
- What are five words you would use to describe the state of victim services in Oklahoma after the strategic plan is implemented?
- If someone asked you to describe who pays for the services, what would your response be?
- If we lived near utopia, where we still have victims, what are three promises you would make every victim?
- Do you know of any practices, procedures, or "services" that need to be eliminated or modified? Please describe them.
- Please describe the key "players" you believe should be "at the table" when providing services to victims.

The questions below were adapted from the OVW Fiscal Year 2017 Research and Evaluation Solicitation.

- What has been the impact of VAWA-funded interventions on victims who are: people of color, immigrants, refugees, male, deaf or hard of hearing, lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender

(LGBT); people with disabilities; elderly; members of cultural, linguistic, and/or religious minority groups; incarcerated or formerly incarcerated; and/or living in poverty?

- Research on the intersection of firearms and domestic violence including the examination of: a) enforcement of firearm surrender and seizure laws related to domestic violence and its relationship to domestic violence injury and homicide; b) enforcement of domestic violence protection orders requiring surrender of firearms; c) relationship between issuance of protective, restraining, custody, and/or visitation orders and firearm purchases; and d) return of weapons surrendered under a domestic violence protection order and its relationship to subsequent domestic violence injury and homicide. Are defendants required to surrender their firearms?
- What culturally-specific victim services do you provide and how are they different from your mainstream services?
- Descriptive research describes the reasons some sexual assault victims choose not to report to law enforcement—or choose anonymous or other alternative reporting options—when seeking a medical forensic exam, and factors influencing a later decision to report and/or engage with the criminal justice system after obtaining a medical forensic exam. Why do you believe victims do not report?
- How effective is law enforcement in trauma-informed interviewing practices?
- Do your examiners follow the National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations – Adult/Adolescent?
- Do you know about the Identifying and Preventing Gender Bias in Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence?
- Please describe what delivery methods are most effective for trainings for you.

- If you have a coordinated community response effort underway, how do you evaluate your progress?
- How do you use the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Report?
- What do you want to see in the state's strategic plan?
- Describe your perceptions of the OCADVSA.
- Describe your perceptions of the OAG Victim Service Unit.
- Describe your perceptions of the DAC.
- What else do you want us to know?

FINDINGS

INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS

Everyone contacted during the needs assessment was asked to provide five words describing current victim services and five words describing victim services after the strategic plan is implemented. Participants provided 236 negative 36 neutral, and 92 positive descriptors, of current victim services. The top ranking negative descriptor was: **UNDERFUNDED**. The next four highest ranked negative descriptors were: **limited, confusing, over-extended, and outdated**. The top ranking descriptor provided by participants for victim services after strategic plan implementation was: **COLLABORATIVE**. The next five highest ranked descriptors were: **abundant/robust, justice, safe, hopeful, and informed**. For a complete listing of descriptors, both before and after strategic plan implementation, see the Appendix.

Phase I
Initial Data Gathering
and Planning Sessions

Phase II
HIPAA-Compliant
Survey Creation,
Distribution, Results,
and Feedback


Phase III
“Individual” Interviews,
Results, and Feedback

Phase IV
Draft Needs
Assessment, Five-
Year Strategic Plan
(including high-level
implementation plan),
and follow-up meetings

Phase V
Finalize and Submit
Plan and Secure
Approval of Plan

Phase VI
Implementation of
Statewide Five-Year
Strategic Plan

Promises We Wish We Could Make	
Justice	29
Wrap-around Services	20
Safety	16
Financial Support	12
Housing	12
Sustainability	10
Empathy	6
Safe Kids	5
Belief	4
Happiness	4
Hope	4
Mental Health Care	4
Break the cycle of violence	4
Trauma-informed response	4
Education	3
Long-term Care	3
Eliminate Failure to Protect	2
Financial Assistance	2
Understanding	2
Autonomy	2
Common sense	1
Community Support	1
Freedom	1
Healthcare	1
Legal Aid	1
Love	1
Prevention	1
Respect	1
Services	1
Stay in your own home	1
Transportation	1
Collaboration and Trust between Partners	1
Grand Total	129

 **Utopia.** During all sessions, each participant was asked "if we lived in a world as near to utopia as possible, where we still have victims, what three promises would you like to make to every victim?" All focus groups and individual interviewees promise responses are aggregated in the "Promises We Wish We Could Make" table to ensure anonymity.

PROVIDER COMMENTS

- Finances are very tight. It is imperative that the funds are allocated correctly. To improve victim services, members of the legal community and judiciary need training and positive changes.
- The judiciary must have training to better understand the complex dynamics of IPV. Family Safety/Justice centers seem to be a strong mechanism for providing services. All victims would benefit from additional legal services.
- Key players required to provide safety, stability, and sustainability for victims are: DV Providers, Law Enforcement, Prosecutors, Medical Professionals, Tribal Providers, DHS, HUD, Legal Aid, Probation and Parole, Sexual Assault Providers, Court Personnel, and Community Partners.
- Key leadership required to effectuate positive change: Attorney General, OCADVSA, Chiefs of Police Association, District Attorney's Council, Administrator of the Courts, Tribal Liaisons, DHS, HIS, ICW, and the Secretary of State.
- Services are not being adequately provided for victims with disabilities, or who are members of tribes, or who are from the LGBTQ+ community.
- The court system favors perpetrators and re-victimizes victims.
- Victims are fearful and distrustful of the "system." Victims will not seek support out of fear and distrust.

- The victim's compensation process requires victims to report and participate. The Jane Doe/Anonymous reporting procedure does not align with victim's compensation process.
- Law enforcement is not necessarily using trauma-informed interviewing techniques. Some officers are very aware of the principles but do not choose to use the techniques. A few officers are very good at trauma-informed interviewing procedures.
- Review CLEET policies regarding IPV training classes and requirements.
- There currently are no evaluation mechanisms for coordinated community efforts. (CCRT/SART/DVRT)
- The Fatality Review Board report may not have much impact. Several providers only use it for grants and training purposes rather than for strategies and protocols.
- Providers want to see strong leadership in the service delivery system. Leadership training is needed for key players. Providers also want to see clearer lines of accountability.
- State awareness initiatives need a common message.
- More victims seem to be presenting with mental health and substance use disorders.
- Providers are suspicious of new rules being imposed without them having a positive impact on victims.
- Stakeholders must be provided the opportunity to buy-in to the strategic plan. Stakeholders are statewide. The strategic plan must be well communicated.
- Providers want to see actual goals, objectives, and benchmarks in the strategic plan. They want the plan to be implemented with a real focus on actions. **Providers do not want the strategic plan to sit on a shelf.**
- We need to truly collaborate with tribal communities.

- The words to describe the current victim services in Oklahoma are not positive. The words to describe victim services in Oklahoma after the strategic plan is implemented are very positive, encouraging, and strong.

JUSTICE COMMENTS

- More training for the judiciary is required. There is significant frustration with DHS, the judiciary, and the procedures for victims. Interviewees have a feeling that victims are not treated with respect. Procedures were criticized including the PO process, shelters, and follow-up services for victims.
- There are no services to eliminate. More community organizations should have a follow-up person like a navigator or case manager. Custody of a child with a non-married parent and paternity are challenges.
- DHS appears to be a non-performer. The state needs leadership that is educated and understands the issues. Too often, the same people are always involved rather than hearing from the "masses." Victims do not understand the services and processes. Victims are often not understood.
- Attention needs to be paid to the family unit.
- Leadership needs leadership training. Change must begin with leadership.
- Small populations are not served. There is discrimination based on race, incarceration history, sexual orientation, immigration status, religion, gender, and poverty.
- Firearms are not confiscated when the law dictates they should be removed. Often, perpetrators are allowed to keep their guns for "hunting" or because there is not a procedure for their removal.
- The attempts to be culturally sensitive are usually not successful.
- Services need to be available to all victims.

- Victims believe they will not be believed or that coming forward will not make a difference. Victims also fear their abuser, not knowing what will happen, stigma, the hassle, the potential cost, embarrassment, shame, and that the system will allow the perpetrator to walk.
- About half of law enforcement try to use trauma-informed interviewing techniques. Other officers have no interest in the process.
- Coordinated community teams are effective but are not evaluated.
- The Fatality Review Board report is helpful for grant writing.
- Most service providers are passionate but are under-funded. More face-to-face training is needed. Providers do what needs to be done. There are administrative issues across providers.
- An innovative training plan is encouraged.
- More victims are presenting with mental health and substance use disorders.
- Cultural differences are challenging- not many tribal people seek help.
- Some general criticism of advocates- need more training and volunteers are not knowledgeable of all the issues of victims (i.e. mental health and substance use disorder)
- DHS is a constant criticism.
- Shelters need help in understanding rules and how best to serve victims.
- Male victims need shelters.
- All victims need to receive respect and services.



Two questions were posed of participants to determine how to positively impact victim services.

- What qualities do you want to nourish?
- What qualities do you want to transform?

INTERVIEW CONSENSUS FINDINGS

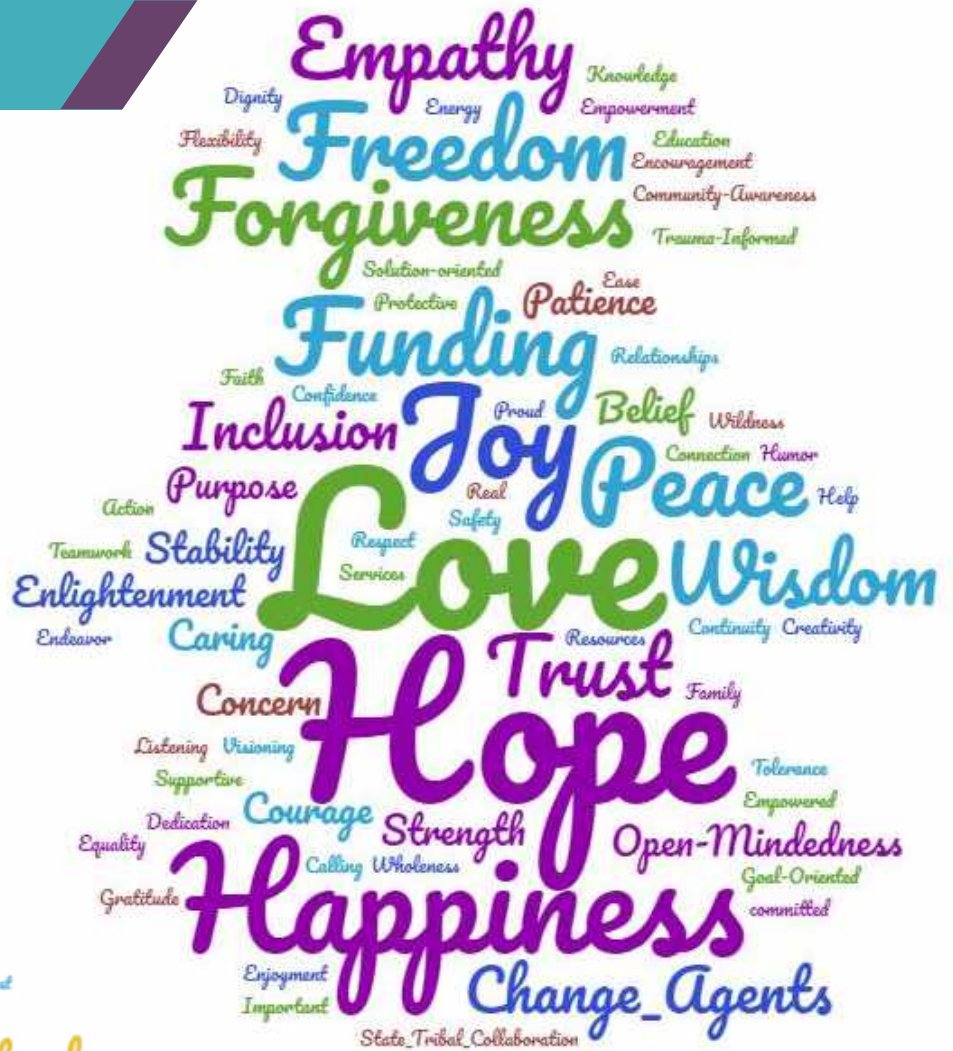
- Change is needed. The strategic plan needs to affect real positive change. It should not just be lip service.
- Leadership needs to be strong and make the hard decisions and changes.
- Additional training is needed, especially for law enforcement and especially for members of the judiciary.
- People are frustrated with local politics and the good 'ol boy system.
- Lethality screening is a positive.
- Jurisdictional issues are a problem and the system favors perpetrators.

The participants provided 149 qualities to nourish and 147 qualities to transform. These qualities appear in the following wordles.

A “wordle” or “word cloud” is a method of displaying a generated image of words or responses. The image displays words in larger fonts based on higher response frequencies. Smaller fonts are used for words with lower response frequencies.

QUALITIES TO NOURISH

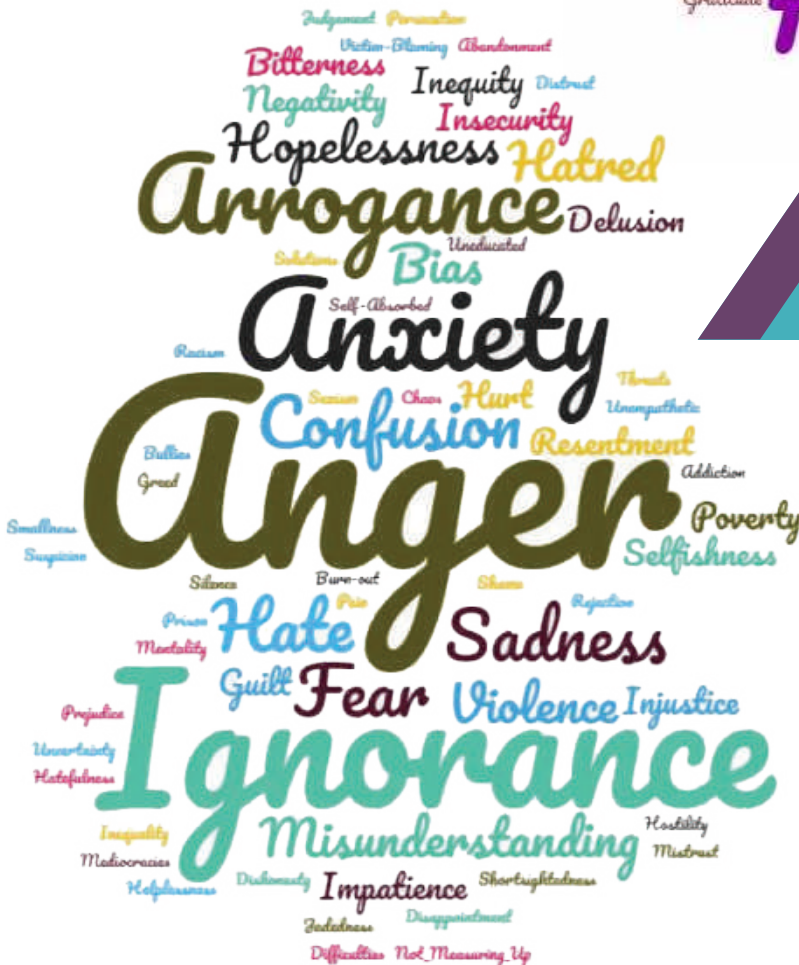
These are the qualities participants most frequently want to nourish: Hope, Love, and Happiness.



QUALITIES TO TRANSFORM



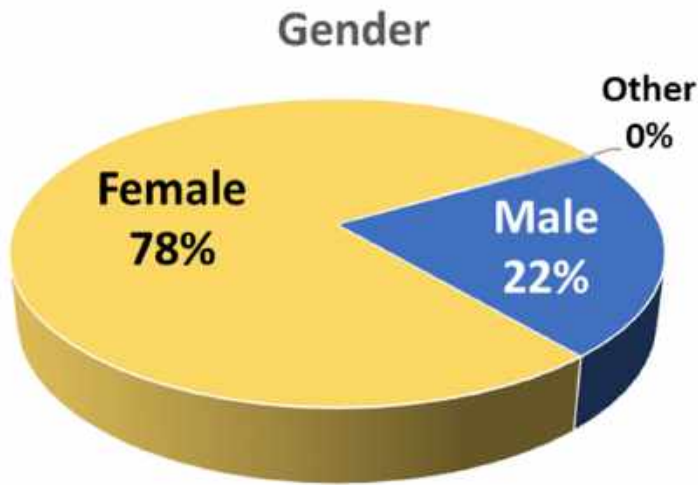
These are the qualities participants most frequently want to transform: Anger, Ignorance, Anxiety, and Arrogance.



OAG-VSU PROTECTIVE ORDER PROJECT

During 2015, the Oklahoma Attorney General’s office requested a survey be developed, distributed, and the findings be delivered during the Partners for Change Conference regarding protective order perceptions in Oklahoma. Integrated Concepts contracted with the OAG to perform the data gathering and presentation. ICI developed a HIPAA-compliant survey and distributed the protective order survey throughout Oklahoma. A final report of the findings was outside the scope of the initial project; however, the protective order survey results are included as part of the Threshold for Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety Strategic Plan. [See Appendix for survey.]

PARTNERS FOR CHANGE: PROTECTIVE ORDER PROCESS SURVEY- DEMOGRAPHICS



Three-hundred three (303) people provided their perceptions regarding the protective order process in Oklahoma.

One individual selected “Other” as his/her gender, while seventy-eight percent (78%) of respondents identified as female.

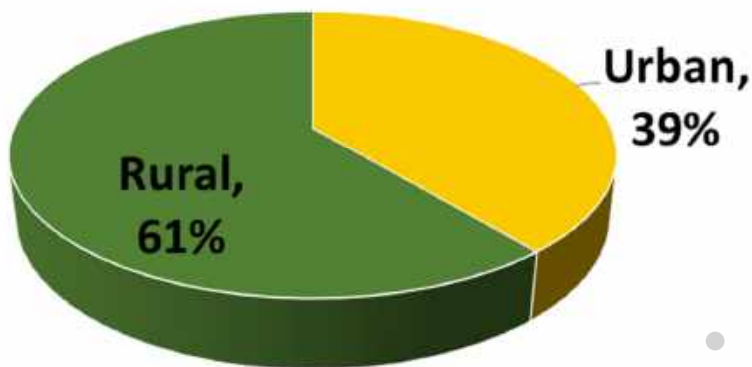
Seventy-five percent (75%) of the respondents were between twenty-six (26) and fifty-nine (59) years of age.

Age Range	Number	Percent
Younger than 18	0	0.0%
18 - 25	11	3.7%
26 - 40	112	37.3%
41 - 59	113	37.7%
60 - 75	63	21.0%
Older than 75	0	0.0%
Prefer not to answer	1	0.3%

Highest Level of Education	Number	Percent
Less than high school degree	1	0.3%
High school degree/ GED	19	6.4%
Some college but no degree	56	18.8%
Associate degree	27	9.1%
Bachelor degree	96	32.2%
Graduate degree	99	33.2%

Less than seven percent (7%) of the respondents had not attended post-secondary school. Seventy-five percent (75%) had attained at least an associate's degree.

Urban or Rural Residency



Sixty-one percent (61%) of respondents self-reported as being rural residents

Ethnicity	Percent	Number
White	78.7%	233
Black or African-American	3.4%	10
American Indian or Alaskan Native	20.3%	60
Hispanic	3.4%	10
Some other race	1.0%	3
Asian	0.3%	1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0

The respondent pool mirrored the ethnic distribution of the state. Twenty percent (20%) of respondents were American Indian or Alaska Natives. This is higher than census data percentages. Having multiple ethnicities often sheds light on diverse gaps, barriers, and challenges.

Sixty-six (66) respondents self-reported being a victim or survivor of IPV with thirty-eight (38) people reporting a familial relationship to a victim or survivor of IPV; therefore, over one hundred (100) respondents report having a personal connection to the complex trauma of IPV. Seventy-seven (77) respondents reported being a member of the community without a direct connection to IPV services and systems.

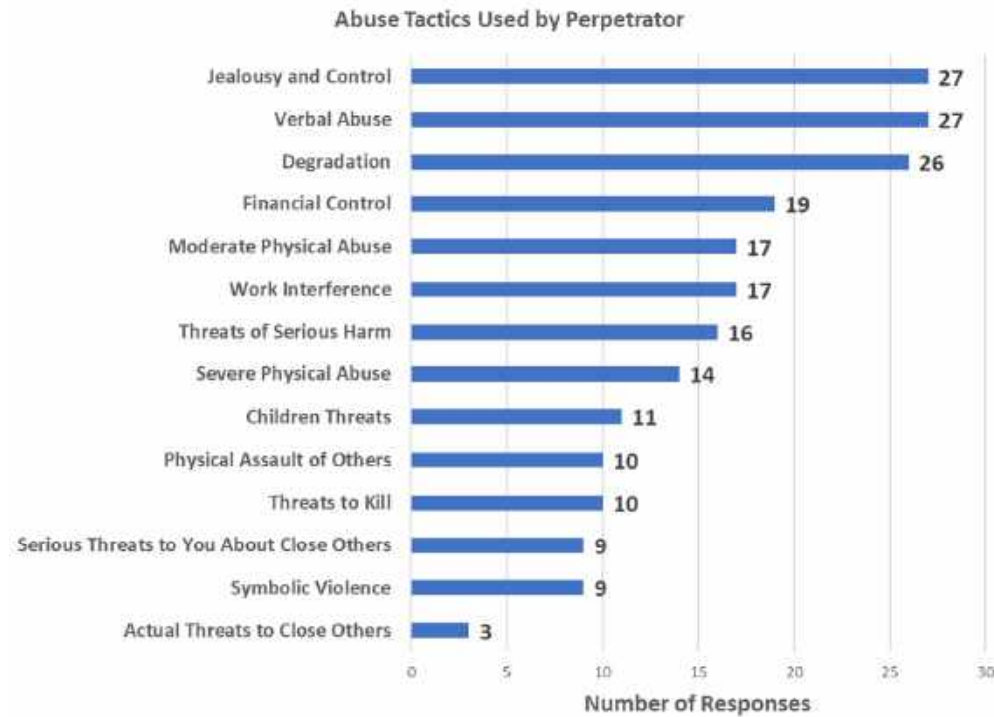
Respondent Classification	# of Respondents
IPV Service Provider	99
Other community member	77
Law Enforcement	73
Victim/Survivor of Interpersonal Violence	66
Family member of a victim/survivor of IPV	38
Attorney (Not DA/ADA)	22
District Attorney/Assistant District Attorney	18
SANE	16
Volunteer involved with IPV service provider	12
Volunteer involved with justice system	10
Member of the Judiciary	7

PARTNERS FOR CHANGE: PROTECTIVE ORDER PROCESS SURVEY-VICTIM RESPONSES

Victim Perceptions

As in the statewide needs assessment, the victims were also asked in the protective order survey about abuse tactics used by their abuser. Victims were able to select as many tactics as were applicable to their situations. Verbal abuse and jealousy and control were the two most frequently used tactics.

On the Partners For Change: Protective Order Process Survey, physical abuse was delineated between abusing others, moderate physical harm, and severe physical harm. Moderate and severe are subjective decisions which may change between victims. Nearly all respondents reported some level of physical assault or abuse.



In addition to domestic violence, the survey also asked victims to describe stalking behavior by their perpetrator. Sixty-six percent (66%) of the victims reported their abuser utilized stalking tactics.

Throughout your relationship with this partner, did he ever frighten you on more than one occasion because he repeatedly followed you, watched you, phoned you, wrote letters, notes, texts or email messages, communicated with you in other ways such as through another person, or engaged in other harassing acts that seemed obsessive or made you afraid for your safety (e.g., stalked you)?		
Yes	66%	19
No	17%	5
Other	17%	5

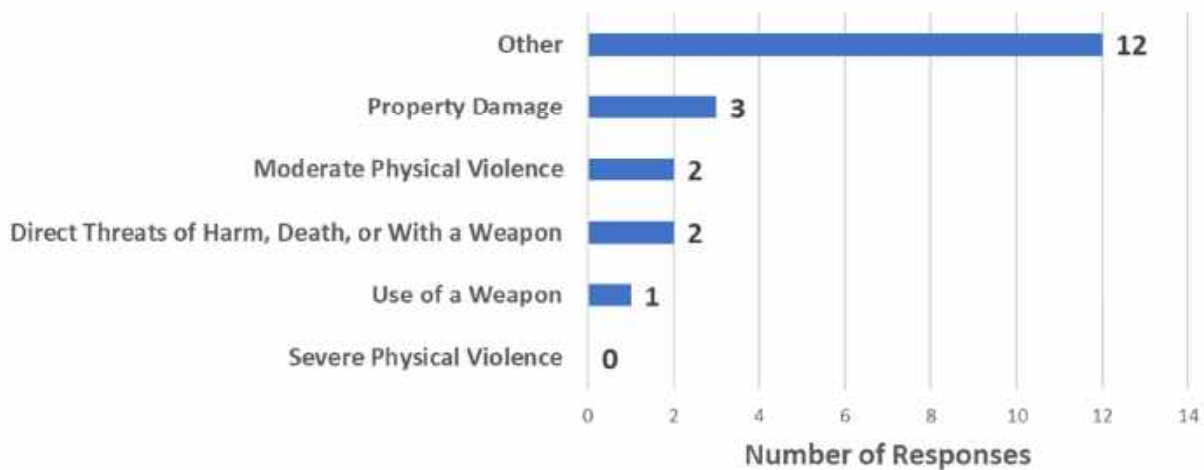
The following table describes the duration for final protective orders issued to the victims in the respondent pool. It is worth noting that thirty-five percent (35%) of the victims were not issued final protective orders.

DURATION OF FINAL PO	PERCENT	#
3 Months or Less	4%	1
4 to 6 Months	4%	1
One Year	8%	2
Two Years	0%	0
Three Years	12%	3
Four Years	0%	0
Five Years	8%	2
More than Five Years but Less Than Forever	4%	1
Forever (Lifetime)	8%	2
Other	19%	5



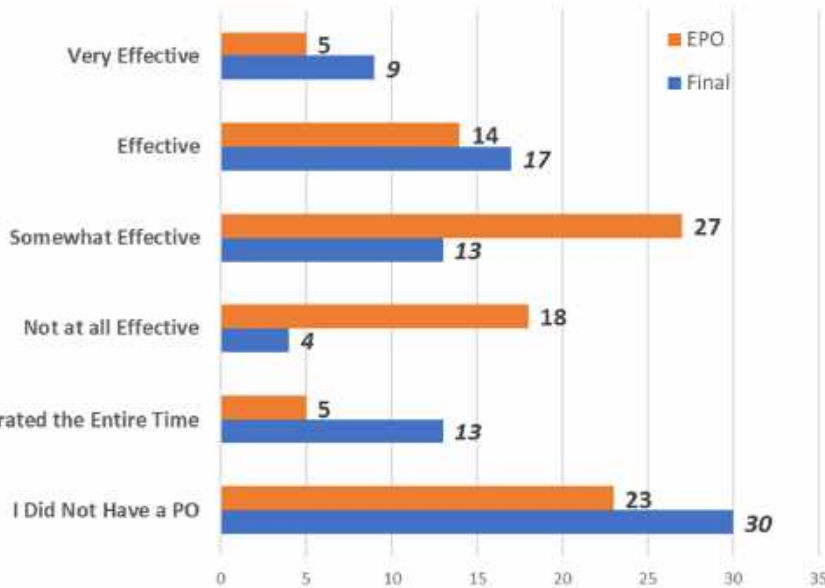
Twenty (20) final protective order violations were identified within the survey results.

How did your perpetrator violate your final protective order?



FINAL PROTECTIVE ORDERS MADE VICTIMS FEEL SAFER THAN EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE ORDERS.

How effective do you think the Emergency Protective Order or the Final Protective Order was for you?



5 victims reported not having an Emergency Protective Order and 7 victims reported not having a Final Protective Order

How many times did you talk to law enforcement when seeking a . . . ?	Emergency PO		Final PO	
	PERCENT	#	PERCENT	#
Never	17.4%	4	59.1%	13
One Time	30.4%	7	4.5%	1
Twice	26.1%	6	9.1%	2
Three to Five Times	17.4%	4	9.1%	2
Six to Ten Times	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
More than Ten Times	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Other	8.7%	2	18.2%	4

In the Threshold of Transformation: Strategic Vision for Victim Safety Survey, many victims reported having little contact with law enforcement. However, in the Partners For Change: Protective Order Process Survey, more victims reported contact with law enforcement than victims reporting no contact with law enforcement. Thirteen of twenty-two (13 of 22) victims reported no contact with law enforcement while seeking a final protective order.

Of greatest concern regarding victim contact with district attorneys is that fourteen (14) times when charges were filed, the victim never talked to the DA.

Number of times you talked to DA ...?	Before Charges Filed		After Charges Filed	
	PERCENT	#	PERCENT	#
Never	54.2%	13	60.9%	14
One Time	16.7%	4	4.3%	1
Twice	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Three to Five Times	8.3%	2	13.0%	3
Six to Ten Times	0.0%	0	4.3%	1
More than Ten Times	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Other	20.8%	5	17.4%	4

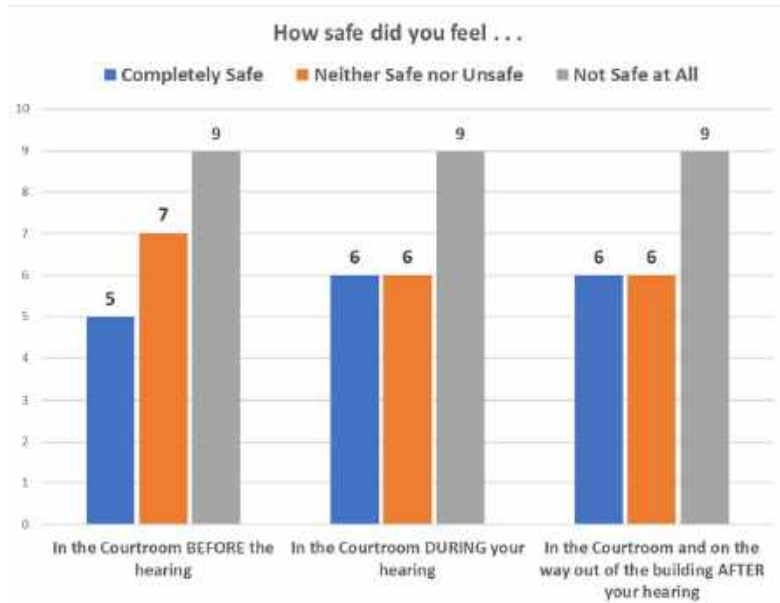
Answer Choices	Were criminal charges filed for violation of your protective order?		Were contempt of court charges filed for violation of your protective order?	
	PERCENT	#	PERCENT	#
Yes	16.0%	4	4.3%	1
No	52.0%	13	52.2%	12

Respondents indicate only five (5) instances where violations of protective orders resulted in contempt (1) or criminal (4) charges.

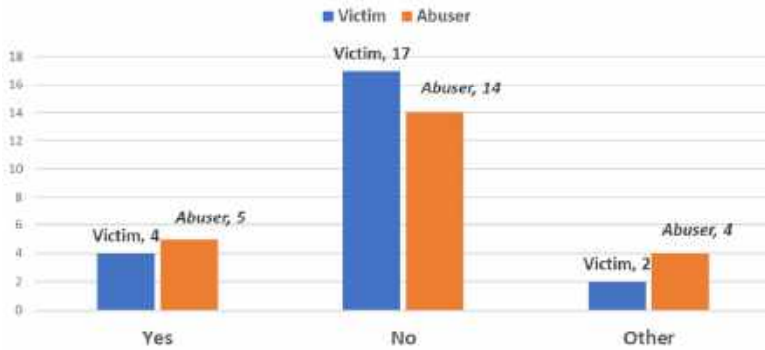


VICTIMS REPORT DEFENDANTS ARE NOT AFRAID OF LAW ENFORCEMENT'S RESPONSE OR VICTIMS REPORTING SO THEY VIOLATE PROTECTIVE ORDERS.

Twenty-one (21) victim respondents shared their perceptions regarding courtroom safety. Nine (9) victims reported not feeling safe at all—before, during, or after their hearings.

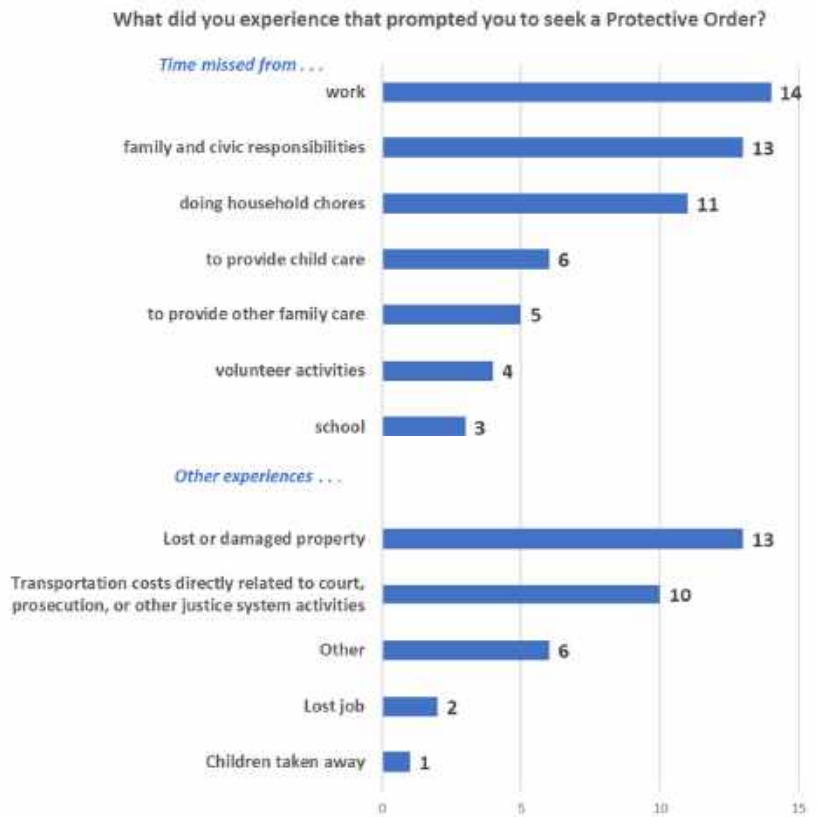


Did you or your abuser have an attorney for your hearing?



More defendants had attorneys during protective order hearings than victims.

Victims missing work, missing time with family and civic responsibilities, and lost or damaged property all played a factor in prompting victims to seek a protective order.



Incidents of IPV result in a complex set of victim needs. The data gleaned from both surveys conducted for this report indicates mental health counseling is the number one service utilized by IPV victims.

SERVICES USED BY VICTIMS AS A RESULT OF THEIR IPV INCIDENT	
Mental Health Counseling	10
Doctor	8
Emergency Room Visits	7
Pastoral Counseling	7
Legal Services Performed by Private Attorneys	6
Other	6
Marriage Counseling	5
A Victim Advocate	5
Crisis Line	5
Legal Services Performed by Legal Aid Attorneys	2
Legal Services Performed by an Attorney at the DV Service Provider's Office	2

SERVICES USED BY VICTIMS AS A RESULT OF THEIR IPV INCIDENT	
Dentist	1
Hospital Use	1
Ambulance	1
Psychiatry	1
Group Therapy for Mental Health or Substance Abuse	1
In-person Crisis Counselor	1
Nights Stayed in a DV Shelter or Homeless Shelter	1
Urgent Treatment Care	0
Physical Therapy	0
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	0



<p>Fourteen (14) victims reported when their protective order was granted, the level of abuse they had been suffering was reduced or eliminated.</p>	<p>Twelve (12) victims reported their quality of life improved after the protective order was granted.</p>	<p>Sixteen (16) victims believe the benefits of the protective order process outweighed the costs.</p>
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PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED BY RESPONDENTS FOR VICTIMS DURING CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

- Not enough attorneys
- District Attorneys not pursuing evidence based prosecution
- Failure to keep victim informed about progress of the case
- Local politics
- Length of time involved with criminal prosecution process

An effective civil protection order system reflects the diversity of the community and responds to the specific needs, strengths, and circumstances of the litigants.

Culture is central to how victims organize their experience. It influences what victims define as a problem; how they address problems; the remedies they seek; and how they view interventions. A system that is responsive to victims' diverse needs and cultural context addresses issues such as rural concerns, same-sex partnership challenges, language barriers, and concerns related to physical or mental ability levels. Every professional has biases and beliefs that influence his or her relationship and communication with others. Professionals can better help victims by identifying these biases and beliefs, understanding the role of culture, and remaining sensitive to the uniqueness of each victim's experience. When the response accounts for culture and diversity, barriers can be identified, relevant and effective protection can be provided, and safety can be enhanced.

THE VICTIM AND PROVIDER PERCEPTIONS REGARDING JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. . .

. . .WHEN FAMILIES AND CHILDREN ARE INVOLVED:

- Judges continue the Victim Protective Order (VPO) over and over again in family court, never issuing a final judgment but leaving victims afraid it will be dropped.
- Judge ordering "parties shall attend co-parenting through divorce class" together despite allegations of domestic abuse.
- Judge ordered the children back with the DV perpetrator because being in a home was a better environment than being in a DV shelter. The woman even had been represented by counsel at the protective order hearing and this is rare to have representation.
- Some Judges feel both parents are offending parents if the children witnessed (were in the home) domestic violence. They do not understand the protective actions of the victim.
- Judges ordering pick-up orders for children already in shelter based on failure to protect when the mother was living with abuser. They fail to consider the mother has left the abuser and that she and the children are finally in a safe environment.
- The judge orders marital counseling rather than granting a VPO.
- Victim had a VPO. The judge ordered that she, her Legal Aid attorney, the batterer, and his attorney go and discuss visitation. In this meeting, the Legal Aid attorney advised the victim to drop the VPO so that they could exchange the child for visitation. Judge agreed with this and the VPO was dismissed.
- One judge won't keep a PO open unless the victim files for a divorce, even when there

are no children between the parties or when children are not on the PO.

- One judge should have granted a default PPO because the defendant was served and did not show up for the hearing, but continued the EPO because the plaintiff had filed a divorce the day before and the judge wanted to combine the matters. There were no children between the parties.
- Judges seem to have a lack of understanding regarding the Office of Attorney General certified programs and what services they can provide for victims and their children.
- It appears they do not understand lethality, safety needs of victims or the effects of domestic violence upon children.
- The Child Welfare Manual is a great resource, but, the judges seem to not have heard of it.

...AND THE LAW:

- Our judges are not well informed on domestic violence, or they just don't understand all the laws in regard to protective orders.
- Assessing court costs to a plaintiff at the emergency hearing of a protective order.
- Judge assessing costs against a victim in a PO actions in violation of 21 O.S. 644 (L.)
- Judges do not understand Full, Faith and Credit in relation to VPO. One victim was told her protective order would not be valid in another state.
- Judicial continuances of 6 months or a year are the current standard practice protective orders. Weapons are only addressed if the incident involved a firearm or threat of firearm.
- One judge won't take guns or let the "gun" box be checked on the PO unless the crime involved a gun.
- Judge Orders mutual protective orders in violation of 22 O.S. 60.4 (J.2.)

- Some judges refuse to allow the advocate to be in the courtroom with the victim despite the statute allowing the same.
- An attitude that victims are responsible for enforcing VPOs.
- Stand-in Judges in VPO docket, often do not allow victims adequate opportunity to present information. Cases are often dismissed, continued, or denied. Continued cases further traumatize the victim. Stand-in judges should be prepared to hear a case, apply the Oklahoma statutes, and make decisions. Continuing cases requires additional hearings and increases the risk to victims by allowing the perp to have the opportunity to further harm/threaten/harass the victim.
- All judges need to understand "Power and Control" and how it is exercised by perpetrators during hearings.

...AND SAFETY:

- Though there are clear violations of PO's that happen in court, violations often witnessed or brought to the attention of the sheriff, have never been documented by the judge, sheriff, or anyone else as a VPO violation. Defendants feel comfortable going into a VPO setting and continue to harass victims by glares, actually speaking to them, or worse, sitting right next to them in order to intimidate them. This is not documented by court or law enforcement, even if the victim brought it to their attention or they see it first-hand.
- There is no protection in the courtroom as far as separate sides of the courtroom which allows defendants easy access to victims. The perpetrator's family also has free access to the victim, both in the courtroom and outside of it when she leaves. Deputies routinely show up right at court time. In some instances, they arrive after court has started, leaving victims and perpetrators in the courtroom together. Frequently the deputies are chatting with the bailiff or clerk instead of securing the courtroom. The courtrooms are not safe.

...ON BARRIERS AND BURDENS:

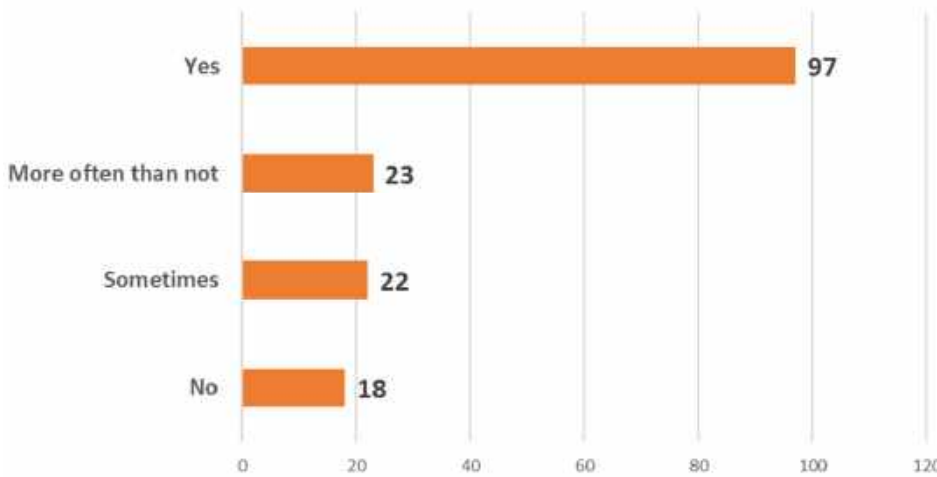
- Judge on the protective order docket refuses to grant the permanent PO in favor of extending the Emergency PO for several months – essentially to provide for a cooling off period and later dismisses the PO.
- Some judges provide perpetrators a “one slap rule” or would deny the permanent order if it might interfere with the perpetrator’s employment.
- Continuing emergency VPO's for 6 months then dismissing the VPO if no further problems occur. Judge places an additional burden upon the victim to come back if there is another problem.
- Judge issues a court minute that orders both the victim and batterer, to stay away from each other rather than granting a VPO.
- Judge allowing Protective Order defendants extra time/a continuance in order to obtain an attorney, but not allowing the plaintiffs extra time to do the same.
- Judge not listening or viewing Petitioner’s Protective Order evidence (including witnesses) in order to get through a case more quickly.
- Judge will continue protective orders if there is a criminal case pending. An example from one Court had this happen even when the defendant and his attorney were not present.
- Serving the perpetrator is often VERY challenging. An example from one Court has the Plaintiff returning to Court every three weeks for the last six months.

BARRIERS IDENTIFIED BY RESPONDENTS INCLUDE:

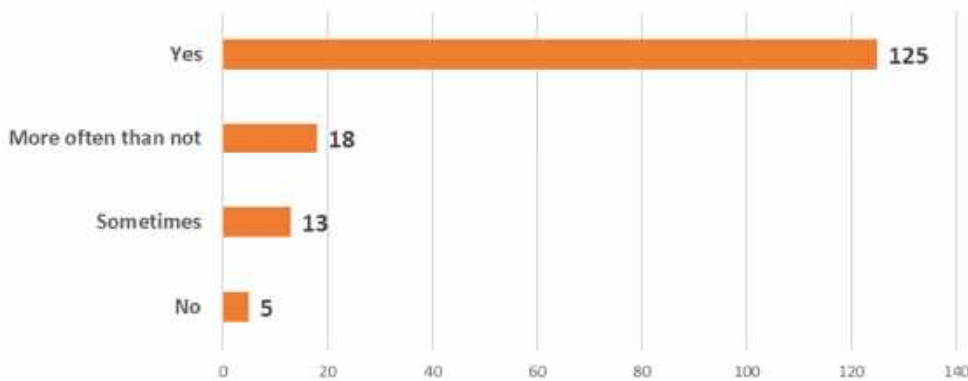
- Could not find courthouse
- Didn’t know how POs worked
- No money for attorney
- Counselors suggesting that I just “work it out”
- Scared of losing kids
- Couldn’t get him served
- Missing too much work for court dates
- Lack of parking and transportation
- The clerk in the courthouse
- The judge’s clerk
- No crisis center
- Paperwork is confusing
- Getting judge to believe me
- Perpetrator fighting me for custody
- Judge consolidated PO with divorce proceedings
- Judges having a “bad” day
- Distance to travel to court
- Scared of the court process
- Lack of services to assist in leaving the abusive relationship
- Difficulty articulating abuse on petition
- It’s “just a piece of paper”
- Lack of knowledge about the process
- Judges do not understand the DV dynamic

PARTNERS FOR CHANGE: PROTECTIVE ORDER PROCESS SURVEY: ALL RESPONDENT PERCEPTIONS

Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the Protective Order process within your community?



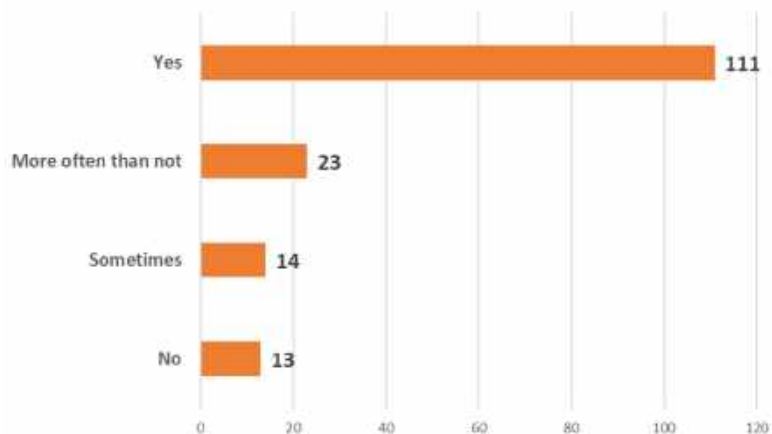
Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the dynamics of interpersonal violence?



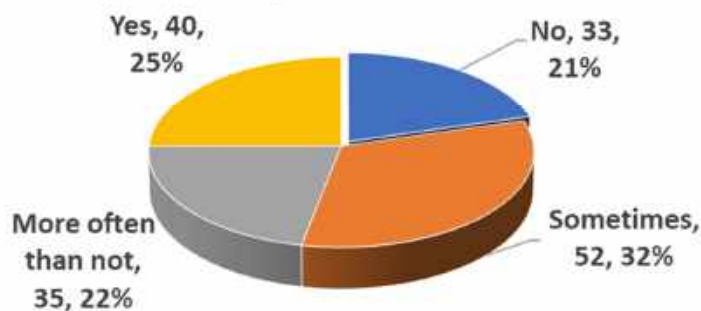
To confirm the knowledge level of the respondent pool, a baseline question was included to obtain their level of understanding of the protective order process within their communities. Only eleven percent (11%) of respondents reported no understanding of the PO process. All other respondents had at least some understanding if not always understanding the process. Also, only three percent (3%) of respondents reported not understanding IPV dynamics.

Eight percent (8%) of respondents indicate they do not know about community resources available for victims of IPV

Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the resources available within your community for victims of IPV?

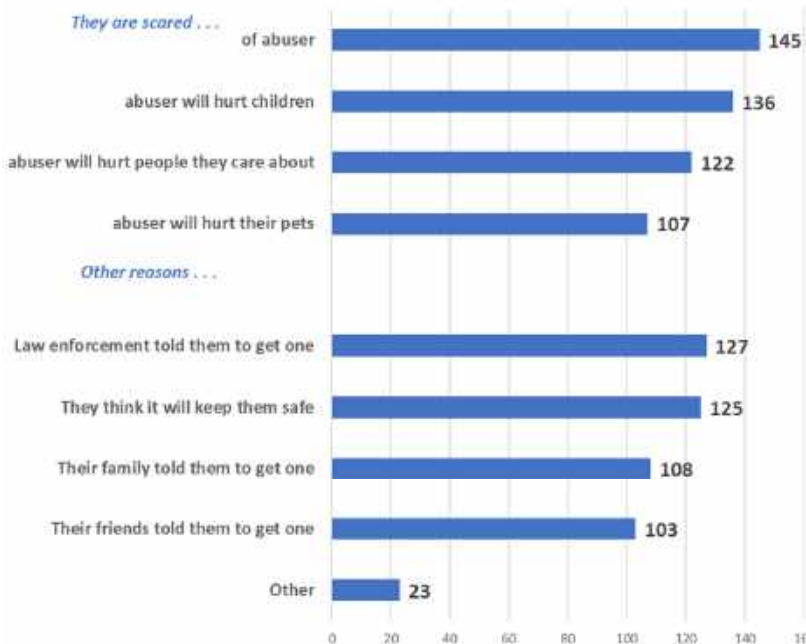


Do you feel your community provides for the safety of victims during the protective order process?



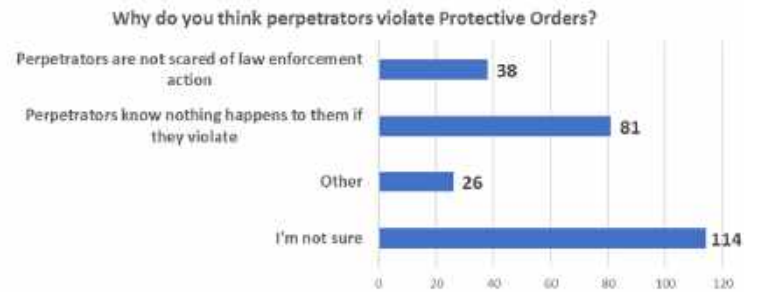
Twenty-one percent (21%) of the total respondent pool indicated their communities do not provide safety for victims during the protective order process.

Why do you think victims obtain Protective Orders?



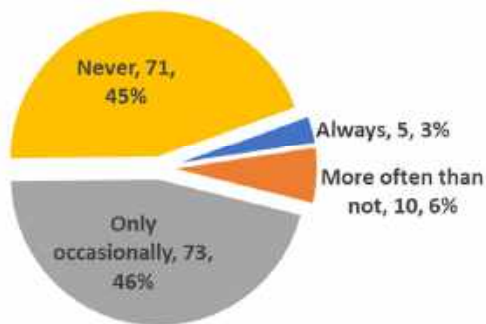
All respondents were asked why they believe victims seek protective orders. The vast majority believe “safety” of some kind is the main reason victims seek protection.

Most respondents reported defendants are not “scared” of the consequences for violating a protective order.

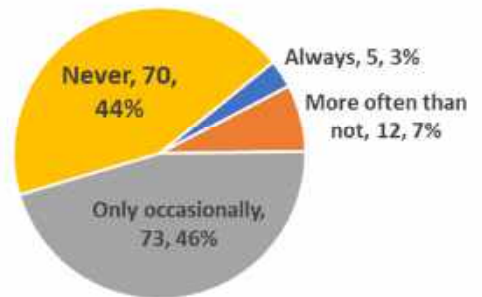


The respondent pool reported victims are being charged fees with their emergency and final protective orders.

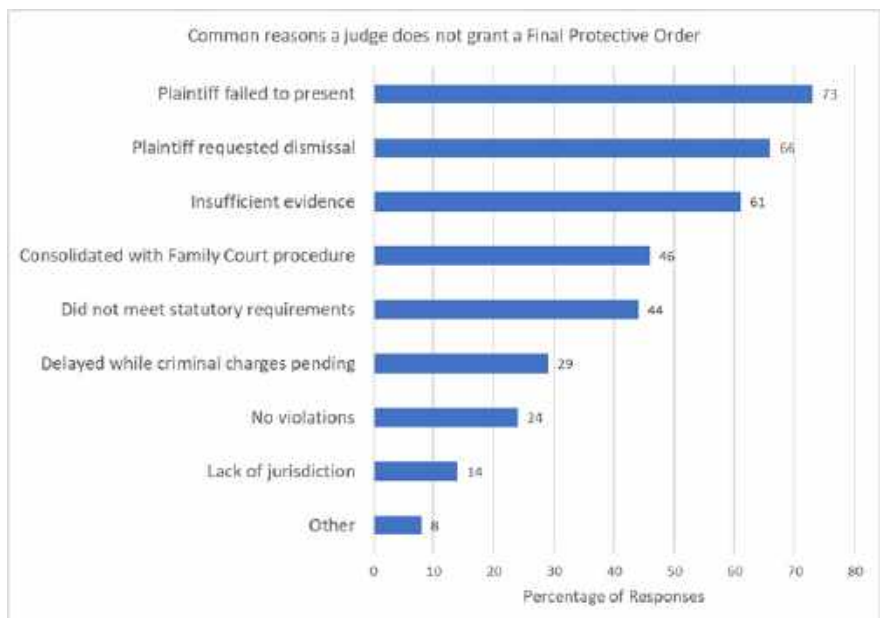
Are victims charged fees associated with Final Protective Orders?



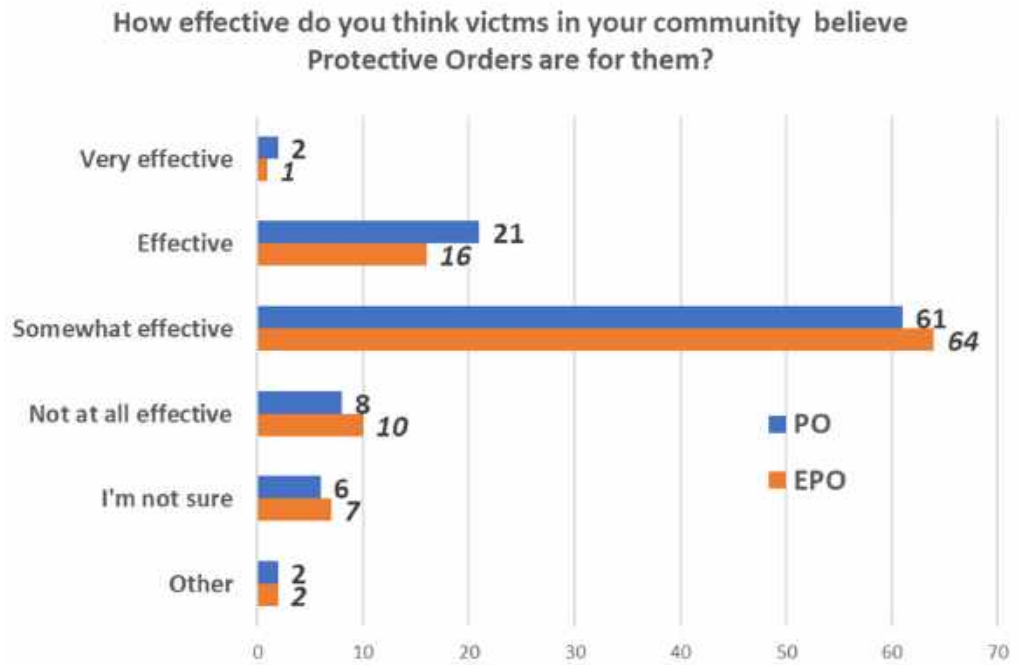
Are victims charged fees associated with Emergency Protective Orders?



When asked why judges do not grant protective orders, the factors most reported revolved around plaintiff behavior: plaintiff failed to present or plaintiff requested dismissal. The third most reported reason for judges not granting protective orders was insufficient evidence.

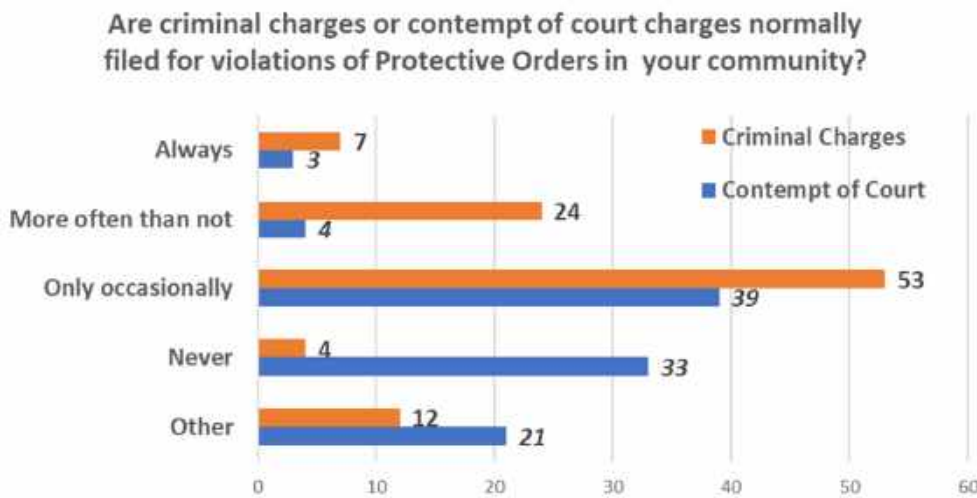


Ten percent (10%) of all respondents report believing victims within their community view emergency protective orders as Not At All Effective.



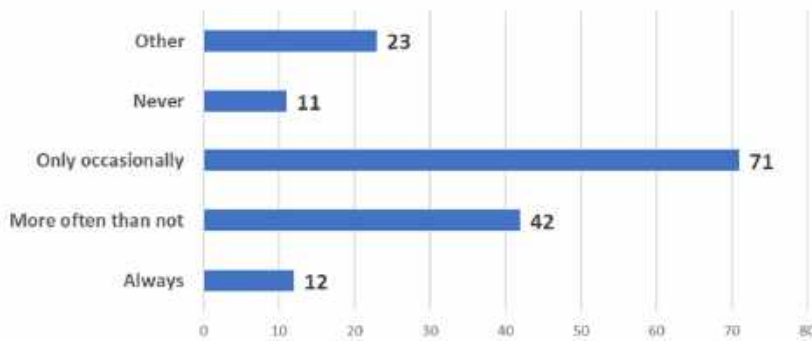
Eight percent (8%) of all respondents report believing victims within their community view final protective orders as Not At All Effective.

Four point four percent (4.4%) of the total respondent pool reported criminal charges are NEVER filed for violations of protective orders.



Thirty-three percent (33%) of the total respondent pool reported contempt charges are NEVER filed for violations of protective orders.

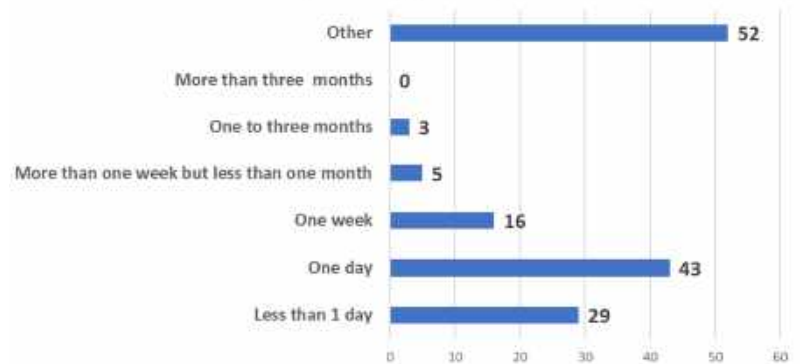
Are Protective Order violators normally arrested in your community?



Seven percent (7%) of the total respondent pool reported protective order violators are NEVER arrested.

Forty-seven percent (47%) of the total respondent pool noted individuals arrested for protective order violations are released in one day or less.

For Protective Order violators who are arrested, how many days do they normally spend in jail?



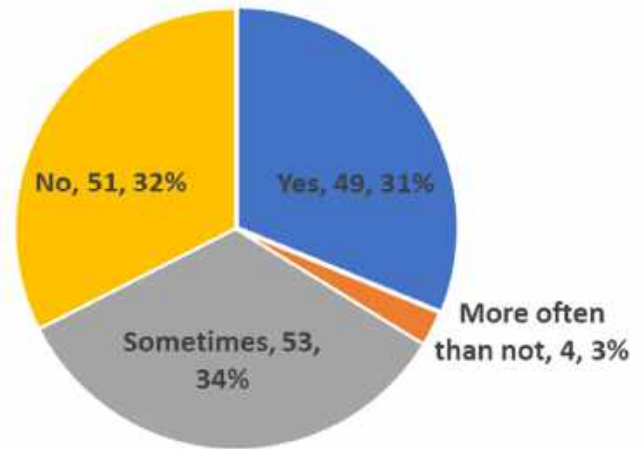
Why don't perpetrators violate protective orders in your community?

Perpetrators are scared of law enforcement action	41.8%	66
I'm not sure	32.9%	52
Perpetrators move away	24.7%	39
Perpetrators are in jail	41.8%	66
Perpetrators are scared of victim's family	7.6%	12
Perpetrators always violate POs in our community	5.7%	9
Other	13.9%	22

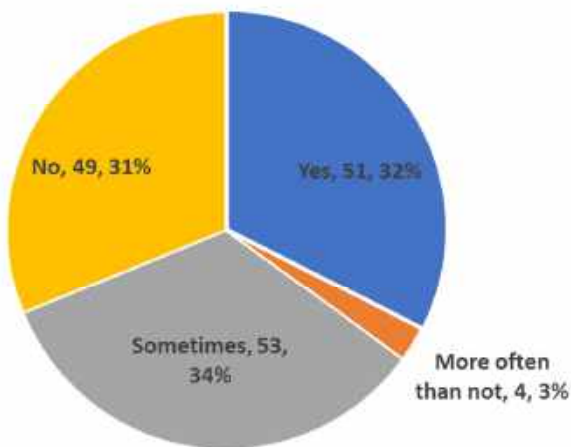
Five point seven percent (5.7%) of the total respondent pool believe perpetrators ALWAYS violate protective orders.

Thirty-three percent (33%) of respondents believe local politics do not influence the granting of protective orders in their community. Over thirty percent (30%) believe local politics ALWAYS influence rulings.

Do you think local politics influence the issuance of Protective Orders in your community?

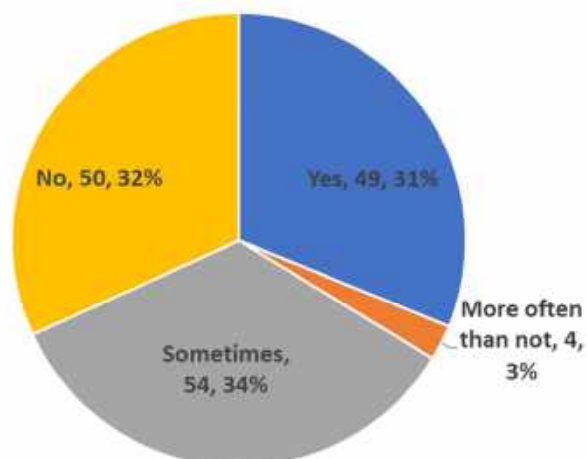


Do you think local politics influence arrest of perpetrators who violate Protective Orders in your community?



About sixty-nine percent (69%) of the respondents believe local politics affect the arrest rate and the filing of charges for protective order violations.

Do you think local politics influence charges being filed for violation of Protective Orders in your community?



PARTNERS FOR CHANGE: PROTECTIVE ORDER PROCESS - CREATING A GOLDEN CHAIN OF SAFETY-IMPROVING PROTECTIVE ORDER PRACTICE



THE CENTRAL PURPOSE OF THE CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER SYSTEM IS TO PROTECT INDIVIDUALS FROM HARM.

As part of the protective order evaluation, a presentation was made at the Partners For Change Conference. (Protective Order Process: Creating a Golden Chain of Safety-Improving Protective Order Practice.) This section of the needs assessment summarizes the recommendations made during the presentation. All recommendations were adapted from

"Civil Protection Orders: A Guide for Improving Practice," published by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges in 2010.

Broadly, a civil protection order is "any injunction, restraining order, or any other order" issued by a civil court for the purpose of preventing violence.

Victim safety requires an ongoing assessment of risk, orders that prioritize the safety of victims and children, and reliable enforcement of those orders.

What can we, as professionals, do to encourage victims to seek protection through the system? We must instill confidence that the system will issue, serve, and enforce protection orders that deter violence or threats of violence.

Outcomes

Carefully craft protection order

Does the order address security in:

- Social settings
- Economic issues
- Psychological issues
- Emotional issues

Are services available and known to the victim to support her in addressing these issues?

Protection Orders – Prompt Service & Enforcement

- Perpetrators emboldened when protective orders are not consistently enforced
- Victims receive a false sense of security and risk of harm actually increases
- Professionals who are aware of barriers can develop ways to remove barriers to enforcement

Impact on Child Custody and Protection

- Children are central in the decision to stay in or leave an abusive relationship
- Professionals must act to protect children as well as victims throughout the protection order process

Victim Confidentiality

- Perpetrator may use information obtained through the protection order process to abuse the victim
- Establish procedures at every level to protect victim information and limit the collection of identifying data

An effective protective order system is designed to ensure that each victim can choose how and when to access the system, what relief to request, and when to exit the system.

In this petitioner-driven process, professionals promote victim autonomy by deferring to the victim's decision-making process.

Victim Needs

You must listen and hear the victim even if her choice is not what you would choose.

- Listen to EACH victim and ensure her needs inform the process
- Present EACH victim with options and individualized information
- Allow EACH victim to choose her best course of action
- Keep the lines of communication and assistance open

Appropriate Protective Order

- No single response is appropriate for all victims
- Educate victims (and other professionals) about the strengths and weaknesses of each potential remedy
- Support each victim in obtaining the relief she needs
- Empower victims to work toward achieving desired outcomes

Relocation

- Breaking free and living free from domestic violence requires legally and financially complicated relocation
- Aid victims by providing them with information and support needed to make choices which take into consideration the challenges and benefits of relocation

Policies that Punish Undermine the System

- Victims are discouraged from seeking help by policies that limit the number of orders she may request or create barriers for reapplication
- Victims know better than anyone else about their safety needs
- Remove all policies that penalize victims for “violations” of protection orders

An accessible system welcomes the victim, facilitates her participation, and enables her to obtain those services she needs and to which she is entitled. By contrast, barriers and gaps in services expose the victim to further risk of abuse. The rule of law in a democratic society is defined by a justice system that is available and receptive to all members of the public; accessibility is a hallmark of the civil protection order process. An open and usable process engages victims and structures the mechanisms of obtaining, modifying, or terminating a civil protection order in a way that enhances victim safety and promotes efficiency. Professionals can open up the process by demystifying it, removing systemic barriers, and reducing the elements that complicate seeking protection.

Policies and Procedures

- Access barriers may change over time
- System response is improved by reviewing policies and protocols on a regular basis, at a minimum annually
- Address identified barriers and communicate changes to staff immediately

Physical, Attitudinal, and Language Barriers

- Systems have cultures
- Physical impediments, attitudes of exclusion, and language barriers
- Engage in system evaluations like:
 - process walk-throughs
 - **court watches**
 - ethnographic reviews (Ethnography, simply stated, is the study of people in their own environment through the use of methods such as participant observation and face-to-face interviewing)

Streamlined Service and Enforcement Procedures

- Serve and enforce orders in a timely and efficient manner
- Provide a full text state protection order registry or database
- Participate in the National Crime Information Center Protection Order File Database

For victims of domestic violence, seeking help through the protection order process means putting their safety in the hands of the professionals who serve as stewards of their profession and of the system

as a whole. When the system and professionals within it operate with a high degree of competence, victims are more likely to receive the safety and support needed. The ethical obligations of each profession establish a minimum degree of competence. Yet, each professional has the potential to work beyond that minimum standard and act as a catalyst for promoting an expansive model of justice.

Victims put their trust in the civil protection order system, and when the system fails to provide reliable issuance and enforcement of protection orders, it exposes victims to risk and uncertainty. Violence is likely to continue or increase where enforcement is unpredictable and unreliable. Professionals need to be confident that their interdependent efforts will lead to predictable outcomes because protection orders reduce violence only if they are routinely recognized and enforced. Reliability enhances the integrity and credibility of the system.

Be a Knowledgeable Resource

- Discuss professional responsibilities and limitations within the system
- Define scope of appropriate response particular to each victim's situation
- Be honest about the system's limits and alternatives to provide effective and comprehensive assistance

UNDERSTANDING VICTIMIZATION DOES NOT REQUIRE ONE'S WIFE, DAUGHTER, SISTER, OR MOTHER TO BE A VICTIM. ALL THAT IS REQUIRED IS AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE GOLDEN RULE.

Expand Expertise

Members of the justice and provider communities need to understand the protective order process and the most up-to-date best practices possible. These professionals should receive

- On-going training in:
 - dynamics of domestic violence
 - firearms restrictions
 - full faith and credit
 - other issues related to protection order issuance and enforcement
- Obtain specialized knowledge in a broad range of subjects
- Keep current with new and emerging practices and strategies

Technology – Tool and Weapon

- Understand how technology can simplify and increase the efficacy of issuing, serving, and enforcing protection orders
- Understand how perpetrators can use technology as a tool of power and control
- Support victim in guarding against misuse of technology

Specific Strategies for Protective Orders

- Standardized policies increase consistency, predictability, accountability, plus safe and effective interventions
- We use policies and protocols as vehicles for building the skills and culture necessary for collaborative work and improving outcomes for victims
- Working together, within and across disciplines, we assure the system, as a whole, maintains responsibility for victim safety and system reliability
- Interlocking or integrated protocols improve victim safety
- Victims must have safety offered by a protective order regardless of jurisdiction

Foreign Protective Orders

- Dependable enforcement is central to victim safety and perpetrator accountability
- The protection order is a commitment on behalf of the system to support and protect
- Improve the enforceability and portability by developing clear full faith and credit policies

Data, Data, Data

- Maintain comprehensive and readily accessible data about qualifying orders, including emergency and ex parte orders
- Ready access to information for a variety of enforcement purposes makes enforcement easier
- Databases are pivotal in providing foreign jurisdictions access
- Strive for round-the-clock access to critical data

A victim needs and deserves to have confidence that everyone in the civil protection order system is working together to keep her safe. By working in concert with one another, professionals in the system provide victims a response that is unified, cohesive, reliable, and interactive. When professionals work in concert toward shared goals, the system is more accountable and communities are better able to support and assist victims. Collaborative efforts are also more likely to generate improvements to the civil protection order process through comprehensive system change.

Cross-system Dialogue

- Understand one another's roles and mandates
- Establish and rely on coordinated protocols
- Work together for a more seamless and consistent protection order process
- Create and institutionalize opportunities for collaboration among state, tribal, federal, and military organizations and agencies

Co-Creation, Co-Evolution

- Barriers to issuance, service, and enforcement change over time
- Create written policies and collaborative relationships that allow for:
 - regular review
 - continual evaluation
 - ongoing development
- Communicate changes in partnership, roles, and responsibilities immediately

A common understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence and dangers involved in the protection order system allows service providers to explore problem-solving opportunities together.

Just Response for Victims

- Victims are often involved in a number of systems simultaneously
- Collaborative efforts between systems can have a positive impact on the victim's broad safety needs
- Collaboration
 - improves a victim's well-being
 - forwards the goal of enhancing victim safety and autonomy

Eliminate Impediments and Bias

- Appropriate responses are informed by a victim's individual situation
- We must learn to recognize and reject pre-existing beliefs and biases
- Focus on understanding the information provided within the context at hand
- Engage with each victim in a culturally sensitive manner

Explore System Beliefs and Limitations

- Examine the culture of the institutions for which we work
- Examine our own cultural history
- Promote culture and diversity in hiring, promotion, and other internal policies
- These choices make important statements of inclusion
- Create a welcoming environment for victims and the larger community

Diverse Organizational Relationships

- Work with members of diverse community groups
- Develop support and communication to promote safety and accountability and to build zero tolerance for violence
- Seek feedback from members of diverse community groups regarding their experiences and suggestions for improvement

Learn and Assess

- Seek additional education on culture and how culture and diversity shape victims' experiences and impact their decision-making
- Work with experts to assess the challenges diverse individuals or groups may face resulting from physical, social, cultural, or economic barriers
- Work with those in the community who may be aware of women in danger. These individuals may include: neighbors, healthcare professionals, faith-based leaders, union members, pharmacists, employers, beauty salon owners, fitness center staff, junior league members, fraternal organization members, school teachers, and daycare providers.

A victim is more likely to receive effective and appropriate help when the community surrounds her with the support and services she needs to be safe and secure. The more a community is aware of the violence within it and strives to coordinate its protective response, the more victims and the community, as a whole, are protected from violence. Community support aids and empowers professionals in their issuance and enforcement of orders. Protection orders are more effective when communities are engaged and committed to keeping victims safe. Professionals can develop more proactive safety measures when working in conjunction with the community, including working to create a community intolerant of violence.

Holistic, Non-crisis-driven Involvement

- Explore models of sustainability
- Investigate opportunities for evidence-based community models
- Connect with local and national community to identify
 - needs
 - strengths
 - resources and funding opportunities

Media

- Promote accurate and sensitive coverage of domestic violence cases
- Correspond with current state of research and knowledge
- Remember messages will ultimately reach victims and perpetrators and may influence victims' responses to, and perpetrators' uses of, violence

Open Dialogues

- Participate in community dialogues, like town hall meetings and coordinated community response teams
- Develop community buy-in for promoting safety
- Highlight local issues related to protective orders and risk factors in the community

Public Health Issue

- Domestic violence threatens the safety and well-being of all family members
- Our professional response to domestic violence should be informed by the actual scope of danger that it poses


Adapted from "Civil Protection Orders: A Guide for Improving Practice", published by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges in 2010.



I am a link in a golden chain of safety that stretches around the world.
I must keep my link bright and strong.
I will be kind and gentle to every victim, and protect all who seek protection.
I will think pure and beautiful thoughts, say pure and beautiful words, and do pure and beautiful deeds, knowing that on what I do now depends my happiness and misery.
May every link in the golden chain of safety become bright and strong and may we all attain perfect peace and safety.

- Adapted from a Buddhist prayer

From Integrated Concepts' 29 September 2016 Partners for Change Conference presentation, Creating a Golden Chain of Safety-Improving Protective Order Practice

A photograph of an open door leading to a bright, sunlit area, with a quote by Robin Williams overlaid on the left side. The door is dark wood and is open to the right, revealing a bright, sunlit area outside. The interior is dimly lit, with a light-colored wall and a wooden floor. A vertical white line is on the far left edge of the image.

"No matter what people tell you,
words and ideas can change the
world."

-Robin Williams

Attempts To Address Challenges Within The Victim Service System

This section of the plan reviews a few attempts to address challenges which have been faced within the victim service system of Oklahoma. The plan is grounded in the premise outlined during the five (5) focus groups facilitated during the Needs Assessment phase. In short, we honor those who have come before and the foundation they created and “deposited” into our store consciousness. We recognize that these “deposits” have helped create the current environment, i.e. the collective consciousness in which we now work. We release any of the “unwholesome” thoughts and manifestations to the “truth” of what is so that they may be transformed into wholesome parts of a safe, secure, stable environment for all. We release all “wholesome” thoughts and manifestation to the “truth” of what is so that they may be nourished and strengthen the foundation of the safe, secure, stable environment we all wish to create.

**ATTEMPTS TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES WITHIN
THE VICTIM SERVICE SYSTEM
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OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TASK FORCE

The Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS) Domestic Violence Taskforce was created in 2012. Under the leadership of the Taskforce, collaborative projects to increase awareness and education are being developed. Current Taskforce activities include:

- the “Purple Ribbon” campaign for all OKDHS offices across the state; and
- a new domestic violence resources and training website (www.okdhs.org/purpleribbon)

In 2014, the OKDHS Director formed a child welfare-domestic violence committee for the purpose of enhancing child welfare practice related to children exposed to domestic violence. Since inception, the committee has created a “Child Welfare Domestic Violence Manual” providing guidance for Child Welfare Specialists. Domestic violence training is now being provided to child welfare specialists prior to working on their first case and statewide mandatory domestic violence training for all Child Welfare Supervisors and District Directors is well underway.

MENTAL HEALTH AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMMITTEE

The Mental Health and Domestic Violence Committee is comprised of multiple mental health and substance abuse agencies/organizations in Oklahoma including the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS), Oklahoma Psychological Association (OPA), Oklahoma Drug and Alcohol Professional Counselors Association (ODAPCA), Oklahoma State Board of Licensed Social Workers (OSBSLW), and the Oklahoma Association

for Marriage and Family Therapy (OKAMFT). Other committee members include the Office of the Attorney General Victim Services Unit, YWCA Oklahoma City, a Domestic Violence Service Provider, and the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The committee activities include:

- creating web-based online domestic violence training for mental health and substance abuse professionals;
- placing a Domestic Violence Liaison in all OKDMHSAS contracted agencies in Oklahoma; and
- development of a permanent “domestic violence track” at the annual state Alcohol and Drug Conference organized by ODAPCA

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL - VICTIM SERVICES UNIT

The OAG-VSU in collaboration with the Oklahoma County Post Adjudication Review Board (domestic violence specific), work to address systemic gaps which negatively impact children exposed to domestic violence. The Post Adjudication Review Board, implemented by the presiding Oklahoma County District Court Juvenile Judge, review every case in which a child is adjudicated as deprived to determine if said child has been exposed to domestic violence. If so, steps are taken to ensure the safety of the family. The board members routinely make recommendations to the juvenile court and child welfare which include trauma evaluations and trauma intervention services for children exposed to domestic violence.

OKLAHOMA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS COUNCIL

On 21 April 2015, the Department of Justice recognized Suzanne Kay Breedlove with the Ronald Reagan Public Policy Award for creating clear policies for

crime victims' compensation in tribal communities, during the National Crime Victims' Rights Service Awards ceremony in Washington, D.C.

Ms. Breedlove, who has worked for the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council since 1983, developed a new crime victims' compensation policy which includes tribal cultural services, and has since been used as a model throughout the U.S. As the state's Director of Victims Services, she served as the Administrator of the Oklahoma Crime Victims Compensation and Victim Assistance Programs, and has increased the fund from a zero balance to more than a seven-million-dollar surplus. She also contributed to the first Mass Casualty Protocol Manual for Victims Compensation Programs, and oversaw the three-year Oklahoma State-Tribal Crime Victim Liaison Demonstration Program, which improved outreach and services to American Indian crime victims. [See <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/pr/justice-department-honors-oklahoma-victim-advocate-creating-crime-victims-compensation>, retrieved on 7 Nov 2017]



The Crime Victims Compensation Board embarked on a campaign to rebrand the program with a new logo, with the intent to bring more people to the program by offering a logo that is inclusive and friendly rather than the governmental state-seal appearance.

The Victims' Compensation Program, housed within the District Attorneys Council, has on-going interaction with district attorneys and victim witness coordinators. Law enforcement officers receive on-going training, materials are supplied to all entities, and judges receive cards showing the amount of VCA and what the VCA goes toward. Each Federal Victim-Witness Specialist organizes two state/tribal/federal roundtables per year. These meetings bring together: tribal leaders, tribal victim advocates, state victim advocates, local victim programs, state victims compensation, tribal prosecutors and judges, tribal court clerks, Indian child welfare personnel and others interested in crime victims' issues. These roundtables were started through an OVC discretionary grant which funded a State-Tribal Crime Victim Liaison. The former Liaison, now with the Secretary of State's Office as Deputy of Native American Affairs, also attends these meetings along with tribal liaisons from other state agencies.

Additionally, Victims Services Discussion Groups are held three (3) times per year to bring together top-level managers from state coalitions and the criminal justice system discuss issues impacting various victim groups. Representatives from the following agencies attend the discussion groups: U.S. Attorneys Victim Specialists, FBI Victim Specialist, VOCA Assistance & Comp Administrator, Public Info Officer for Victims Comp, Deputy Secretary of State for Native American Affairs, the Oklahoma Coalition Against DV/SA, Native Americans Against Violence, Corrections, Medical Examiner's Office, the Courts, Department of Mental Health, OAG-VSU, Department of Health, Victim-Survivor Degree Program through a local university, OSBI, and the DAs System.

The District Attorneys Council developed and submitted the 2017-2020 VAWA Implementation Plan. The development of the plan included distribution of a survey, facilitation of listening meetings, and a review of data sources. As part of the process, the Federal Grants Division Director and Grant Programs Specialist held a meeting with representatives of state agencies which oversee FVPSA, VOCA, and RPE Programs. A draft of the 2017-2020

VAWA Implementation Plan was provided to each representative prior to the meeting. The OAG-VSU, in coordination with the OCADVSA, was working on the FVPSA Strategic Plan at the time of this meeting. During this meeting, discussion was held on the types of projects funded by each federal grant, the distribution processes, the potential overlap among the programs, and the ways that these federal grant programs can improve gaps in services and increase coordination. As a result of this meeting, the State of Oklahoma S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act Grant Implementation Plan for 2017-2020 includes consideration of ways to expand outreach to tribal programs, fund prevention activities coordinated with RPE, and use S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to complement VOCA-funded agencies or fund those who may not receive any other federal funds.

OKLAHOMA COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

On 22 August 2017, the OCADVSA adopted new bylaws for the corporation which have expanded its membership. Now, three (3) membership classes exist: Individual, Corporate, and Program. The Governance Committee is now a standing committee comprised of a Chairperson and a minimum of three (3) members, at least one of whom shall be a Board Member. The Governance Committee will aid the Board in continual Board Development. The intent of these membership changes is to include community members, non-certified domestic violence programs and others, including professionals who can offer expertise in critical functions which will foster a healthy, long-term, sustainable organization.

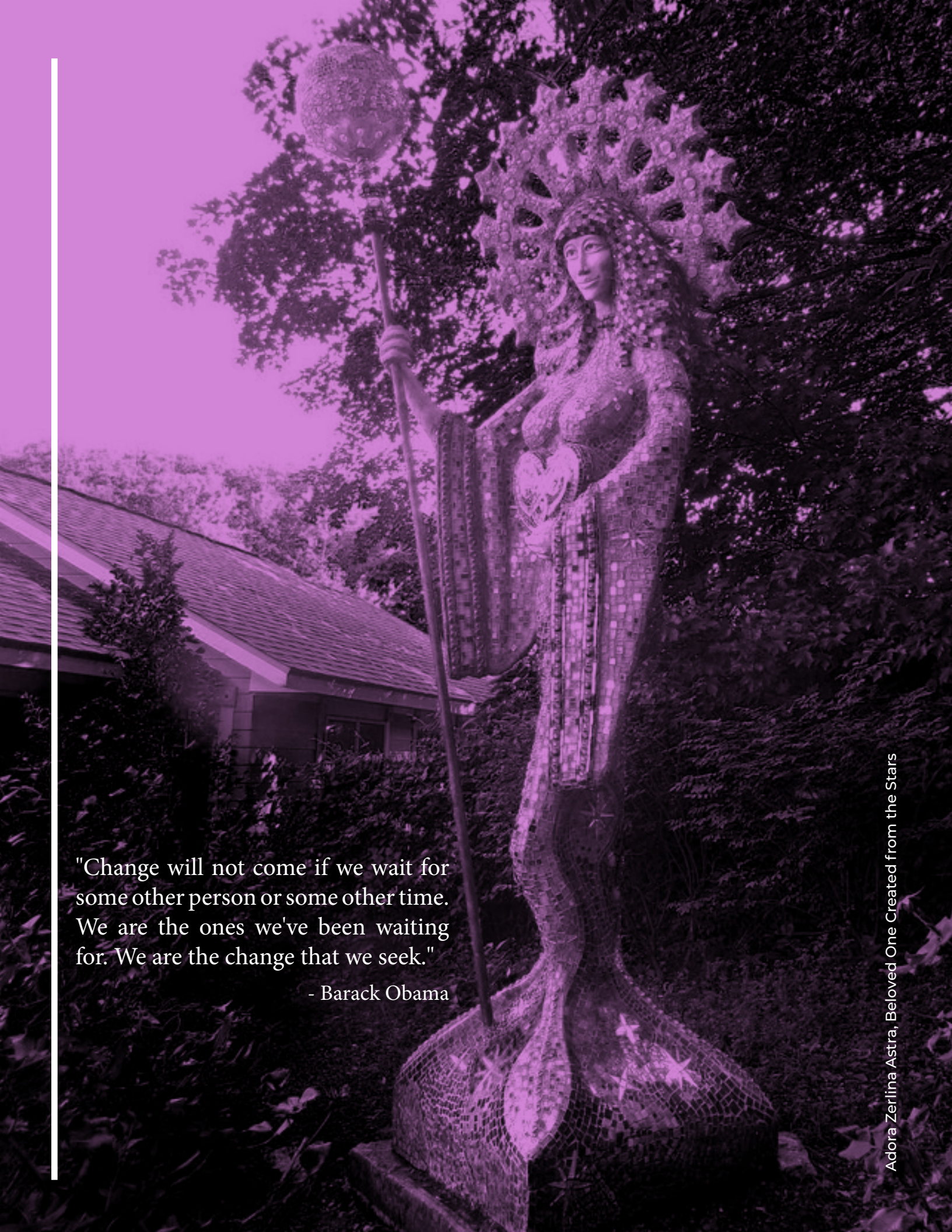
The OCADVSA Prevention Leadership Team continues outreach efforts to foster relationships of underserved communities. Outreach has been

successful with some Latina groups, members of the African American community, some Native American organizations and programs, and the Turkish community. Work toward a collaborative relationship with the Cimarron Alliance (LGBTQ+) is underway. Further, OCADVSA appoints five representatives to the Office of Attorney Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Advisory Committee. This committee provides advice on the administration of domestic violence and sexual assault services in Oklahoma, reviews and makes recommendations related to standards and criteria for certified agencies, and reports to the OCADVSA Steering Committee meetings.

OAG DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT ADVISORY BOARD

The OAG's Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault advisory board has amended the Oklahoma Administrative Code to state all certified programs shall assess the risk and needs of the children accompanying primary victims, and provide children's services to address the impact of violence and trauma in their lives. It should be noted that half of the board are OAG-certified Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault program personnel. The Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault programs are mandated to conduct trauma screenings which assess the impact of trauma to children and to refer for trauma intervention counseling services as appropriate.

The activities listed above are but a few of the activities which have taken place over the past few years. The Threshold of Transformation advisors realize ongoing efforts to address the challenges we all face in providing trauma-informed services to victims are taking place in almost every community across the state. One intended outcome for the Strategic Visioning process is to improve methods of communication, data collection, reporting, and celebrating these efforts.

A mosaic sculpture of a woman, likely a deity or historical figure, standing in a garden. She is holding a staff with a globe on top. The sculpture is made of small tiles and is set against a background of trees and a house. The image has a purple tint.

"Change will not come if we wait for
some other person or some other time.
We are the ones we've been waiting
for. We are the change that we seek."

- Barack Obama

Problem Statement

The members of the victim service system have established a mission for Oklahoma Victim Service that by the year 2023 we will provide an atmosphere of safety, security, and stability through working together to interrupt the cycle of interpersonal violence; providing long-term support for victims and their children to heal from trauma; holding offenders accountable; acting as catalysts to create a state and culture free from violence; and empowering survivors to thrive.

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In an effort to move forward toward this mission, members of the victim service system completed the Threshold of Transformation: Strategic Vision for Victim Safety Comprehensive Needs Assessment. The voices were heard, the facts reviewed, and the trends in interpersonal violence incidents and victim services within the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma observed.

OBSTACLES

Despite the numerous “wholesome seeds” which have been planted and the monumental efforts expended by numerous victim service providers, past and present, many obstacles remain before our vision of Oklahoma Victim Service providing safety, security, and stability for all victims will be attained. The needs assessment reveals how victims and members of the victim service system in Oklahoma are encumbered by over a century of systemic “unwholesome seeds” deposited in our store and collective consciousness through the complex and diverse history of our state, including the tribal nations and immigrants who are integral to our way of life. As such, each victim and each victim service provider enter every situation with a predisposition of expectations, reactions, and responses. In short, victims and members of the victim service system are humans and as such, are not perfect.

PUBLIC POLICY/JUSTICE

Sadly, the societal issue of interpersonal violence does not receive adequate public policy attention and is not viewed as a serious, felony-level crime. More often than not, victims are not believed when reporting incidents of interpersonal violence. The victims who are believed rarely receive justice. The victims who survive the violence perpetrated by their abusers are still alive, and as such, the crimes are not homicides, i.e. crimes in which the victim is not expected to participate in prosecution. The victims who seek support are often unable to receive support due to lack of awareness of available assistance and/or jurisdictional confusion and restrictions. If a victim does manage to find support, she is often thrust into another environment dominated by “power and control,” the very environment she is seeking to escape. Through diligence, perseverance, and honest reflection by members of the victim service system, the comprehensive needs assessment brings to light these situations which negatively impact the current victim service system.

IMMEDIATE NEED

The truth which has been revealed is, should these situations persist, the vision for an Oklahoma free from violence, where safety, security, and stability are realized for all, may be difficult to achieve. **Many members of the victim service system recognize the immediate need to formulate and implement a comprehensive Vision for Victim Safety Strategic Plan to provide safety, security, and stability for ALL victims within our geographic boundaries. And now is the time!**

Some benefits of formulating and implementing a comprehensive Vision for Victim Safety Strategic Plan based on trauma-informed, evidence-based, best-practices include addressing the following challenges which have been identified by federal funding agencies, tribal governments, state funding and monitoring agencies, tribal and state service programs, and local community members:

- Coordination of all services – federal, tribal, state, and local
- Clarification of jurisdictional issues
- Expansion and inclusion of service providers
- Inclusion of underserved populations
- Inclusion of services for adolescent/teen boys and men
- Provision of needs- and evidence-based programming
- Consistent provision of trauma-informed services
- Provision of voluntary services
- Board training
- Program governance
- Financial/fiscal management and oversight
- Compliance with Fair Labor Standards Act

Examining the "Soil" Where are we now?

Interviewees and focus group participants were asked to provide five words describing current victim services. . .



BEST PRACTICE MODELS

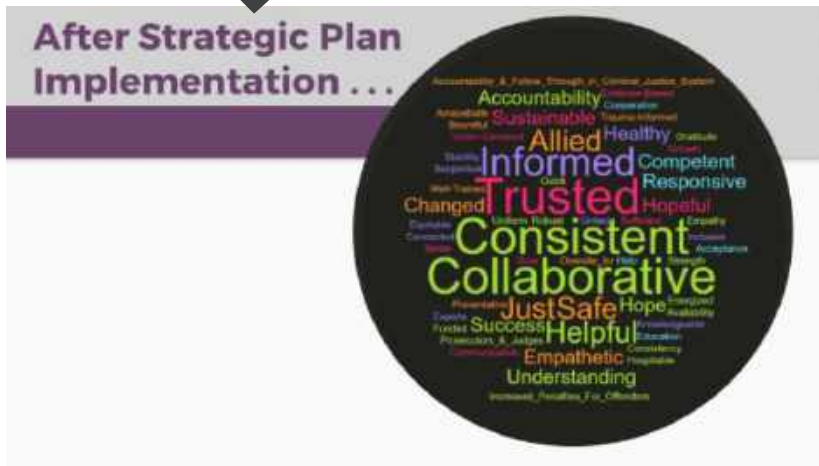
The following sections of this report utilize the data gleaned from the comprehensive needs assessment to discuss the “wholesome seeds” which need to be nourished, the “unwholesome seeds” which need to be transformed, and the “indeterminate seeds” which need to be examined further. The outline for this discussion is based upon the following trauma-informed, evidence-based, best-practice, models, each of which will be described in more detail later in the report:

- Center for Disease Control’s Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices
- Praxis International’s Blueprint for Safety
- Office for Victims of Crime’s Achieving Excellence: Model Standards for Serving Victims & Survivors of Crime
- North Carolina’s Enhancing Local Collaboration in the Criminal Justice Response to Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault: A Coordinated Community Response/Sexual Assault Response Team Development Toolkit
- Wisconsin’s Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Coordinated Community Response Toolkit 2nd Edition, 2016

The report continues to utilize the socio-ecological and socio-economic models to develop the vision, promise, guiding principles and recommendations for development and implementation of the Vision for Victim Safety Strategic and Implementation Plans. These individual, relationship, organizational, community, and public policy steps will be necessary to move Oklahoma victim services from where they are now to where respondents indicate they want services to be upon completion of the process.

Planting and Ripening Where do we want to be?

Interviewees and focus group participants were asked to provide five words describing victim services after implementation of the statewide strategic plan. . .



"Moral authority comes from following universal and timeless principles like honesty, integrity, and treating people with respect."

- Stephen Covey

Vision, Promise, And Guiding Principles

A forerunner in the field of victim services and Founding Director of Praxis International, Ellen Pence was quoted as saying: "Activists and advocates need to be continually reflective about how institutions, such as the criminal justice system, reproduce relations of domination in society, whether gendered, racialized, or classes. And the workings of power are often far more visible to women on the margins of society, or those situated in the intersections of different relations of inequality, than to those nearer the center." For those reasons, the Advisors tasked with completing the Vision for Victim Safety project, have made a concerted effort to honor the "women on the margins of society. . . those situated in the intersections of different relations of inequality" when crafting the vision, promise, guiding principles, and recommendations which follow.

VISION, PROMISE, AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

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VISION

The Oklahoma Victim Service System's vision, our desired end-state, is denoted as the following one-sentence statement describing a clear, inspirational, long-term desired change resulting from the work of the many professionals within the geographic boundaries of the state. [Adapted and retrieved on 19 Nov 2017 from <https://topnonprofits.com/examples/vision-statements/>]

We envision an Oklahoma free from violence, where safety, security, and stability are realized for all.

PROMISE

A brand promise is an extension of an organization's positioning. We can think of positioning as the fertile ground which allows a brand to germinate, grow, and thrive. The brand promise is a brand's fruit—it's the tangible benefit that makes a product or service desirable, our "orange grove." [Adapted and retrieved on 19 Nov 2017 from <https://hingemarketing.com/blog/story/elements-of-a-successful-brand-4-brand-promise1>]

The Oklahoma Victim Service System promises to provide safety, security, and stability for those it serves by integrating innovative practices among collaborative partners to:

- Work together to interrupt the cycle of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, child abuse, and elder abuse;
- Provide long-term support for victims and their children to heal from trauma;
- Hold offenders accountable;
- Act as a catalyst to create a state and culture free from violence; and
- Empower survivors to thrive.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Guiding principles represent a broad philosophy which guides a system in all circumstances, irrespective of changes in goals, strategies, type of work, or the top leadership filter for decisions at all levels of the system. The Oklahoma Victim Service System recognizes the following guiding principles:

Solution-Focused	Acknowledging the complexities of trauma and healing, we know that we can develop creative solutions and accomplish more for survivors when we work together as a united team
Victim-Centered	To provide victim-centered services which promote victim autonomy and empowerment
Safety-Focused	To increase safety, promote healing, and foster empowerment through services for victims and their children
Culturally-Responsive	Commitment to the utilization of culturally relevant service approaches with respect for diversity and promotion of inclusion
Survivor Driven	Shape services to the needs of clients and support their right to choose their life's direction
Embrace Change	Evaluate and adjust services by including survivors input and evidence-based best practices

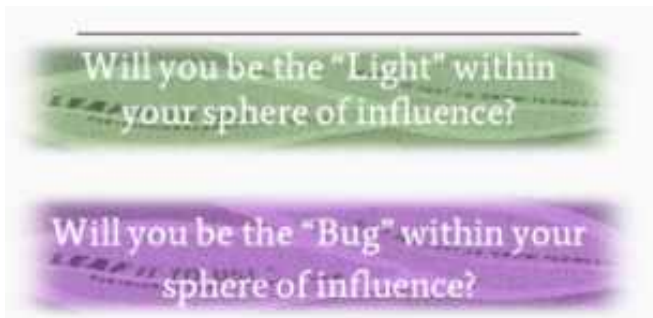
Relationship-Based	Maintain close working relationships among all collaborators/agencies
Prevention-Oriented	Integrate primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention approaches into all initiatives, programs, and projects
Kind-Hearted	Develop a victim services community that values, affirms, recognizes, and supports all partners, volunteers, and clients
Empowered	Offer survivors, and their children, a place to belong even after crisis intervention services are no longer necessary
Offender Accountability	Increase offender accountability through evidence-based prosecution strategies
Trauma-Oriented	Acknowledge the profound impact of trauma, which shapes all aspects of service
Holistic	Utilize a multifaceted treatment approach that meets the needs of the whole person

From the inception of the Threshold of Transformation project, the advisors have strived to remember, each member of the Oklahoma Victim Service System can only be themselves, each member is integral to a successful system, and each member has a sphere of influence through which change can occur.

To continue with our fruit analogy: bananas do not ripen into oranges, law enforcement officers do not ripen into therapists, nor should they. To address the complex issues surrounding interpersonal violence, we need a "fruit salad" to have a rich, satisfying response. When we embrace our uniqueness, and realize what we bring to the table, we are less likely to blame the "bananas" for not being "oranges." We are also better able to articulate how we and our spheres of influence can move the Oklahoma Victim Service System closer to the vision of safety, security, and stability for all.

As the reader reviews the vision, promise, and guiding principles and moves forward to the recommendations for creation of the Vision for Victim Safety Strategic Planning and Implementation, the advisors request you contemplate:

INTENTION



SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL MODEL



- How will you present yourself within your Interpersonal Relationships?
- How will you incorporate your Interpersonal Relationships within your Organization?
- How will your Organization incorporate itself within Community/Local Efforts?
- How will these Community/Local Efforts be incorporated within the Comprehensive Statewide Plan?
- How will the Comprehensive Statewide Plan lead to Safety, Security, and Stability to all residents of Oklahoma?

PLANTING

- What Personal Thoughts Impact Your Organization?
- What Personal Speech Impacts Your Organization?
 - Do I encourage co-workers and community partners?
 - Do I disparage co-workers and community partners?
 - Do I share my opinions of co-workers and community partners with the victims I serve?

What seeds of "wholesomeness" will you plant?
 How will you nourish the "wholesomeness" within you and within your organization?
 How will you transform the "unwholesome" within you and within your organization?

As members of the Oklahoma Victim Service System formulate and implement the strategic plan, these are some of the questions which will be asked, and hopefully answered. As the reader and the reader's colleagues review the following recommendations, you are invited to ask these questions of yourselves and of your organizations.

NOURISH

- How do we maintain and “water” the wholesome seeds (effective services) within our organizations?
- What components of the current system will be nurtured, expanded, and modeled?
- When was the last time you expressed gratitude for those who have come before and planted seeds of wholesomeness?



SEEDS TO NOURISH



TRANSFORM

- In what ways do we perpetuate the services which do not provide safety, security, or stability?
- How can we stop "watering" these unwholesome seeds?
- How can we gently and kindly bring these unwholesome seeds to the surface, expose them to the truth, and transform them into wholesome seeds?



SEEDS TO TRANSFORM



How can I transform my unwholesome seeds?



NOURISH OR TRANSFORM?

The “Indeterminate” Seeds -- Can we recognize which ones can go either way?

What Personal Thoughts Impact Your Organization?

- “They get what they pay for.”
- “I got out, so can this victim.”
- "I want to be of service. This is my calling"

What Organizational Beliefs Impact Your Community?

- Does your organization meet the victims where they are?
- Does your organization have a “reputation” to uphold? i.e. "these are our victims"
- How does your agency meet victims where they are?

What Organizational Speech Impacts Your Community?

- Are you against violence or are you for peace?
- Do you start by believing or do you start by questioning?
- Are you a “safe” place or are you a “crisis” place?
- How bad does it have to be to be a “crisis”?

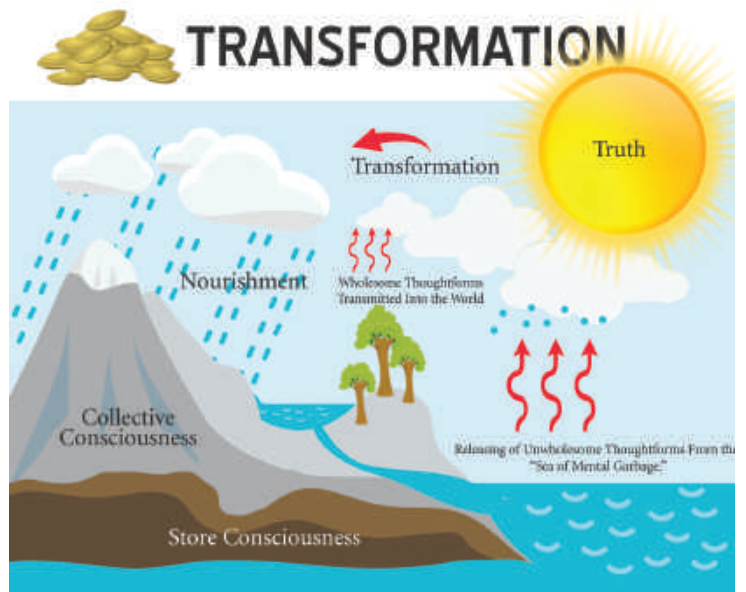
What Personal Physical Actions Impact Your Organization?

- Do you greet guests at the door?
- Do you make them come to you?
- What does your office look like?
- Is it welcoming, is it threatening?
- Is it behind a locked door?

- What do you do at your agency that impacts people?

What Organizational Actions Impact Your Community?

- Do you have “Women” in your organizational name?
- Where do you display your “dead red people?”
- Can you smell coffee brewing?
- How does your organization view hospitality?



INDETERMINATE SEEDS

Indeterminate – Action, word, or thought which can be either wholesome or unwholesome depending on the circumstances and our way of living.



The Light

"My actions are my only true belongings. I cannot escape the consequences of my actions. My actions are the ground on which I stand."

Are my perceptions based on fear or ignorance?

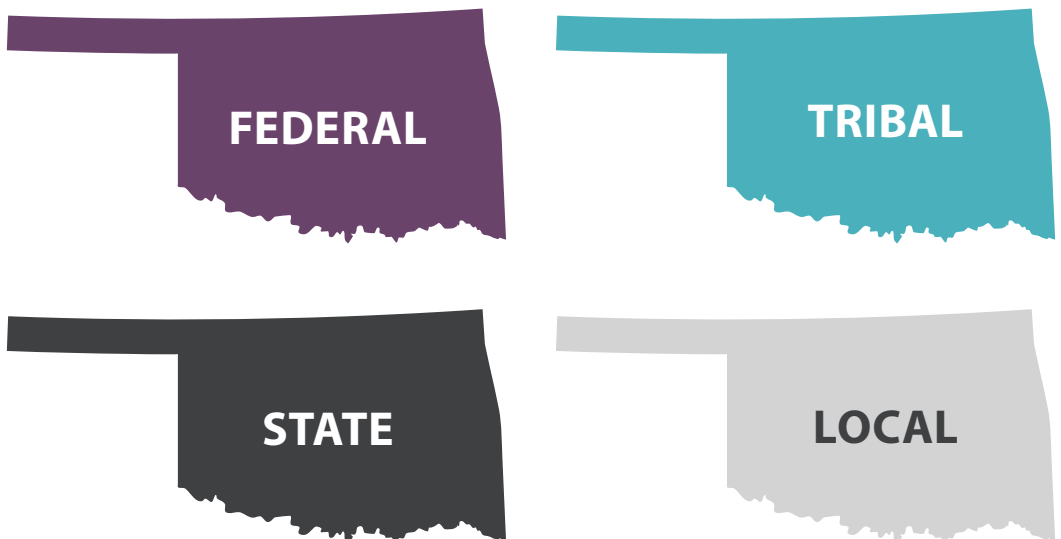
Recognize, Embrace, and Transform Unwholesome (Negative) Habits

Are my perceptions based on love and wisdom?

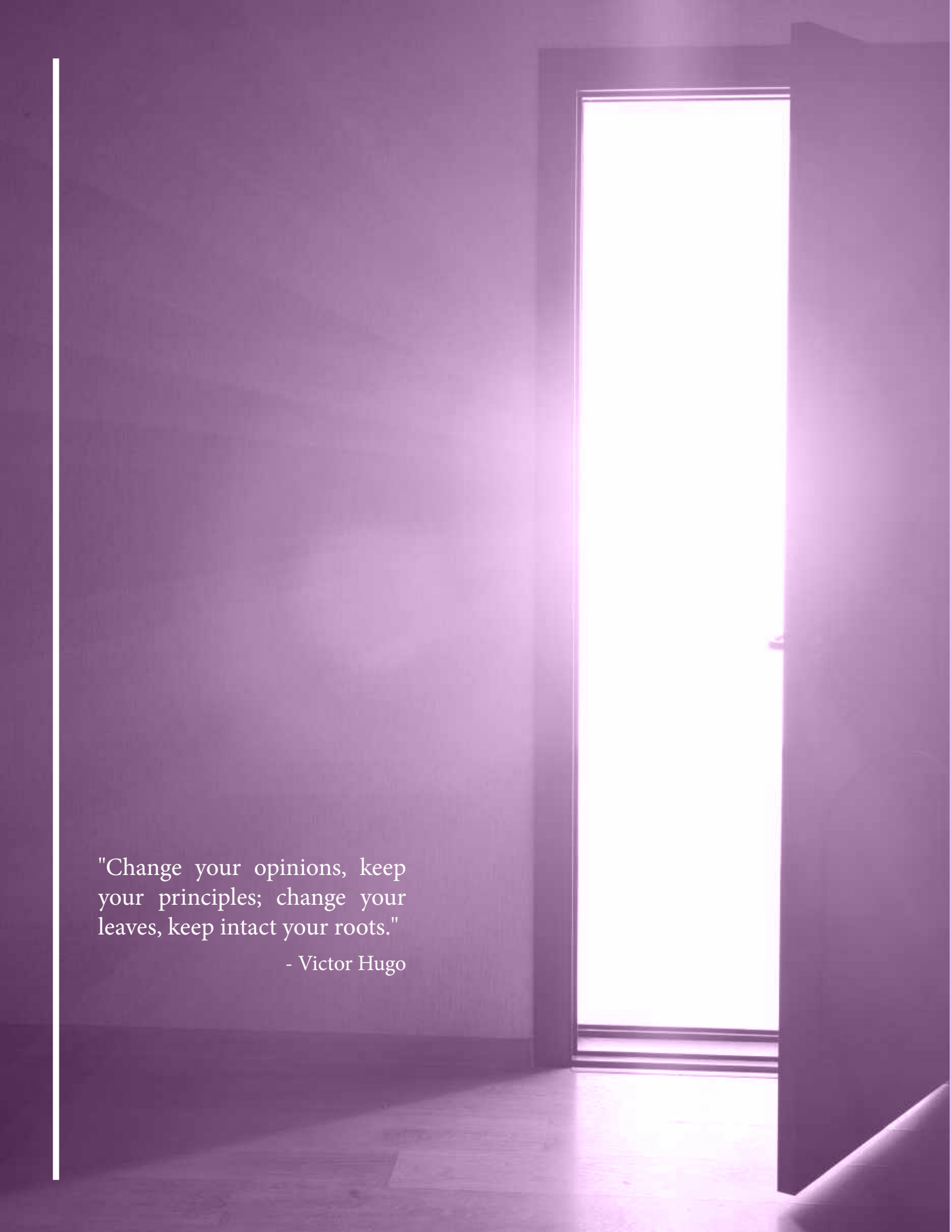
Cultivate, Celebrate, and Grow Wholesome (Positive) Habits

As members of the Oklahoma Victim Service System, we can learn from a colleague and fellow Oklahoman. When reflecting in 2008 on the 40 years since the 1968 enactment of the Indian Civil Rights Act, Stacy Leeds, member of the Cherokee Nation and Dean for the University of Arkansas College of Law, said: "If there's a lesson to be learned and employed in the next 40 years, I think it's simple: We need to spend less energy concerning ourselves with outside legitimacy and, instead, concentrate the bulk of our energy internally." Moreover, she indicated that "[i]t's when Indian people get together and think deeply about the issues in our communities we always find our solutions from within. We have to work hard sometimes to listen to ourselves, but the knowledge is there." [Quote retrieved 4 Nov 2017 from https://www.americanbar.org/publications/human_rights_magazine_home/2014_vol_40/vol--40--no--1--tribal-sovereignty/judge-stacy-leeds.html]

As with members of our Oklahoma tribal nations, we victim service providers must "concentrate the bulk of our energy internally. . . get together and think deeply about the issues in our communities. . . we always find our solutions from within." Now is the time to "work hard. . . to listen to ourselves . . ." and know " . . . the knowledge is there."



**THE OKLAHOMA VICTIM SERVICE SYSTEM
MUST ALSO FOCUS OUR ENERGY INTERNALLY.
WE HAVE THE ABILITY TO TO FIND AND
IMPLEMENT SOLUTIONS TO INTERPERSONAL
VIOLENCE WITHIN OUR COMMUNITIES.**

A photograph of an open doorway leading to a bright, sunlit area, with a quote by Victor Hugo overlaid on the left side. The doorway is on the right, and the light from outside is very bright, creating a strong contrast with the dark interior. The floor is visible in the foreground, and the walls are dark. A vertical white line is on the far left edge of the image.

"Change your opinions, keep
your principles; change your
leaves, keep intact your roots."

- Victor Hugo

**Oklahoma Victim
Service System
Recommendations,
Objectives,
Implementation
Strategies and
Timeline**

**OKLAHOMA VICTIM SERVICE SYSTEM
RECOMMENDATIONS, OBJECTIVES, IMPLEMENTATION
STRATEGIES AND TIMELINE
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INTRODUCTION

As previewed in the Problem Statement Section of this report, the Oklahoma Victim Service System Recommendations are based upon the following trauma-informed, evidence-based, best-practice models, each of which are described in more detail in this section:

- Center for Disease Control’s Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices
- Praxis International’s Blueprint for Safety
- Office for Victims of Crime’s Achieving Excellence: Model Standards for Serving Victims & Survivors of Crime
- Wisconsin’s Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Coordinated Community Response Toolkit 2nd Edition, 2016
- North Carolina’s Enhancing Local Collaboration in the Criminal Justice Response to Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault: A Coordinated Community Response/Sexual Assault Response Team Development Toolkit

Seven recommendations are outlined in this document. The recommendations are designed to address the major findings of research, data gathering, interviews and focus groups composed of victims, providers and justice/law enforcement personnel. The recommendations address prevention efforts, criminal justice response, program services and coordinated community responses.

The recommendations address:

- Creation of an effective leadership team to implement the Vision for Victim Safety
- Implementation of branding and marketing strategies to spread the message of victim safety
- Development of an effective Coordinated Community Response Team and promulgation of changes in public policy and advocacy systems to enhance victim safety
- Availability of services to underserved populations
- Efforts to encourage the judiciary to better understand IPV issues, to understand the turmoil experienced by victims involved in a myriad of confusing legal issues, and to encourage the judiciary’s support of procedures to enhance victim safety
- Efforts to encourage victim services providers to incorporate into their own programs proven model standards for serving victims
- Enhancement of prevention efforts across community sectors; recognition of IPV as a public health issue

Each recommendation is listed in this section with comments and suggestions related to assessment, capacity, planning, implementation and evaluation. It is envisioned that once teams are identified, the teams will fill out the outlines where there are no comments, and, from there, develop workable timelines.

RECOMMENDATION 1 - GOVERNANCE

ESTABLISH VISION FOR VICTIM SAFETY STRATEGIC PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION LEADERSHIP TEAM TO SUPPORT GOVERNANCE GROUNDED IN CULTURAL SENSITIVITY, DIVERSITY, AND SUSTAINABILITY GUIDED BY A NEUTRAL CONVENER

- A) Neutral Convener and Team.** As an initial step to transforming Oklahoma's victim service system, the state must form a team whose goal is to oversee and guide a systemic review of the victim service system within Oklahoma's geographic boundaries based upon the principles and protocols championed in the CDC's Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan, Praxis International's Blueprint for Safety, OVC's Model Standards, and Wisconsin's and North Carolina's CCR Toolkits
- a) Appoint a neutral convener to serve as the Threshold of Transformation Implementation Project Director
 - b) Project Director to convene a Cultural Sensitivity, Diversity, and Quality Evaluation Team (CSDQE) which will provide a blend of approaches, resources, documents, and evaluation criteria to promote consistent and unified victim-centered, trauma-informed standards for all services and promote hospitality model conditions within all shelters across the state. The team members shall have the following characteristics:
 - i) Those who are diplomatic and have diverse networks
 - ii) People persons who understand the state's victim service system history, purpose, and practical operation
 - iii) People with group facilitation skills
 - iv) Decision makers and others who guide program direction
 - v) Trusted people who have no particular stake in the evaluation
 - vi) Advocates, creative thinkers, and members of the power structure
 - vii) Partners and community members
 - c) The Project Director and CSDQE Team must be comprised of diverse individuals who desire to effectuate positive system change
 - d) Define roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities for the team and select members accordingly
 - e) Ensure all segments of Oklahoma residents are represented on the team
 - f) Ensure members of the batterer's intervention program community are represented on the team
 - g) Embrace technology
- B) Review all applicable program standards focusing on scope, coordination, direct services, confidentiality/technology, and administration/evaluation**
- a) Assessment
 - i) Collaboration among funders—Review reporting requirements across federal funding agencies and streamline data collection, leverage funding sources to provide holistic services

- b) Capacity**
 - i)** Require more qualified and properly trained program service provider executives/administrators
 - ii)** Consistency of services throughout the state
 - 1)** Move toward Office of Attorney General Standards
 - iii)** Uniformity across the state regarding mission statements, paperwork, and curricula used within agencies
 - c) Planning**
 - i)** Develop evaluation criteria and methodologies for victim touch-points including, but not limited to: coordinated community response teams, shelters, service providers, and justice systems personnel to promote accountability for all “parts” of the system
 - d) Implementation**
 - i)** Follow the Threshold of Transformation Strategic Vision for Victim Safety Communication Plan and Guidelines in Appendix
 - e) Evaluation**
 - i)** Collaborate with Project Director and CSDQE Team
- C) Review of all applicable competency standards focusing on scope, coordination, direct services, confidentiality/technology, and administration/evaluation**
- a) Assessment**
 - i)** Coordinate, conduct, analyze, and report on an annual or biannual statewide assessment
 - ii)** Refine roles, accountability structures, and measures for success for all members of government and non-government personnel serving victims in Oklahoma
 - iii)** Ensure that numbers served are not the primary basis for evaluating agencies. Victims are people; not numbers to be counted as “yours, mine, or theirs” for each partner.
 - b) Capacity**
 - i)** Encourage community teams to select goals, develop measurable objectives, and implement evaluation methodologies to effectuate systemic/environmental change
 - ii)** Ensure teams evaluate goals and objectives per approved evaluation methodology
 - iii)** Ensure consistency in resources and services across counties
 - iv)** Encourage working together across the counties
 - v)** Develop comprehensive training plan, calendar, curricula, and implementation for all service providers and justice system personnel
 - vi)** Ensure training for teams is provided by professionals steeped in evidence-based best practices. Topics need to include:
 - 1)** Cultural Sensitivity, Cultural Competence, and Equity
 - 2)** Team Strengthening
 - 3)** Time, Treasure, Talent
 - 4)** Blueprint for Safety

- 5) Leadership and Governance (Financial Management, Confidentiality, Compliance, Policies and Procedures)
 - 6) Setting goals, measuring objectives, and evaluation methods
 - 7) Hospitality training for all service providers, court personnel, and volunteers. Seek support from the Clerk of the Courts and other leaders to ensure participation is expected of all parties involved in victim services
 - 8) Board Development and Succession Planning
 - 9) Self-care (i.e. meditation, resiliency, retreats)
- c) Planning
- i) Establish and fund a robust, five-year, multi-platform multi-disciplinary training agenda founded on evidence-based, best-practice modules in collaboration with OCADVSA, DAC, OAG, NAAV, (all Partners for Change group) plus ABA/OBA, Administrative Office of the Courts and Court Clerks
- d) Implementation - Team will determine
- e) Evaluation
- i) Fatality Review Board methodologies
 - ii) Update to include review of fatal domestic violence incidents occurring within Oklahoma's geographic boundaries regardless of jurisdiction, , i.e. address homicides which occur on federal and/or tribal land
 - iii) Establish a mechanism to evaluate the manner in which recommendations are implemented
 - iv) Research best practices for fatality review board roles and responsibilities.
- D) Review all applicable ethical standards focusing on scope, coordination, direct services, confidentiality/technology, and administration/evaluation
- a) Assessment - Team will determine
 - b) Capacity
 - v) Encourage an awareness of language which is respectful of all parties, shows an intention with words utilized, and requires use of destigmatizing language - words matter
 - vi) Enforce mandatory reporting requirements
 - vii) Improve accountability for each partner
 - viii) Adapt new evaluation criteria for agencies to reduce the "my clients" not "your clients" atmosphere
 - c) Planning - Team will determine
 - d) Implementation - Team will determine
 - e) Evaluation - Team will determine

RECOMMENDATION 2 - BRANDING/MARKETING

IMPLEMENTATION LEADERSHIP TEAM, COMPRISED OF THE PROJECT DIRECTOR AND CULTURAL SENSITIVITY, DIVERSITY, QUALITY, AND EVALUATION (CSDQE) TEAM, WILL ENGAGE IN BRANDING/MARKETING THE OKLAHOMA VICTIM SERVICE SYSTEM.

- A) Develop a statewide branding and marketing plan for awareness of issues and services available.
- B) Incorporate national campaigns as appropriate.
- C) Hire professional marketing firm.
- D) Marketing firm will work with Project Director and CSDQE team to incorporate target markets, target demographics, and appropriate messaging. Specific target markets may include victims, faith-based leaders, educators, men, and underserved populations.
- E) Marketing firm will work with the Project Director and CSDQE team to provide training to service providers on the power of words and images.
- F) Language must be respectful of all parties, destigmatizing, and intentional. For example, agencies will review agency name and/or image to determine if it represents inclusivity or exclusivity.

RECOMMENDATION 3 - COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE TEAM

IMPLEMENTATION LEADERSHIP TEAM WILL CONVENE AN OKLAHOMA COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE TEAM (OCCRT)

- A) Assessment
 - a) Assess the findings of the strategic plan and state assessment
 - b) Review the Wisconsin's Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Coordinated Community Response Toolkit 2nd Edition, 2016 [See https://www.wcasa.org/file_open.php?id=119]
 - c) Review the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault guide, Enhancing Local Collaboration in the Criminal Justice Response to Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault: A CCR/SART Development Toolkit for guidance, research, and resources [See <http://www.nccasa.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/ERS-CCR-SART-Toolkit.pdf>]
 - d) Review the NCLVI Victims' Rights Enforcement Toolkit
 - e) Review the judicial bench books on interpersonal violence [See Michigan <https://mjeducation.mi.gov/documents/benchbooks/21-dvbb/file>; Texas <http://www.txcourts.gov/publications-training/judicial-ethics-bench-books/judicial-bench-books/>; and Tribal <http://www.tribal-institute.org/download/TribalJudgeSABenchbook6-9-11.pdf>]
 - f) Develop a prioritized list of systemic or environmental barriers to victim services for all residents of Oklahoma

g) Research and identify potential system or environmental changes to implement. (i.e. Modify Failure to Protect procedures, address the lack of transportation for victims, and establish partnerships to address housing issues)

h) Policy

i) Develop legislative liaison and policy position within the coalitions for statutory changes/support

ii) Provide guidance and receive feedback from community partnerships on local and state policy issues that may impact victim services

iii) Develop recommendations on local and state policy changes by collaborating with other organizations in taking action on policy issues that may impact victim services throughout Oklahoma

iv) Sponsor community informational meetings on primary policy objectives and sponsor an annual Policy Day to engage the community in the development of primary policy objectives and advocacy efforts

i) Sustainability

i) Research possibility of a "fun" tax on arenas and venues with $\geq 5,000$ -person capacity

ii) Develop and implement an Operating Reserve Policy to enrich unrestricted funds which can be utilized to meet the needs of the coalition and its members, i.e. fund development, grant writing services

iii) Develop fund development plan for unrestricted funds through coalitions

j) Embrace technology

B) Capacity

a) Establish an Oklahoma Coordinated Community Response team with statewide decision makers, including members of the BIP community, as the representative for each participating agency to strengthen the availability of resources, clearly define roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities for victim service providers and members of the justice system. The statewide CCRT will establish methods and procedures to empower local teams to improve victim safety, stability, and sustainability

b) Collaborate with appropriate organizations to acquire funding and support provision of sustainable leadership and administration for coordinated response teams by hiring paid coordinators for CCRT/DVRT/SART groups statewide

c) Establish the level of capacity existing within current organizational structures to accept the identified issue and agree to collaborate on systems

d) Collaborate with DHS to evaluate the methods by which policies designed to protect children are enforced in domestic violence cases. Service provider and DHS must establish strong collaborations to develop protocols in order to protect children without revictimizing non-offending parents, i.e. victim/parent pays, perpetrator's classes are free and reduces days served. Participation by DHS representatives is strongly encouraged on CCR Teams

e) Implement process for sharing best-practices between partners, centralized training accessible in various ways

- f) Expand the number of Department of Corrections personnel to allow imbedding of victim services unit staff in family safety centers across Oklahoma. Establish communication methods to share information regarding perpetrator movements and release to strengthen VINE messages and fill reporting gaps.

C) Planning

- a) Collaborate with the Project Director and CSDQE Team to develop and follow-through on implementation plan
- b) Collaborate with the Project Director and CSDQE Team to provide funding for coordinators for CCRT, SART, and DVRT teams

D) Implementation

- a) Collaborate with the Project Director and CSDQE Team to implement the Threshold of Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety Plan

E) Evaluation

- a) Collaborate with the Project Director and CSDQE Team for evaluation of the Threshold of Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety Plan

RECOMMENDATION 4 - UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

IMPLEMENTATION LEADERSHIP TEAM WILL ENGAGE AND CONVENE ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS WHO CURRENTLY SERVE POPULATIONS IDENTIFIED AS UNDERSERVED WITHIN THE VICTIM SERVICE SYSTEM

A) Assessment

- a) Review state assessment results regarding history of Oklahoma cultural biases
- b) Review state assessment results regarding barriers to safety, security, and stability for victims
- c) Assess ways of increasing communities' capacity to provide culturally specific resources and support for victims of IPV and their families
- d) Assess ways of enhancing traditional services to victims of IPV through the leadership of culturally specific programs offering services to victims of IPV
- e) Assess ways of working in cooperation with the community to develop education and prevention strategies highlighting culturally specific issues and resources regarding victims of IPV
- f) Assess ways of providing culturally specific resources and services that address the safety, economic, housing, and workplace needs of victims of IPV, including emergency assistance
- g) Assess ways of providing culturally specific programs for children exposed to IPV
- h) Assess ways of working with tribal, state, and local governments and social service agencies to develop and enhance effective strategies to provide culturally specific services to victims of IPV

- i) Assess ways of strengthening criminal justice interventions, by providing training for law enforcement, prosecution, courts, probation, and correctional facilities on culturally specific responses to IPV
- j) Examine the dynamics of culture and its impact on victimization and healing

B) Capacity

- a) Determine appropriate participants for NAAV and OCADVSA meetings
- b) Establish goals for tribal and non-tribal collaborations
- c) Establish and/or strengthen collaborations with advocacy organizations within the African-American, Hispanic, Asian, Immigrant, and LGBTQ+ communities
- d) Establish and/or strengthen collaborations within various faith-based communities

C) Planning

- a) Identify coalitions, organizations, and agencies who might need to be involved in representing underserved populations (i.e. ethnicities, sexual orientation, poverty level, physically challenges, etc.)
- b) Review CSDQE evaluation criteria

D) Implementation

- a) Cultural Sensitivity, Diversity, and Quality Evaluation Team to serve as a neutral convener on a quarterly basis between Native Alliance Against Violence and Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Focus of meetings should be outcomes, barriers, and successes. Sharing by all parties must be ensured to monitor tribal and non-tribal relationships by the team.
- b) The Partners for Change Team and Conference participants is a group of people positioned to affect positive change throughout Oklahoma's boundaries. In order to reach its full potential, a neutral convener should be established to insure ownership is multidisciplinary rather than being commandeered by one or two key players. Although attendees are very positive in their evaluation of the conference, many other potential attendees are choosing not to participate due to their perceptions of a stale list of topics and presenters. Consider reevaluating the membership and roles of conference committee members. Consider revitalizing tracks and themes for conference.

E) Evaluation

- a) Request Conference feedback
- b) Request feedback from potential attendees who chose not to attend the Conference

RECOMMENDATION 5 - CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE

IMPLEMENTATION LEADERSHIP TEAM WILL CULTIVATE A VICTIM-CENTERED, EVIDENCE-BASED, TRAUMA-INFORMED, CULTURALLY-APPROPRIATE, BEST-PRACTICE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE.

This recommendation is presented in four parts focused on the following objectives:

5.1 Victims/Survivors will seek support when safe to do so

5.2 Service Providers will provide crisis intervention services which promote victim autonomy and are shaped to individual needs

5.3 Justice System protocol will value, affirm, recognize, and support the immediate needs of the victim from the initial 911 call through law enforcement intervention and the protective order process

5.4 Communities will recognize the signs of IPV and know where to seek support

5.1 VICTIMS/SURVIVORS WILL SEEK SUPPORT WHEN SAFE TO DO SO

A) Assessment

- a) Research alternate certification methodologies to allow single-service organizations to meet the level of service required for certification without requiring them to provide all services for victims. Victim services requires a village and certification is a method to ensure quality programs and oversight
- b) Consideration of removing the requirement that all funding request applicants partner with their local state certified service provider
- c) Research expansion of SANE compensation legislation to include DVNE [See Appendix for suggested legislation]
- d) Research and advocate for laws to protect children from abusive parents following divorce
- e) Review certification process to determine a methodology which allows certification for service providers who have “specialized” services
- f) Research best practices for ways to eliminate or reduce the burdens of “failure to protect” in IPV cases to limit revictimization

B) Capacity

- a) Services and shelters are needed in every county
- b) Identify state database needs and accessibility needs for service providers via secured website

C) Planning

- a) Develop implementation plan for expanded database
- b) Develop sourcing plan for shelters using modified definition
- c) Develop plan for implementing revised certification procedures

D) Implementation

- a) Expand databases and provide accessibility to service providers via secured website including shelters
- b) Update certification process

5.2 SERVICE PROVIDERS WILL PROVIDE CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES WHICH PROMOTE VICTIM AUTONOMY AND ARE SHAPED TO INDIVIDUAL NEEDS.

A) Assessment

- a) Research new methods for providing holistic services during crisis intervention (i.e. animal fostering, emergency healthcare options, and culturally appropriate services)
- b) Identify community partners who may be able to support safe housing for victims who might not be able to find safe shelter, i.e., male victims.

B) Capacity

- a) Follow CDC's methodology to oversee the potential expansion of healthcare professionals being imbedded in shelters and with providers
- b) Collaborate with mental healthcare educators to providing training for all victim service providers in addressing mental health and substance use disorders
- c) Mental Health First Aid - response to the signs of mental illness and substance use [See <https://www.mentalhealthfirstaid.org/>]
- d) Question, Persuade, and Refer - suicide prevention [See <https://www.qprinstitute.com/>]
- e) Need to broaden the definition of shelter, i.e. communal vs. private room based upon cultural needs and preferences
- f) Services and shelters needed in every county

C) Planning

- a) Grants written to support agencies which provide critical services
- b) Adopt a compensation philosophy for victim service providers which equates salary levels with quality of holistic service provided not the number of hours recorded
 - i) Utilize Wage and Benefits Comparability Studies to provide administrators who evaluate wage/salaries on objective measure to assist in making informed decisions regarding comparable wage/salaries. [See: DOJ, OJP, BJS National Survey of Victim Service Providers (1 Oct 2017 grant awarded)]
- c) Develop a statewide, dynamic resource guide which adapts to changes in victim services
 - i) See Appendix for topics to be included
 - ii) Each agency to designate an employee who reports to the Cultural Sensitivity, Diversity, and Quality Evaluation Team to update the services each agency provides

- iii) The Cultural Sensitivity, Diversity, and Quality Evaluation Team sends out regular updates to resource guide

D) Implementation

- a) Fatality Review Board methodologies
 - i) Update to include review of fatal domestic violence incidents occurring within Oklahoma's geographic boundaries regardless of jurisdiction
 - ii) Establish a mechanism to evaluate the manner in which recommendations are implemented
 - iii) Research best practices for fatality review board roles and responsibilities.
 - iv) Seek innovative solutions to prevent fatalities.

E) Evaluation

- a) Service providers will provide follow-up surveys to all shelter residents
- b) Service providers will provide anonymous follow-up surveys to victims following provision of services and response data will be aggregated for analysis by the CSDQE Team

5.3 JUSTICE SYSTEM PROTOCOL WILL VALUE, AFFIRM, RECOGNIZE, AND SUPPORT THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE VICTIM FROM THE INITIAL 911 CALL THROUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT INTERVENTION AND THE PROTECTIVE ORDER PROCESS

A) Assessment

- a) Research, evaluate, and select methodology to improve service in PO court
 - i) Avoid victim/petitioner requirement to appear if service has not been effectuated
 - ii) Enhance methods of service for respondent
 - iii) Appoint designated service officers for protective order cases
 - iv) Implement VPO hearing by video for victims

B) Capacity

- a) Enrich law enforcement training
 - i) Incorporate evidence-based, best-practice curricula and trainers
 - ii) Use online media
 - iii) Include processing of virtual crime scenes
 - iv) Include enhanced investigation procedures and techniques
 - v) Advocate for required training for law enforcement which should be continuous throughout career and always be grounded in current best-practices.
- b) Establish a statewide Neutral Investigation and Prosecution Task Force (NIP) for use on an ad hoc basis within the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma.
 - i) NIP may lend support in investigation to strengthen the likelihood of evidence-based prosecution
 - ii) NIP may be contacted by ANY law enforcement agency for consultation and expertise
 - iii) Explore collaboration opportunities between NIP and prosecutors with a focus on victim safety and perpetrator accountability

- c) Develop statewide defendant/perpetrator tracking system for use in court and service provider arenas including Protective Order information and Interstate Identification Index background checks to improve perpetrator accountability and improve victim safety
- d) Develop a comprehensive plan to support victims during their journeys through the justice system and all associated proceedings
 - i) Develop victim-centered online training videos to educate victims on the legal system and administrative proceedings resulting from IPV incidents
 - ii) Videos should include a downloadable file containing a "Map to Safety, Security, and Stability" for victims to use throughout their journey
- e) Establish statewide ad hoc Court Watch Team to increase systemic accountability
 - i) Utilize best-practices of ombudsman
 - ii) Utilize established court watch programs
- f) Establish legal proceedings navigators to support victims during justice system encounters and interactions
- g) Establish a collaboration between ABA Commission on Domestic and Sexual Violence, Oklahoma Bar Association, and local bar associations to specifically address judicial and legal needs for professionals involved in adjudication of or representation in DV, SA, Stalking, and Human Trafficking cases
 - i) The collaboration will address: judicial bench book, evidence-based prosecution (including victims who may have been unconscious at the time of attack), jurisdictional challenges (federal, tribal, state, county, local), dynamics of IPV, predominate aggressor, mediation under federal and state law in domestic violence cases, expert testimony by advocates, setting appropriate bonds in domestic violence cases, lethality assessments, victim-witness intimidation, enforcement of firearm relinquishment laws, and overall training needs
 - ii) The collaboration may also address potential modifications to the protective order process including improving "service", reducing traumatization of victims, and improved safety for victims before, during, and after hearings

C) Planning

- a) Expand the use of imbedded civil legal attorneys and legal aid attorneys in shelters, family safety centers, and other service provider facilities
- b) Support Victim Witness Coordinators
 - i) Clarify roles
 - ii) Facilitate training on victim-centered services
- c) Enrich performance of guardian ad litem by providing them training on trauma-informed services

D) Implementation

- a) Support law enforcement in their performance of duties in interpersonal violence incidents/calls/crimes
- b) Support prosecutors in their performance of duties in interpersonal violence cases
 - i) Enrich prosecutor training by incorporating evidence-based, best-practice curricula and trainers

E) Evaluation - Team will determine

5.4 COMMUNITIES WILL RECOGNIZE THE SIGNS OF IPV AND KNOW WHERE TO SEEK SUPPORT

A) Assessment

- a) Assess ways to teach safe and healthy relationship skills
 - i) Social-emotional learning programs for youth
 - ii) Healthy relationship programs for couples
- b) Assess ways to engage influential adults and peers
 - i) Men and boys as allies in prevention
 - ii) Bystander empowerment and education
 - iii) Family-based programs
- c) Assess ways to disrupt the developmental pathways toward partner violence
 - i) Early childhood home visitation
 - ii) Preschool enrichment with family engagement
 - iii) Parenting skill and family relationship programs
 - iv) Treatment for at-risk children, youth and families
- d) Assess ways to create protective environments
 - i) Improve school climate and safety
 - ii) Improve organizational policies and workplace climate
 - iii) Modify the physical and social environments of neighborhoods
- e) Assess ways to strengthen economic supports for families
 - i) Strengthen household financial security
 - ii) Strengthen work-family supports
- f) Assess ways to support survivors to increase safety and lessen harms
 - i) Victim-centered services
 - ii) Housing programs
 - iii) First responder and civil legal protections
 - iv) Patient-centered approaches
 - v) Treatment and support for survivors of IPV, including TDV
- g) Increase prevention and healthy relationship curricula incorporation into public, private, and home-schooling environments through the Rape Prevention Education programs

B) Capacity - Team will determine

C) Planning - Team will determine

D) Implementation - Team will determine

E) Evaluation - Team will determine

RECOMMENDATION 6 - BEST PRACTICE PROGRAMS SERVICES

IMPLEMENTATION LEADERSHIP TEAM WILL CULTIVATE A VICTIM-CENTERED, EVIDENCE-BASED, TRAUMA-INFORMED, CULTURALLY-APPROPRIATE, BEST-PRACTICE PROGRAM SERVICES

This recommendation is presented in four parts focused on the following objectives:

6.1 Victims/Survivors will choose their life's direction and utilize a multifaceted treatment approach that meets the needs of their whole person and the needs of their children

6.2 Service Providers will provide creative, culturally relevant service approaches which respect diversity, promote inclusion, support healing, and foster empowerment for victims and their children

6.3 Justice System will provide appropriate representation and clarification of how to navigate the quagmire of legal proceedings which follow an incident of IPV

6.4 Communities will provide opportunities for victim/survivors and their children, a place to belong after crisis intervention services are no longer necessary, and support their right to choose their life's direction

6.1 VICTIMS/SURVIVORS WILL CHOOSE THEIR LIFE'S DIRECTION AND UTILIZE A MULTIFACETED TREATMENT APPROACH THAT MEETS THE NEEDS OF THEIR WHOLE PERSON AND THE NEEDS OF THEIR CHILDREN

- A) Assessment - Team will determine
- B) Capacity - Team will determine
- C) Planning - Team will determine
- D) Implementation - Team will determine
- E) Evaluation - Team will determine

6.2 SERVICE PROVIDERS WILL PROVIDE CREATIVE, CULTURALLY RELEVANT SERVICE APPROACHES WHICH RESPECT DIVERSITY, PROMOTE INCLUSION, SUPPORT HEALING, AND FOSTER EMPOWERMENT FOR VICTIMS AND THEIR CHILDREN

A) Assessment

- a) Review OVC's Model Standards, Program Standards for Serving Victims & Survivors of Crime**
 - i) Ascertain which standard recommendations for guidelines, policies, and procedures should be in place**
 - ii) Identify ways of documenting and administering services in compliance with OVC's Model Standards**
- b) Review OVC's Model Standards, Competency Standards for Serving Victims & Survivors of Crime**
 - i) Ascertain which general attitudes, knowledge, and skills demonstrate professional competency in the crime victims field**
 - ii) Ascertain ways in which providers can achieve these competencies through a variety of means, such as:**
 - 1) Personal experience**
 - 2) On-the-job performance**
 - 3) Training**
 - 4) Formal education**
 - iii) Ascertain how educators and trainers can develop curricula, training materials, and other professional development opportunities to help service providers meet the basic standards**
 - iv) Ascertain how service providers can assess their own progress toward these competencies**
 - v) Ascertain how administrative staff can use these standards to identify staff's professional development needs and provide in-service training. [See https://www.ovc.gov/model-standards/purpose_and_scope.html retrieved 16 Nov 2017]**
- c) Review OVC's Model Standards, Ethical Standards for Serving Victims & Survivors of Crime**
 - i) Determine which standards present the most applicable ethical expectations of providers based on core values for the field**
 - ii) Expectations should be formulated into standards that victim-serving organizations should have in place as guidelines to help address a range of issues they may encounter in daily service provision**
 - iii) At a minimum, the standards should require all program staff, while serving in the professional role, to abide by a code of ethics adopted by the program to ensure laws, regulations, mandatory reporting, and other funder requirements are met or exceeded**

B) Capacity

- a) Develop standardized policies utilizing the Office for Victims of Crime, Model Standards for Serving Victims and Survivors of Crimes for victim-serving professionals, agencies, and offices**
- b) Develop standardized policies for agencies to download and modify for their unique situations**

- C) Planning- Team will determine
- D) Implementation- Team will determine
- E) Evaluation- Team will determine

6.3 JUSTICE SYSTEM WILL PROVIDE APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATION AND CLARIFICATION OF HOW TO NAVIGATE THE QUAGMIRE OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WHICH FOLLOW AN INCIDENT OF IPV

- A) Assessment
 - a) Review dynamics of interpersonal violence curricula currently available through Oklahoma law schools and provide recommendations for updates if needed
- B) Capacity
 - a) Provide family law mediators with CDSVRP training to increase safety during mediation sessions
 - b) Develop a Supreme Court approved annual calendar of judicial training including IPV dynamics for judges
 - c) Develop an annual calendar of continuing legal education opportunities/requirements for members of the bar practicing family law and criminal law, as they relate to interpersonal violence
- C) Planning- Team will determine
- D) Implementation- Team will determine
- E) Evaluation- Team will determine

6.4 COMMUNITIES WILL PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR VICTIM/ SURVIVORS AND THEIR CHILDREN, A PLACE TO BELONG AFTER CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY, AND SUPPORT THEIR RIGHT TO CHOOSE THEIR LIFE'S DIRECTION

- A) Assessment - Team will determine
- B) Capacity
 - a) Develop time, treasure, and talent infographic for agencies to utilize during relationship and collaboration building tasks in their communities
 - b) Encourage service providers to partner with other local non-profits to increase types of services (i.e. youth development for "child care", outdoor programs, the arts, etc.)
- C) Planning - Team will determine
- D) Implementation
 - a) Increase prevention and healthy relationship curricula incorporation into public, private, and home-schooling environments
- E) Evaluation - Team will determine

RECOMMENDATION 7 - PREVENTION EFFORTS

IMPLEMENTATION LEADERSHIP TEAM WILL CULTIVATE VICTIM-CENTERED, EVIDENCE-BASED, TRAUMA-INFORMED, CULTURALLY-APPROPRIATE, BEST-PRACTICE PREVENTION EFFORTS ACROSS NUMEROUS COMMUNITY SECTORS

This recommendation is presented in four parts focused on the following objectives:

7.1 Victims/Survivors will consider sharing their experiences within the Victim Service system by participating in on-going evaluation and adjustment of victim services

7.2 Service Providers will integrate primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention approaches into all initiatives, programs, and projects while evaluating and adjusting services by including survivors input and evidence-based best practices

7.3 Justice System will increase offender accountability through evidence-based prosecution strategies and implementation of on-going training for all professionals

7.4 Communities will acknowledge the complexities of trauma and healing, and develop creative solutions to foster violence free environments

7.1 VICTIMS/SURVIVORS WILL CONSIDER SHARING THEIR EXPERIENCES WITHIN THE VICTIM SERVICE SYSTEM BY PARTICIPATING IN ON-GOING EVALUATION AND ADJUSTMENT OF VICTIM SERVICES

- A) Assessment - Team will determine
- B) Capacity
 - a) Develop evaluation methods to gather victim/survivor feedback
 - b) Develop statewide "AAA Rating"-style evaluation for all service providers based on outcomes and evaluations
- C) Planning - Team will determine
- D) Implementation - Team will determine
- E) Evaluation - Team will determine

7.2 SERVICE PROVIDERS WILL INTEGRATE PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND TERTIARY PREVENTION APPROACHES INTO ALL INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS, AND PROJECTS WHILE EVALUATING AND ADJUSTING SERVICES BY INCLUDING SURVIVORS INPUT AND EVIDENCE-BASED BEST PRACTICES

- A) Assessment
 - a) Coordinate and conduct monthly/bi-monthly conference calls, tours, email exchanges with providers
 - i) Ascertain what each provider does and what services they have to offer
 - ii) Data collected from these means will be shared with appropriate staff for incorporation in the statewide resource guide
 - b) Research equitable sliding scale membership fees for OCADVSA member organizations
- B) Capacity
 - a) Encourage cross-agency/statewide projects and grants
 - i) Ensure proper methodologies are followed during selection of projects, agencies, and tasks (i.e. Assessment, Capacity, Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation)
 - ii) Review imbedded legal aid project for learnings and guidance
 - b) Develop a communication plan which fosters open multi-disciplinary communication across agencies
 - c) Establish evidence-based, best-practice technical assistance policies, procedures, and protocols to enhance and streamline assistance to member organizations (i.e. OVC-TTAC and CALCASA)
- C) Planning - Team will determine
- D) Implementation - Team will determine
- E) Evaluation - Team will determine

7.3 JUSTICE SYSTEM WILL INCREASE OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY THROUGH EVIDENCE-BASED PROSECUTION STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ON-GOING TRAINING FOR ALL PROFESSIONALS

- A) Assessment
 - a) Give Victims' Rights "Teeth"
 - i) Review Victims Compensation Rules
 - ii) Review of Victim Compensation Laws and criteria for victims to qualify to receive Victim's Compensation
 - b) Address the disparity of misdemeanor level crimes for human violence as opposed to pet/animal violence which are classified as felony level crimes
 - c) Research options to allow tribal BIP programs to be certified, i.e. See Limited Waiver of Sovereign Immunity in Appendix
- B) Capacity
 - a) Collaborate with appropriate organizations to acquire funding and support the expansion of Department of Corrections Victim Assistance into Family Safety Centers and service provider offices

- C) Planning - Team will determine
- D) Implementation - Team will determine
- E) Evaluation - Team will determine

7.4 COMMUNITIES WILL ACKNOWLEDGE THE COMPLEXITIES OF TRAUMA AND HEALING, AND DEVELOP CREATIVE SOLUTIONS TO FOSTER VIOLENCE FREE ENVIRONMENTS

A) Assessment

- a) Develop and disseminate a comprehensive list of healthcare agencies willing to partner with local victim service providers and coordinated community response teams
- b) Assess the availability of the following groups within each community throughout Oklahoma
 - i) Coordinated Community Response Teams
 - ii) Sexual Assault Response Teams
 - iii) Multidisciplinary Teams
 - iv) County Health Improvement Organizations
 - v) Family Justice Centers
- c) Assess how to create solid, on-going representation from the following sectors
 - i) District Attorneys
 - ii) SANE nurses/medical personnel
 - iii) Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Advocates
 - iv) Law Enforcement
 - v) Clergy
 - vi) Business owners
 - vii) School staff
 - viii) Substance abuse counselors
 - ix) Homeless shelter staff
 - x) Ethnic minority advocates
 - xi) Immigration/Trafficked advocates
 - xii) Representatives from the disabilities and aging network
 - xiii) Survivors
 - xiv) Department of Human Services
 - xv) Mental Health Providers
 - xvi) Physical Healthcare Providers

B) Capacity

- a) Encourage agencies providing services and support to victims of DV, SA, Stalking, and Human Trafficking to engage with community partners and state agencies who have recognized IPV as a health issue within their missions

- b) Establish working relationships with Indian Health Services, Public Health Institute of Oklahoma, County Health Improvement Organizations, Oklahoma Turning Point Council, and Oklahoma Association for Mental Health
- C) Planning
 - a) Provide “outside the box” services for victims and providers (self-care, meditation, retreats, etc.)
- D) Implementation
 - a) Increase prevention and healthy relationship curricula incorporation into public, private, and home-schooling environments
- E) Evaluation - Team will determine

BACKGROUND FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The following discussions provide additional background on the recommendations and will be helpful in understanding objectives and implementation strategies outlined for each recommendation.

THE LEADERSHIP TEAM

During the Vision for Victim Safety Needs Assessment, respondents across all categories indicated the need for a robust, neutral, diverse, inclusive leadership team to effectuate the systemic changes requested to increase victim safety. Use the DAC’s CCRT membership recommendations as a starting point for team formation.

BRANDING/MARKETING

During the focus groups, the following scenario was discussed. In 1891, Asa Candler purchased a company for \$2,300. Mr. Candler added one secret ingredient to the product manufactured by the company. Focus group members were invited to guess the company and the secret ingredient. The company was Coca-Cola and the secret ingredient Mr. Candler added was merchandising and branding; he distributed thousands of coupons for complimentary glasses of Coca-Cola. He was the first person documented to have provided a coupon for a free drink. Mr. Candler also distributed souvenir fans, calendars, clocks, urns, and countless novelties. Further, in 1898, Mr. Candler built a three-story structure for production and management and he hailed it as: “sufficient for all our needs for all time to come.” The morals to this story are: 1) Branding and marketing are key elements to success; and 2) Great visionaries don’t always think far enough into the future nor BIG enough.

According to victims, survivors, service providers, and other members of the victim service environment, a clear message is needed across Oklahoma regarding the dynamics of IPV and the services available for victims. According to the State of our State assessment, domestic violence, sexual assault, and trafficking are prevalent and often expected throughout our state. The public needs to be made aware of the complex issues surrounding these forms of violence. The issues cross federal, tribal, state, and municipality boundaries. As such, a statewide message is most effective to ensure systemic change.

COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE APPROACH

According to Praxis International, the Blueprint for Safety (Blueprint) is a coordinated justice system response to domestic violence crimes that positions this complex system to respond more quickly and effectively and enhance its capacity to stop violence, reduce harm, and save lives. Additionally, Oklahoma has experienced success in communities which have implemented a coordinated response approach. However, due to personnel turnover and funding issues, sustaining long-term functionality of the Coordinated Community Response Teams (CCRTs) is often hampered. Further, none of the CCRT members who responded to the survey or participated in interviews and focus groups report an evaluation plan in place to ascertain the effectiveness of the CCRT.

Coordinated Community Response Teams are evidence-based mechanisms for improving victim safety. Additionally, during the Threshold of Transformation Needs Assessment, the majority of all respondents reported the need for coordinated teams. Reviewing the history of coordinated team pitfalls shows these characteristics:

- An overall drift from the original purpose of CCR to create systemic change which improves outcomes for IPV victims and deterrence for abusers
- Reform replaced by meeting for the sake of meeting, with more emphasis on who should come to the table rather than on what should happen once they arrive
- Problem-solving limited to individual cases rather than a focus on systemic problems
- Policy development in a few agencies (e.g., law enforcement or prosecution), but rarely coordinated across all agencies which intervene in IPV cases

The Praxis International's Blueprint provides an innovative approach in its emphasis on self-examination and problem-solving, foundational principles, and the central role for community-based advocacy in its leadership and partnerships. The early adapters to CCRs have been able to initiate or strengthen the following kinds of change in their communities:

- Document and communicate the context of the event and the violence occurring across all points of intervention via a series of linked tools: the Blueprint risk questions, 911 call guides, patrol officer report format and checklist, framework for setting bail and conditions of release, and sentencing framework.
- Anchor criminal case processing in an emergency-911 response that emphasizes a safety-oriented response and reassurance to callers that 911 is available regardless of the number or nature of prior calls.
- Collect and share more detailed information about who was at the scene and what happened, including improved witness interviews and direct observations by officers.
- Assess first for self-defense in cases where both parties are alleged to have used violence; make a predominant aggressor determination when self-defense cannot be established.
- Make more use of previously undercharged crimes, such as stalking or harassment, terroristic threats, witness tampering, crimes involving children, sexual assault, and burglary.
- Set a foundation for advocacy-initiated response by notifying the community-based advocacy program of domestic violence-related arrests and incidents where the suspect has left the scene.
- Strengthen investigation and charging related to suspects who have fled the scene prior to office arriving.
- Establish a framework for conditions of pretrial release which reflects risk and danger and includes victim input wherever possible.
- Respond to violations of pretrial release and conditions of probation with swift consequences based on graduated sanctions.

- Incorporate risk and danger considerations into prosecutors' charging decisions, bail recommendations, and negotiated plea agreements.
- Respond to domestic violence crimes in ways which are victim safety-centered but not victim dependent.
- Position probation agencies to be able to differentiate the context and severity of a particular case and provide sanctions and supervision that best fit the case.
- Provide judges with more detail about the pattern and severity of abuse, including more detail on the type, scope, and severity of abuse.
- Establish internal and interagency monitoring of domestic violence policy and practice.
- Engage more directly with victims and survivors to better meet individual needs related to safety, identify any problems in how interventions impact victims and the community, and keep the criminal legal response grounded in awareness of the unique nature of battering.
- Initiate ways to be proactive in identifying and responding to possible unintended consequences and disparity of impact related to Blueprint policies and practice.

To be successful, the community must adhere to the following:

- a commitment to the Blueprint foundation principles and purpose;
- a shared, coherent way of thinking about domestic violence cases and the most effective interventions;
- a central role for community-based advocacy in Blueprint leadership and partnerships; and
- a commitment to using the Blueprint's essential elements as a constant reference point for weathering the inevitable changes in local conditions that occur over time in any community and in a system as complex as the criminal legal system.

[See <http://praxisinternational.org/blueprint-home/a-guide-to-becoming-a-blueprint-community-an-interagency-response-to-battering-and-domestic-violence-crimes/a-guide-to-becoming-a-blueprint-community-introduction/> retrieved 16 Nov 2017]

By utilizing the Blueprint for Safety which is a distinct blend of approach, document, and process that together fully articulate the idea of a coordinated community response, the Threshold of Transformation Strategic Planning Team will be able to guide members of the Oklahoma Victim Service System toward achieving the goals and objectives outlined within this report. The Blueprint gets everyone on the same page in understanding and addressing the dynamics of IPV. The Blueprint also provides a process for shared problem identification and problem-solving based on regular monitoring and adjustments to practice. [See <http://praxisinternational.org/blueprint-home/a-guide-to-becoming-a-blueprint-community-an-interagency-response-to-battering-and-domestic-violence-crimes/a-guide-to-becoming-a-blueprint-community-introduction/> retrieved 16 Nov 2017]

Per Praxis International's informational brochure, the Blueprint for Safety method, the method was developed by criminal justice professionals in collaboration with national domestic violence and criminal justice policy experts. The Blueprint is a detailed collection of practical policies, protocols, and training resources aimed at reducing and eventually eliminating domestic violence. A key feature of the Blueprint is the individual agencies' policies and practices are tied to each other. The Blueprint's underlying strategies and principles emphasize a collective approach to domestic violence cases that have been proven to: reduce domestic violence-related homicides; reduce serious assaults; and diminish the overall level of domestic violence in communities. By utilizing the Blueprint for Safety, the Threshold of Transformation Project Director, Cultural Sensitivity, Diversity, and Quality Evaluation Team, and Oklahoma Coordinated Community Response Team will assist victim service providers in building and strengthening interagency response to interpersonal violence crimes.

The Blueprint's Impact on Practice

911 Call

At 911 we're getting more information. We're engaging with callers in a different way and paying more attention to, and documenting, what patrol and prosecutors need.

Patrol

Patrol has a really unique role: we see firsthand what has happened. Under the Blueprint, we more accurately capture and communicate the nature and severity of the violence.

Arrest

Many times, both parties use violence. If self-defense was not used, then who is the predominant aggressor? Stopping this violence means getting control of the right person; knowing the history and context makes sure we get it right.

Investigations

The impact of all members of the system working together is greater than any one single agency doing it alone. We're devising better methods, protocols, and procedures, and we're having a positive impact.

Jail

No one thought the jail had much to do with victims. Now we take extra measures to notify victims when offenders are released. And we're aware of retaliation—the witness tampering, subtle threats, intimidation—and communicating it to officers.

Prosecution

We're seeing consistency across the board: photos taken, detailed victim statements, great police reports. When we get a report with such attention to detail and all of the things we've asked for, it makes us want to do an even better job.

Charging

Before the Blueprint, it would take 80+ days to charge a gone on arrival case. We reduced that to under 8 days.

Bail/Evaluation

We now consider not just the likelihood that the offender will appear in court but we also use the risk questions to decide if the offender is a risk to the victim or others in the community.

Arraignment Hearing

When I read that she's fearful of his behavior, that she thinks he's going to harm her and why, and that the harm is escalating—these weigh heavily in our decisions. Now I'm seeing how at-risk this victim is for future harm.

Pre-Trial Hearing

The Blueprint makes sure that the victim is a central focus of a fair and just plea negotiation. Our goal is to get the right control over offenders (along with support to change), while always paying attention to the safety and well-being of victims.

Judge

I'm finding out how scared these women are, and why. I'm finding out that this isn't an isolated incident—or, sometimes it is—and that that makes a difference in my decision-making.

Monitoring/Probation

Now when a probationer reoffends, we process the probation violation immediately instead of waiting until the new offense moves through the entire prosecution process.

PUBLIC POLICY AND ADVOCACY

System change to improve victim safety must include a review of best practices for managing public policy and advocacy. For example, the National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI) works daily to ensure that victims and their rights are part of public policy debates and decisions at the local, state, federal, and international levels. The NCLVI's focus is on securing victims' rights' legislation that guarantees victims substantive rights and the procedural mechanisms to protect those rights. NCVLI works with partners to improve rights in every jurisdiction, providing model legislation, strategic advice, and expert testimony; they also publish Position Papers on emerging issues of law and Victims' Rights Report Cards that evaluate the state of the nation. Finally, NCLVI works to raise awareness about victims' rights by engaging the media. [See https://law.lclark.edu/centers/national_crime_victim_law_institute/public_policy.php]

The first step in preparing for a strong public policy committee or task force is to prioritize policies to support or oppose using input from partners throughout the region. For example, following their annual conference the Oklahoma Turning Point Council hosts a public policy forum which polls attendees on which issues and topics should be considered a top priority for the coming year. Other organizations use surveys and/or stand-alone meetings to gather information from interested parties across the state on which policies are deemed most in need of support or opposition. Once the priorities are established, the public policy committee prepares position statements, recruits partners to sign letters of support, researches and develops policy educational and awareness resources, and drafts presentations prepared to answer many of the questions raised by the opposition. Public policy committee members also play a key role in tracking the policy or legislation and provide ongoing updates to interested and/or invested community partners and members.

As part of its Public Policy work, the NCLVI is positioned to support communities as they try to appropriately respond to violence against women. NCLVI recognized that historical and cultural myths and biases created unique hurdles to women's access to justice and launched the Responding to Violence Against Women Project in 2003 to focus on the unique battles faced by these survivors. The focus of the project was to ensure that victims, whether of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or child abuse, are re-empowered rather than re-victimized when they access justice.

NCLVI does this, in part, by ensuring that service providers responding to those victims have the knowledge and skills necessary to protect a victim's rights, particularly in the criminal case against an offender. Some of the victim's rights may include the right to privacy, the right to attend proceedings, and the right to be heard at those proceedings. Victims' rights are rights personally held by the victim that can be legally asserted during the criminal case. Independent legal representation is absolutely critical to making these rights meaningful. NCLVI provides a Right's Enforcement Toolkit that will help practitioners effectively assert and seek enforcement of their clients' rights. [See https://law.lclark.edu/centers/national_crime_victim_law_institute/projects/violence_against_women/toolkit_resource.php retrieved 16 Nov 2017]

UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

As noted in the KEY NEEDS ASSESSMENT: METHODOLOGY AND FINDINGS Section, although agencies are tasked with serving all victims, the ethnicities of victims being served seems to be predominately Caucasian. The respondents seek to incorporate new methods of inclusion into service providers and shelters. Based on the reported ethnicities of victims, the respondent pool for the Phase II Survey was primarily, if not completely, non-tribal agencies. This could further indicate a lack of participation in the victim service system

by potentially underserved victims and primarily state certified agencies. Per the needs assessment, potential underserved populations include, but are not limited to: hearing impaired, victims presenting with various disabilities, limited English proficiency (although no agencies reported victims presenting as immigrants), rural residents, LBGTQ+, male victims, American Indian victims, Asian victims, African American victims, and Hispanic victims. No agencies reported Native Hawaiian, North African, or Middle Eastern victims.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE — LEGAL PROFESSIONALS

Legal professionals and jurists have many professional organizations from which to glean topic-specific knowledge. The American Bar Association is one of the world's largest voluntary professional organizations, with over 400,000 members and more than 3,500 entities. It is committed to doing what only a national association of attorneys can do: serving its members, improving the legal profession, eliminating bias and enhancing diversity, and advancing the rule of law throughout the United States and around the world. Founded in 1878, the ABA is committed to supporting the legal profession with practical resources for legal professionals while improving the administration of justice, accrediting law schools, establishing model ethical codes, and more. The mission of the Commission on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault within the ABA is to increase access to justice for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking by mobilizing the legal profession. The Commission offers a variety of resources for attorneys representing victims/survivors of DV. One example of the Commission's work is their partnership with the Confidentiality Institute to develop the Protecting Privacy to Enhance Safety Pro Bono Project, designed to create a corps of attorneys nationwide who are knowledgeable in the area of advocate confidentiality and can provide pro bono assistance to programs to respond to subpoenas when they come in. [See https://www.americanbar.org/about_the_aba.html, https://www.americanbar.org/groups/domestic_violence.html, & https://www.americanbar.org/groups/domestic_violence/resources.html]

Additionally, in August of 2007, the ABA House of Delegates adopted the “black letter” law of the Standards of Practice for Lawyers Representing Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking in Civil Protection Order Cases (“The Standards”). The Standards are intended to improve the quality of legal representation provided to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The three (3) main goals of the Standards are:

- improving the quality of legal representation of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking;
- enabling lawyers to effectively, ethically, and holistically represent victims in civil protection order cases; and,
- raising awareness about the need for high-quality representation for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking in civil protection order cases.

Although there is no singular solution to ending these forms of violence, one thing that can make a critical difference in helping victims become safe is legal representation: legal aid is the “single highest predictor of long-term reduction in domestic violence.” Securing a civil protection order is often the first step a victim takes in seeking safety from the perpetrator of the violence; however, the vast majority of victims seek a protection order without a lawyer. Victims of these crimes must have access to well-trained, client centered lawyers. And lawyers, legal aid, pro bono, or private, must have the training, tools and skills necessary to help victims. The Standards seek to elevate the legal profession's response to domestic and sexual violence, and to increase the bar of attorneys ready to support victims.

The Standards recommend lawyers become knowledgeable of the dynamics of domestic violence and its intersection with sexual assault and stalking before undertaking representation of a victim in a protection

order case. Without this baseline knowledge, safety planning, lethality assessment, client-attorney trust building, and case theory cannot be thoroughly executed. Other considerations addressed by the Standards include understanding the role culture, language, immigration status, age and/or disability of the victim may play in effective representation of diverse clients, ensuring effective communication between the lawyer and client, and being able to identify the potential need for interpreters. [See https://www.americanbar.org/groups/domestic_violence/standards-of-practice.html retrieved 16 November 2017]

For jurists, the ABA has the Judicial Division which has over 4,000 members, including federal, state, local, trial, appellate, and administrative judiciary and lawyers. The Judicial Division is dedicated to improve the American judicial system and to encourage all members of the judiciary, lawyers, and others who share a strong interest in this goal to work toward this common objective. According to the Judicial Division's Strategic Plan, they are to serve as the voice of the judiciary; support an effective, accessible, fair and impartial justice system; and seek to improve public trust and understanding of the role of courts in upholding the rule of law, while extending the opportunity for participation to diverse judges throughout America and by communicating effectively with them. [See https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/judicial/jd_strategic_plan.authcheckdam.pdf retrieved 16 November 2017]

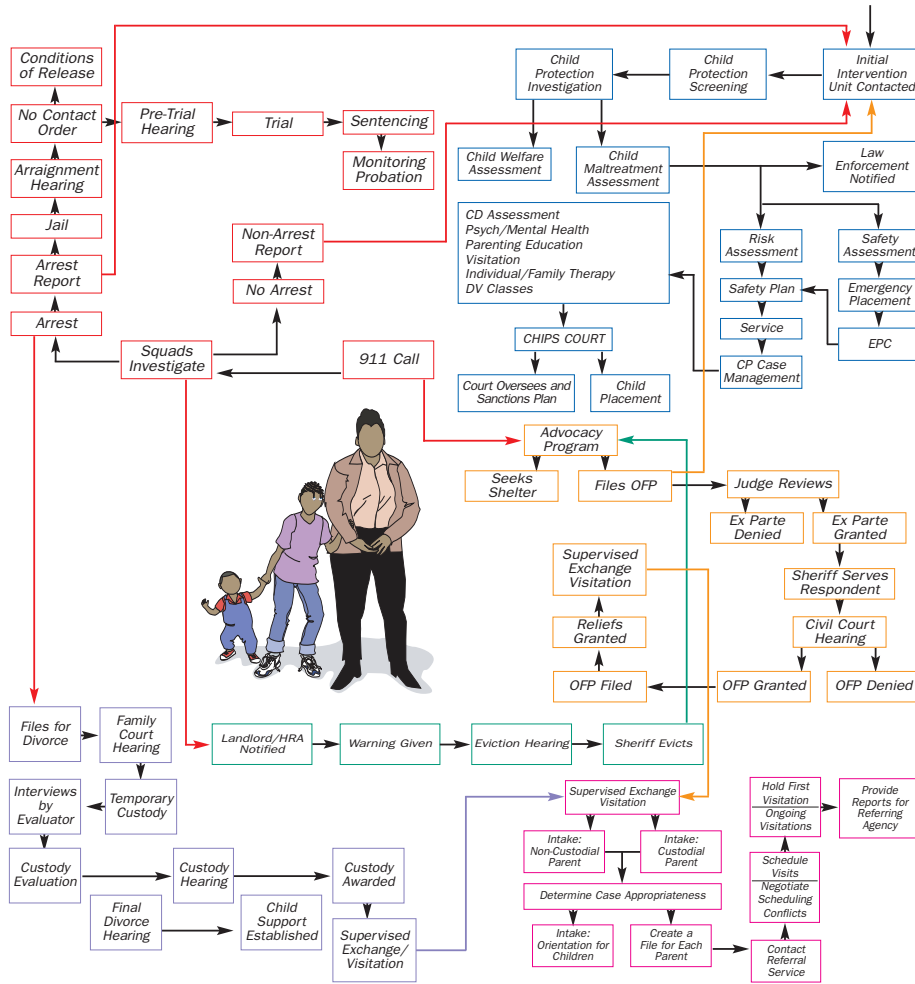
In addition to the ABA, Oklahoma has the Oklahoma Bar Association and a county bar association in each of the seventy (77) counties. The Oklahoma Bar Association was formed in 1904 by the merger of the Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory Bar Associations. After statehood in November 1907, the association was recognized by the Oklahoma Legislature until it repealed the enacting legislation in 1938. Thereafter, in 1939 the Oklahoma Supreme Court, exercising its plenary powers over the courts of the State of Oklahoma, reorganized the association and mandated that to practice law in Oklahoma all Oklahoma lawyers must be association members. The association celebrated its centennial in September 2004 and has a rich history of serving lawyers and the public. [See <http://www.okbar.org/public/About.aspx>]

Many of the tribal nations in Oklahoma also have tribal bar associations available to support attorneys practicing in the tribal court systems.

Respondents report that Oklahoma is one of only a few states which do not have a domestic violence bench book for judges. Many respondents adamantly contend, including judges, a domestic violence bench book would be an excellent idea.

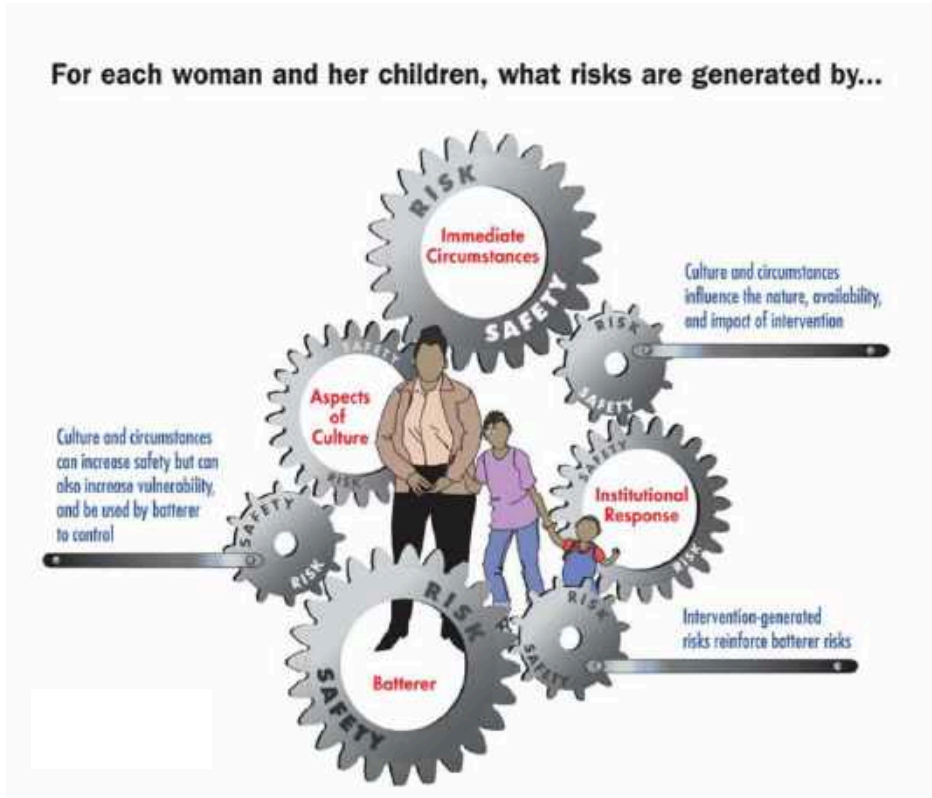
In most states, the project for a bench book takes a couple of years. Leadership for the bench book projects normally come from the Chief Justice of the state's Supreme Court. This leadership helps ensure judges statewide will use the book. Grant funding is available for bench book projects and the grant applicant is usually the state Administrative Office of the Courts.

The proposed Oklahoma Coordinated Community Response Team could serve as members of the bench book committee. The OCCRT could also collaborate with the Oklahoma County Bar Association's Lawyers Against Domestic Abuse (LADA) and any others currently working on similar efforts. These groups could also recommend other agencies and populations, such as domestic violence survivors, who have an interest in servicing as members of the bench book committee.



THE "STORY OF RACHEL" DEMONSTRATES ANOTHER PART OF THE JURISDICTIONAL MAZE VICTIMS MUST NAVIGATE.

Images Retrieved on 19 Nov 2017 from <http://praxis.webaloo.com/files/praxis/files/2009/safety%20audit/1%20Figure%207%20-%20Institutional%20Intervention.jpg> and <http://praxis.webaloo.com/files/praxis/images/TTA%20toolkit%20graphics/TTAgraphicRisksAlone.jpg>



HOW CAN VICTIM SERVICES MITIGATE RISK AND INCREASE SAFETY?

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE – VICTIMS OF IPV

Traversing legal proceedings may be extremely challenging for victims of IPV. Praxis International developed the Story of Rachel, a dramatic four-minute training tool depicting the events set in motion by one IPV victim's call to 911 which leads to a criminal court case, child protection investigation, a protection-order petition, a visitation enter visit, and ultimately to her eviction from her home. The two graphics within this section are part of the Story of Rachel training tool which provides a quick glimpse at the quagmire victims must enter when they are safe to leave an interpersonal violence situation and seek support from the victim service system. [See <http://praxisinternational.org/product/the-story-of-rachel/> retrieved on 16 Nov 2017]

VICTIM SERVICES GROUNDED IN VICTIM-CENTERED, EVIDENCE-BASED, TRAUMA-INFORMED BEST PRACTICES

During the statewide assessment process, service providers reported on currently implemented program policies and procedures. None of the responding agencies reported having policies addressing child sexual assault, substance abuse, mental health issues, Jane Doe/Anonymous reporting, board and staff diversity, crime victim compensation, going to ER with victims, preventing re-traumatization, documentation requirements, free forensic exams, or mandatory training for sexual assault advocates. Although very limited in nature and frequency, there were instances of a policy reported for mandatory training requirements, three confidentiality policies, one policy regarding serving the underserved, and two policies explaining routine screenings and referrals. Policies may exist that were underreported, but the need for standardization is prevalent.

As a basis for standard policies, the Office of Victims for Crime developed Achieving Excellence: Model Standards for Serving Victims & Survivors of Crime (Model Standards) for individual victim service practitioners and program administrators. The Model Standards are intended to promote the competency and ethical integrity of victim service providers, in order to enhance their capacity to provide high-quality, consistent responses to crime victims and to meet the demands facing the field today. A Consortium, with input from national, state, local, and tribal victim assistance experts throughout the United States, developed the Model Standards as a capacity-building resource applicable within many different victim service settings.

OVC recognizes there are no formal regulatory boards that oversee or guide the diverse array of victim assistance programs operating throughout the United States, yet there is a growing trend within some states toward greater standardization of training and practice. In general, the crime victims field has traditionally looked to other professional disciplines—such as social work, psychology, and law—to establish benchmarks and guidance, using the standards of these allied professions to strengthen the field's professional and ethical practices. [See https://www.ovc.gov/model-standards/purpose_and_scope.html retrieved 16 Nov 2017]

As most local victim service programs are currently understaffed and underfunded, working with the Threshold of Transformation Project Director, the CSDQE Team, and the Oklahoma CCRT will give local programs an opportunity to benefit from a thorough review of the Model Standards. Leadership will provide guidance for local programs on implementation of the Model Standards as applicable for each program. Additionally, the collaboration will bring more resources to the table allowing coalitions and local programs to leverage these resources to benefit all programs.

PUBLIC HEALTH CATEGORIZATION OF IPV

Addressing interpersonal violence requires a categorization beyond the criminal codes. According to the Center for Disease Control, interpersonal violence is a health issue. [See <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/technical-packages/infographic/ipv.html> retrieved 16 Nov 2017]

Additionally, during a 2016 strategic visioning session, the Public Health Institute of Oklahoma (PHIO) determined Domestic violence falls within their definition of “health.” PHIO’s mission is to bridge government, academia, and communities in order to facilitate health improvement. PHIO may serve as a neutral convener between health-related governmental agencies, academic programs, and community level organizations including but not limited to health care providers, hospitals, mental health providers, education, business, faith-based organizations, and tribes. PHIO fosters innovation, supports nonpartisan health advocacy, and leverages resources in order to facilitate health improvement. [See <http://www.publichealthok.org/about/> retrieved 16 Nov 2017]

Prevent Intimate Partner Violence

When we teach skills and create the context for healthy relationships now, we create safer, healthier communities for everyone in the future.


1 in 4 women and 1 in 9 men have experienced contact sexual violence*, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

Among high school students who dated in the past year, **20% of females and 10% of males** reported either physical violence, sexual violence, or both types of violence from a dating partner.


Preventing intimate partner violence (IPV) is a priority for CDC.

Prevention is possible. You can help make it happen by changing the contexts and underlying risks that contribute to IPV in homes, schools, and neighborhoods.


CDC's **technical package** helps states and communities use the best-available evidence to prevent IPV.




Support survivors to increase safety and lessen harms




Teach safe and healthy relationship skills




Engage influential adults and peers



Strengthen economic supports for families



Create protective environments




Disrupt developmental pathways toward partner violence

6 strategies to prevent IPV

It is important to **monitor and evaluate** your efforts while the field of violence prevention continues to evolve.

Be part of the solution.
www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention

Your prevention efforts can involve **developing new partnerships & working across sectors.**



Including:


- Public Health, Government, Education, Social Services, Health Services, Business, Labor, Justice, Housing, Community Organizations, Coalitions, and Media

ACT NOW!

Use CDC's IPV prevention technical package to begin or expand your efforts.

Find planning & prevention resources:

www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention
vetoviolence.cdc.gov



* Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

RECOMMENDED TIMELINE

The Vision for Victim Safety Strategic Planning and Implementation will follow the Five Phase timeline recommended by the Blueprint for Safety to further assess the “soil” in which the plan will be implemented; determine the capacity of the state to implement the recommendations; plan policies and practices needed to meet the recommended goals and objectives; implement the recommendations; and monitor/evaluate the process along the way. These Five Phases correspond to the Strategic Prevention Framework utilized when conducting the Needs Assessment and creating this recommended plan.

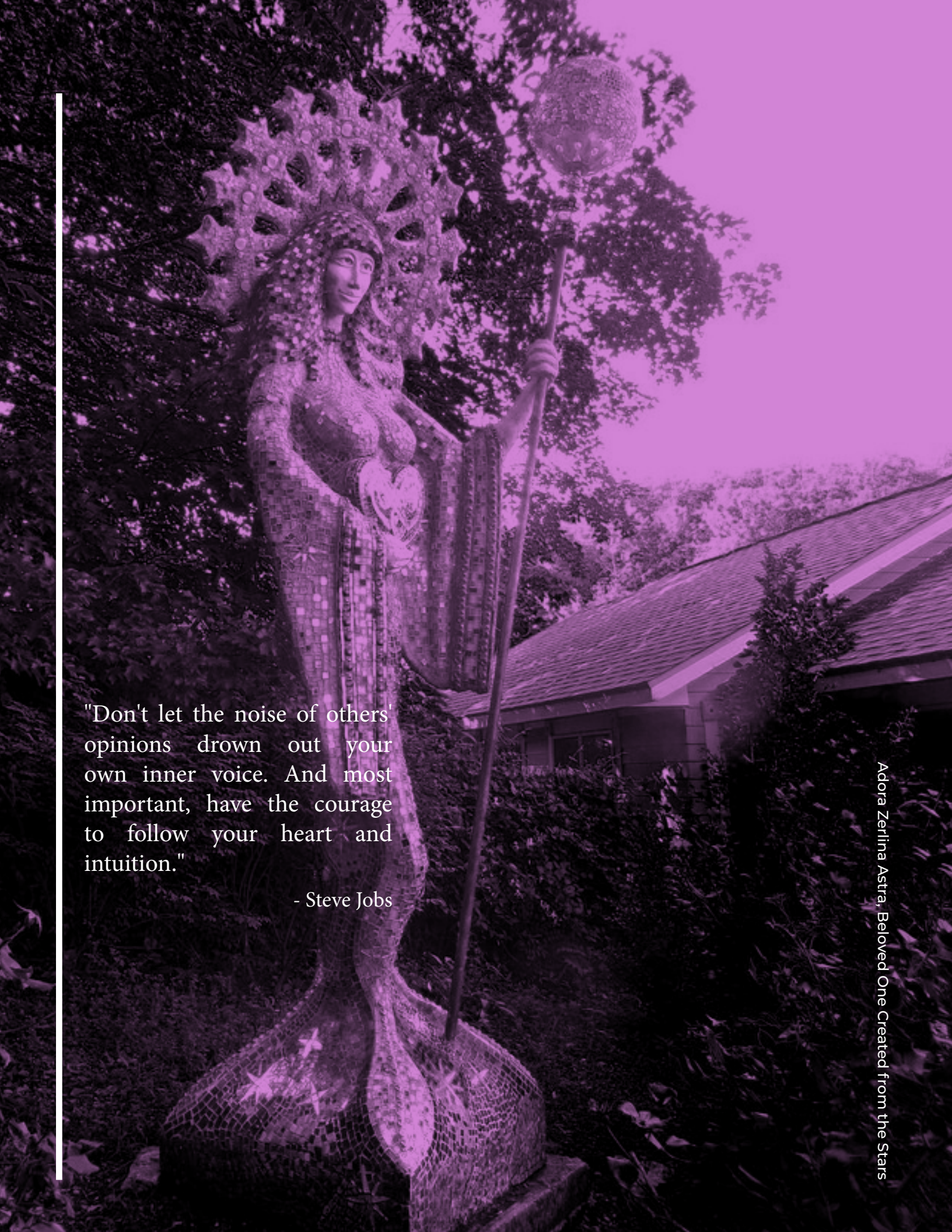
Blueprint for Safety Guide	Strategic Prevention Framework
Phase 1: Explore & Prepare	Assessment
Phase 2: Assess Practice & Identify Problems	Capacity
Phase 3: Adapt Policy & Adjust Practice	Planning
Phase 4: Implement & Institutionalize	Implementation
Phase 5: Monitor & Revise	Evaluation

See Appendix for an example of good task/timeline configuration.

RECOMMENDED MEASUREABLE OUTCOMES

The Threshold of Transformation Project Director and the CSDQE Team, in consultation with the Oklahoma Coordinated Community Response Team, will utilize the evidence-based, best-practice models described throughout this section as guidelines to develop specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and timely measurable outcomes for each goal and objective. These measurable outcomes will be designed to track progress toward. . .

SAFETY, SECURITY, AND STABILITY OF VICTIMS/ SURVIVORS AND THE VICTIM SERVICE SYSTEM INCLUDING ALL UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS WITHIN THE GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES OF OKLAHOMA.



"Don't let the noise of others' opinions drown out your own inner voice. And most important, have the courage to follow your heart and intuition."

- Steve Jobs

Sustainability

Organizational sustainability occurs when an organization is profitable enough to plan for and develop financial reserves and other resources which allow the organization to weather changes in the economic environment and the field without risk to the organization. If the Oklahoma Victim Service System is to expand to meet the current need and remain sustainable, each current and future organization within the system must render itself sustainable, i.e. secure and invest sufficient resources to maintain itself over the years.

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In the May 2013 U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime report, Vision 21 Transforming Victim Services, the following recommendation was made for victim service systems:

“Foster adaptation of sustainability models that are used successfully in the nonprofit sector for victim assistance and advocacy organizations, including the use of **strategic planning, investments in human capital, and funding diversification.**”

Tribal, state, and national level victim organizations should formally link and leverage their largely separate advocacy efforts to develop unified and comprehensive policy and programming initiatives, address the intersection of prevention and victim services, raise national consciousness about victimization, and promote the critical system linkages that are needed in the 21st century to serve all victims of crime.”

The April 2009 OVC-TTAC publication: Victim Services in Rural Law Enforcement summarized sustainability methods which had proven successful based on the experiences of 17 sites that received OVC funding to establish or enhance victim assistance efforts in their law enforcement agencies. In reviewing these methods and the data gleaned from the Threshold of Transformation Needs Assessment the following sustainability strategies are recommended. The advisors note that throughout the victim service field, sustainability efforts are varied and most successful agencies use multiple strategies to increase the likelihood of program continuation.

INTEGRATE VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAMMING INTO EXISTING EFFORTS

Review existing agency structure and research how elements of victim service programming can be integrated into other agency initiatives. For example, if faced with budget cuts, could your local Victim Service Unit be integrated into other agency units to sustain its efforts. Investigate ways in which professionally trained,

experienced personnel can be retained and utilized to increase victim safety.

INSTITUTIONALIZING THE PROGRAM

To institutionalize victim service initiatives, agencies must gather data to demonstrate its usefulness to victims and the federal-tribal-statewide victim services system. Once the data is gathered, agencies should have a communication plan in place to effectively disseminate the data to all stakeholders, i.e. victims, agency staff, organizational leadership, victim services leadership, and policy makers.

ABSORBING COSTS

Organizations which employ victim service providers are encouraged to absorb victim service program costs into their existing budgets. For example, focus on building agency infrastructures so victim services costs are absorbed into agency budgets. Encourage leadership to make policy changes related to assisting victims and to create mechanisms to ensure compliance with those policies. Additionally, victim service providers are encouraged to develop an array of materials to standardize agency responses to victims.

REQUESTING FUNDING FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT

As part of the public policy initiative, the Oklahoma Coordinated Community Response Team, OCADVSA, and NAAV are encouraged to utilize data which demonstrates the cost savings available to the community by implementation of prevention programs. Armed with this data, victim service providers are encouraged to request increased funding from their local governing bodies. For example, funding may be requested from municipal, county, state, tribal, and federal sources to make Victim Assistance and Prevention Services permanent within local agencies.

SEEKING GRANT FUNDING

Members of the Oklahoma Victim Service System are encouraged to create, strengthen, and formalize collaborative agreements and seek coordinated federal

and state government grants and nongovernmental grants. For example, tribal, state, county, and municipal governments are encouraged to collaborate on federal grant applications. County and non-profit agencies are encouraged to explore ways to partner with the State Department of Corrections to fund notification and support services for victims whose perpetrators are incarcerated. A collaborative effort to seek private foundation funding and in-kind support for state-wide, regional, and local activities should be explored.

SEEKING IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

Continued fostering of relationships between governmental agencies, non-profit organizations, educational institutions, and business entities is encouraged. Through these relationships, in-kind contributions may be sought for needed services, equipment, office space, and publicity. For example, partnerships have been established through which local motel owners arrange short-term accommodations for domestic violence victims. Collaborations between law schools, legal aid providers, and non-profit agencies have allowed civil legal services to be available for victims of interpersonal violence. A key to this approach is to be creative in identifying potential resources.

Success in sustaining victim services programs is affected by factors such as personnel turnover, staff tenacity and experience in seeking funding and resources, and the degree of support received from leadership, governing bodies, community agencies, and the public. Other factors include local politics and administration changes in agencies and local government. Sustaining victim service efforts require vigilance from all members of the victim service system to counter factors which can negatively affect program continuance and to maintain the support of the community and funders.

KEYS TO SUSTAINABILITY

Institutional sustainability of Oklahoma's victim services has been proven via the ongoing services currently provided and described throughout this

plan. Through discussion of ways in which the goals and objectives set forth within this document may be attained, the advisors have identified hallmarks of a solid sustainability plan such as: respect and cultural competence among stakeholders, stakeholder buy-in, solid policy development, accountability and transparency, and regular meetings of the Oklahoma Coordinated Community Response Team to set, monitor, and revise benchmarks as necessary. The OCCRT should be led by a neutral convener with a firm understanding of the plan and the desired outcomes of Safety, Security, and Stability.

To reach these desired outcomes and sustain victim services throughout the geographic boundaries of the State of Oklahoma, the OCCRT is encouraged to systemically follow the OVC's Vision 21 Transforming Victim Services Recommendations:

- Conduct continuous rather than episodic strategic planning in the victim assistance field to effect real change in research, policy, programming, and capacity building.
- Support the development of research to build a body of evidence-based knowledge and generate, collect, and analyze quantitative and qualitative data on victimization, emerging victimization trends, services and behaviors, and enforcement efforts.
- Ensure the statutory, policy, and programmatic flexibility to address enduring and emerging crime victim issues.
- Build and institutionalize capacity through an infusion of technology, training, and innovation to ensure that the field is equipped to meet the demands of the 21st century.

CDC FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION

Sustainability is also contingent upon on-going systemic evaluation. By engaging in the Center for Disease Control's framework for program evaluation in public health, the OCCRT will engage in a systematic method for collecting, analyzing, and using data to examine the effectiveness and efficiency of programs; thereby, contributing to



continuous program improvement and sustainability. [See <https://www.cdc.gov/eval/>] The OCCRT is encouraged to commit to the use of data for decision making, as well as assuming the responsibility of describing the outcomes achieved with funds devoted to victim services. Strong systemic and program evaluation can assist in identifying Oklahoma’s best investments as well as determine how to establish and sustain them as optimal practice. The goal of creating the OCCRT is to increase the use of evaluation data for continuous program improvements statewide.

OCCRT PATH FORWARD

The Threshold of Transformation process has utilized CDC-focused methodology to complete the needs assessment and investigate the capacity of victim service providers within the geographic borders of Oklahoma. As the OCCRT begins planning the implementation of the Threshold of Transformation: Vision for Victim Safety recommendations for sustainability, the team is encouraged to begin by engaging stakeholders, i.e. everyone involved in, those affected by, and the primary intended users of the Oklahoma Victim Service System. Secondly, the OCCRT is encouraged to describe the Threshold of Transformation process including the need for the process, the expected effects, proposed activities, available resources, and the current stage of the process. The stakeholders are encouraged to understand the context in which the process

has been developed and the logic models which will be utilized to further implement the proposed recommendations.

The OCCRT is further encouraged to educate all stakeholders on the focus of the evaluation designs which is recommended to be implemented for victim service providers, i.e. the purpose, users, uses, questions, methods, and agreements which will be necessary to engage in a Blueprint for Safety process. The Threshold for Transformation Project Director and the Cultural Sensitivity, Diversity, and Quality Evaluation Team (CSDQE), under the oversight of the OCCRT, will continue to gather credible evidence on the current victim services system. The evidence will expand on data gathered in the initial needs assessment and include further indicators, sources, quality, quantity, and logistics which accurately describe the capacity of the current victim services system. As the OCCRT engages in the Blueprint for Safety process, the team will be able to justify conclusions for recommended standards, describe the analysis/synthesis of data, interpret the conclusions for all stakeholders, exercise sound judgment, and make recommendations designed to sustain a solid victim services system.

The OCCRT is encouraged to ensure the utilization and sharing of lessons learned with all stakeholders. By doing so, the OCCRT will be modeling evidence-based, best-practice in designing evaluation, preparing for the process, providing feedback about the process, engaging in appropriate follow-up, and disseminating results. The recommendations within the Threshold of Transformation Sustainability Section are designed to strengthen the foundation for national, tribal, and state level victim organizations to formally collaborate and leverage their separate advocacy efforts to develop unified and comprehensive policy and programming initiatives, address the intersection of prevention and victim services, raise Oklahoman’s consciousness about victimization, and promote the critical system linkages which ensure safety, security, and stability for all residents of Oklahoma.

"Don't judge each day by the
harvest that you reap but by the
seeds that you plant."

- Robert Louis Stevenson

Conclusion

The Vision for Victim Safety Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan formation allowed participating members of the Oklahoma Victim Services System and their spheres of influence to engage in a thorough, strategically planned process. In so doing, seeds have been planted to nurture the "wholesome" activities currently utilized to serve victims, to transform the "unwholesome" activities, and to evaluate the "indeterminate" activities.

CONCLUSION
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The Vision for Victim Safety process involved creating a timeline and milestones to guide the surveys, interviews, focus groups, and data sources analysis conducted by the Integrated Concepts professionals. The resulting report is intended to serve as a resource as the Oklahoma Coordinated Community Response Team continues to "examine the soil" in which victim services are growing, to unearth and eliminate the "bugs" and challenges currently facing victim services, to assess the findings, and to further define the problem. The information gleaned from this report can serve as the foundation for nurturing the vision and promise of safety, security, and stability for all residents of Oklahoma. The recommendations are designed as a framework through which this nurturing, transforming, and evaluating may take place according to trauma-informed, evidence-based, best practices and aligned with the guiding principles set forth herein.

The OCCRT is recommended to provide high-level leadership for local programming and initiatives designed to support victims as they begin their healing, to encourage tapping into and formalizing access to community resources, and to improve justice for victims and accountability of perpetrators thereby raising victims' comfort levels in participating in the criminal justice and victim service process. The OCCRT is also charged with assisting local entities in overcoming the challenges faced by tribal and rural agencies, such as: geographic isolation, poverty and rising crime rates, shortage of public transportation, lack of public awareness of community resources, victim confidentiality issues, and shortage of public safety and victim assistance resources. The Threshold of Transformation Implementation Team is recommended to allow victim service providers administrative and collaborative support so the providers and local administrators can spend more time focusing on their direct service and organizational management duties. The Threshold of Transformation Implementation Team (Project Director and CSDQE Team) will serve as a liaison between the OCCRT and tribal, state, and local service providers and collaborative partners.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND
THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS...

The efforts of the participants in the Vision for Victim Safety project to date laid a foundation for other members of the victim services system interested in implementing or enhancing trauma-informed, evidence-based, best practices in victim services. Phase VIII of the process involved finalization and submission of the Vision for Victim Safety Strategic Plan Recommendations in November-December of 2017. The advisors are working to secure plan approval and resources during the months of December 2017-July 2018.

Phase IX of the process will involve implementation of a statewide, five-year Strategic Plan which is slated to begin in August-December 2018 and will require:

- effective communication,
- centralized oversight by neutral convener,
- inclusion of all key stakeholders, and
- participation by all.

Using this publication as a guide, victim service providers are encouraged to think about implementation of a statewide strategic plan. . . the "ripening" and "harvesting" of victim services which more closely align to the vision, promise, and guiding principles outlined within this publication. Of what changes would you be most afraid? What changes would you most embrace? What part do you and your organization play in providing **Safety * Security * Stability**? If you could make only one change in victim services, what would it be?

Victim to Survivor

How long does it take for a "victim" to become a "survivor?"

RIPENING OCCURS AT DIFFERENT TIMES

Each seed ripens in its own time. For example, an orange seed produces an orange tree which produces an orange blossom which produces an orange. We can appreciate and enjoy each step of the ripening process. Moving from the current state of Oklahoma Victim Services we need to remember, system change, like nature works in cycles and over time and not all parts of the system are at the same level of "ripeness" to embrace change. We also must remember when something ripens, many of its aspects change completely. An unripe orange is green and sour. A ripe one is orange and sweet. Not all aspects of the ripening/changing process are "sweet;" however, each phase is necessary and discomfort must not stop progress toward our vision of Safety, Security, and Stability.

RIPENING OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES

An unripe banana becomes a banana, it can never become a ripe custard apple. Similarly, a member of the judiciary does not ripen into a victim advocate, a law enforcement officer does not become a SANE. Each member of the victim service system is different, our organizations are all different; however, we each have a part to play in a "healthy diet" of safety, security, and stability. By creating a recipe for sustainable services which are available throughout the changing seasons the Oklahoma Victim Services System will embrace and utilize the variety of "ingredients" provided by each member of the system.



NOW WE ARE MOVING FROM OUR THOUGHTS INTO OUR ACTIONS

HARVESTING

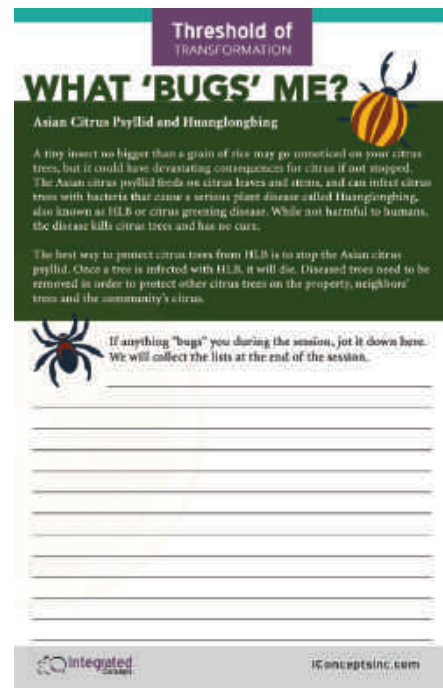
Mantra: "My actions are my only true belongings. I cannot escape the consequences of my actions. My actions are the ground on which I stand."

Mantra: "Each of us is a collection of our actions, and our actions are both the cause and result of seeds in our store consciousness. When we do something, our action is a cause. When it bears a result, it is an effect."

THINK ABOUT HARVESTING SAFETY, SECURITY, AND STABILITY FOR ALL RESIDENTS OF OKLAHOMA. . .

During the five-year process, harvesting an effective system will require each member of the system to engage in:

- effective communication
- cooperation with the neutral convener who will oversee the process
- inclusion of all key stakeholders
- participation by all members of the victim services system



ASSESSMENT

What does assessment mean to you? Do you have access to data from surveys, interviews, focus groups, or reviews of national, tribal, state, and local data/research which you can provide to aid the process?

CAPACITY

Are you listening to those within your sphere of influence and hearing potential barriers and obstacles? Are you able to ascertain your willingness to change? The willingness to change within your interpersonal relationships? Your organization? Your community? Federal, Tribal, and Oklahoma Public Policy?

PLANNING

What role can you play in the formalization of a five-year strategic plan, including annual reviews? How can you support the Vision for Victim Safety Implementation Team?

IMPLEMENTATION

How can you assist the Threshold of Transformation Implementation Team when the plan is rolled out with recommended action steps and a communication plan?

EVALUATION

What does evaluation mean to you? Do you view evaluation as something to do because it is required by funders? Do you view evaluation as something to utilize to improve program outcomes? The Threshold of Transformation advisors view evaluation as a way to "check the crop on a daily basis and bring it to market once per year." The

strategic plan includes on-going and annual evaluative measures to provide for a transparent and effective process.

As the reader utilizes this publication to consider the strengths and gaps in responses to crime victims throughout the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma and explores how to initiate or to expand existing trauma-informed, evidence-based efforts to address these gaps, you are invited to also consider what cultural sensitivity means to you and what sustainability means to you?

In conclusion, the Vision for Victim Safety is designed to effectuate a cost-effective, strategically timed, integrated, engaging, and participatory process. The outcomes of the process are intended to be practical, helpful, and useful to victims, survivors, and members of the victim services system. The process will serve the informational needs of victims, providers, funding agencies, and leadership. Implementation of the plan will be completed in a realistic, prudent, diplomatic, and frugal manner. All members of the Threshold of Transformation Implementation Team will model legal and ethical behavior while showing due regard for the welfare of all individuals involved in the process and those affected by the process. All evaluative reports will reveal and convey technically accurate information.



AFTER THE STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION



FULL LEGAL DISCLAIMER This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by agencies of the United States Government, numerous Tribal Nations, and the State of Oklahoma, Neither the United States Government, any Tribal Nation, the State of Oklahoma nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors or their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or any third party's use or the results of such use of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government, any Tribal Nation, the State of Oklahoma, or any agency thereof or their contractors or subcontractors. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government, any Tribal Nation, the State of Oklahoma or any agency thereof.

GRATITUDE

Integrated Concepts gratefully acknowledges the many individuals and organizations who contributed to this process and the preparation for the final report. We express gratitude of the advisors who demonstrated faith in the process and encouraged anonymity of all participants in the survey, interview, and focus group phases. Without the assistance of the advisors and all participants, the contents of this report would not represent the insights, opinions, experiences, values, and vision of the victim services system within the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma. The final report also benefited from the input of numerous federal, tribal, and state administrators, subject matter experts, and consultants who participated in meetings and conference workshops and provided informal feedback as the process progressed.

Inspiration for the process and support in finalization of this publication was provided by:

Jennifer McLaughlin, Zen Master Thich Nhat Hanh through teachers Larry Ward and Peggy Rowe-Ward; Adora Zerlina Astra, Beloved One Created from the Stars; Bruce Anderson, Sculptor; Gary Wright, Photographer; G/28 Creatives; Botanical Paperwork; FCC Consultation and Training; Marge Dover; Bonnie Carter; Pat Webb; Dr. Thomas Hora; Lou Ann Brown; Nancy Rosanoff; and the wonderful team at Embassy Suites Oklahoma City Downtown/Medical Center

We also wish to acknowledge the report's major contributors, the many people who supported the critical components of the initiative, all of whom provided invaluable expertise, insight, input, and feedback.



Most of all, we thank the many victims/survivors from whom we learn every day. We also wish to express enormous gratitude for the plethora of professionals who came before us and founded the core of the victim services system we currently enjoy. Gratitude is also given to all current members of the victim services system who tirelessly engage in supporting victims throughout the tribal and state jurisdictions. We extend our appreciation to the professionals entering the victim service field who will nurture and grow the field in response to the needs identified.

Finally, a work of this scale cannot include the names of every person who contributed in some way. For all whose names do not appear here, but without whose assistance Vision for Victim Safety would not have drawn to a fruitful conclusion, we also offer our deepest appreciation.



**Jennifer, our friend
Your spirit fills these pages
We honor you now**


As we step through the Threshold of Transformation and support movement from victimhood to authenticity, we are reminded of shining examples of Oklahomans who have positively influenced our state and our work. While editing this document, one author was watching the 90th Annual Oklahoma Hall of Fame Banquet & Induction Ceremony and was duly impressed by the Class of 2017. Inspired by the solid foundation formed by the strength of Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher and the creativity and diplomacy of Sequoyah. Inspired by the perseverance and integrity demonstrated by Justice Tom Colbert and Congressman Tom Cole. Inspired by the self-sufficiency, ingenuity, and sense of hospitality exhibited by Phil Parduhn and Hal Smith. Inspired by Shannon Miller and Bob Funk to follow seemingly impossible dreams, meet the needs of our communities, and always give back.

As we humbly strive to improve the Oklahoma Victim Service System, we can look to the 2017 Hall of Fame inductees and the 691 individuals who have previously received this commendation for inspiration to overcome the barriers to justice and the opportunities for growth we now face. Let us not increase "The Price of Regret," to which emcee Vince Gill referred in his tribute song. Let us no longer treat one another with disrespect, let us honor our authentic selves and the authentic selves of those we serve.

**"WE ARE ONLY AS GOOD AS THE LAST PERSON
WE HELPED IN OUR LIVES."**

– BOB FUNK



A photograph of an open doorway leading to a bright, sunlit area, with a quote overlaid on the left side. The doorway is on the right side of the frame, and the light from the other side is very bright, creating a strong contrast with the dark interior. The floor is visible in the foreground, and the walls are a neutral color. The quote is in a serif font and is positioned on the left side of the image.

“Believe in yourself and all that you are. Know that there is something inside you that is greater than any obstacle.”

- Christian D. Larson

Appendix

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RESOURCES CONSULTED IN PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

OAG

- 2017 FVPSA Application
- Certified Batterers Intervention Programs (Include these in programming)
- Listing of Expert Witnesses (Include the number somewhere)
- FVPSA Site Visit Letter
- Program Standards – Title 75, Chapters 1, 15, 25
- 2016 Office of Attorney General Request for Proposal FVPSA Funds

OCADVSA

- FVPSA Site Visit Letter
- OCADVSA Response to FVPSA Site Visit Letter
- 2017 Legislative Session Final Report, Tonya Lee (put in legislative section)
- 2017 Bylaws
- OVW SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR Grants to State Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions Program – January 2017
- 2012 Deeping Our Roots Annual Conference Program
- 2015 FVPSA Application
- 2017 FVPSA Grant Activities
- IRS 501(C)(3) Letter
- State Assessment and Comprehensive Plan for Sexual Violence Prevention in Oklahoma for 2010-2015: Compendium, Injury Prevention Service Oklahoma State Department of Health and Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
- Why Does He Do That? Inside the Minds of Angry and Controlling Men, Jennifer McLaughlin, MSW, CDSVRP

DAC

- VAWA Awards 2012-2015
- Muskie Reports 2012-2014
- Focus Groups 2016-2017
- State of Oklahoma S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act Grant Implementation Plan 2017-2020
- Office for Victims of Crime, Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program,
- Annual Performance Measures Report, October 01, 2015 - September 30, 2016

PALOMAR

- Round Table (Findings)
- Focus Groups (Findings)
- Strategic Plan
- Website (Look at this for partnering, linkages section)

SEXUAL ASSAULT FOCUS GROUPS PO SURVEY

FATALITY REVIEW BOARD

- Report
- Membership List

CDC

- Understanding the Interactive Systems Framework for Dissemination and Implementation
- Taking Action to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence: Creating Statewide Prevention Plans
- Evaluation for Improvement A Seven-Step Empowerment Evaluation
- Approach For Violence Prevention Organizations
- Preventing Intimate Partner & Sexual Violence Program Activities Guide
- Sexual Violence Prevention: Beginning the Dialogue
- Action Planning Workbook Building Your Organization's Capacity for Primary Prevention: Developing an Action Plan
- Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices
- Overview of the Framework for Program Evaluation, CDC EVALUATION WORKING GROUP
- STOP SV: A Technical Package to Prevent Sexual Violence

- (1) Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence Strategic Plan & Roadmap 2015 – 2020
- (2) The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: An Overview
- (3) Court Improvement Program
- (4) 2004 STRATEGIC VISION TO ENHANCE AND EXPAND CRIME VICTIM SERVICES IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE: A WORKING PAPER
- (5) OVW Fiscal Year 2015 State and Territorial Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions Program Solicitation
- (6) Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) Standing Announcement for Family Violence Prevention and Services/Grants to State Domestic Violence Coalitions
- (7) Limited Waiver of Sovereign Immunity -- Certification of Tribal DV/SA Programs – Pipestem Law, Mary Katherine Nagle
- (8) MEETING SURVIVORS' NEEDS: A MULTI-STATE STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER EXPERIENCES Original Report Title: Domestic Violence Shelters: Survivors' Experiences Final Report
- (9) NCDSV Evaluation of OVW Faith-Based and Community Organizations Pilot Program By Debby Tucker, MPA, Executive Director National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence
- (10) North Dakota Intimate Partner & Sexual Violence Prevention Plan
- (11) National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey 2010 Summary Report
- (12) NIWRC StrongHeart Help Line Data
- (13) OVW Fiscal Year 2017 State and Territorial Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions Program Solicitation

- (14) Post Adjudication Review Boards (PARB) of Oklahoma 2017 Report (Findings)
- (15) Partners for Change Planning Committee Contact List
- (16) Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) Cooperative Agreement Revised Benchmarks for Success and Recommended Timelines (June 25, 2008)
- (17) OVC Victim Services Promising Practices in Indian Country
- (18) OVW Fiscal Year 2017 Research and Evaluation Solicitation
- (19) SSP-Violence 2010-2015 Report
- (20) Oregon Health Plan – Project Numbers 11-W-00160/10 & 21-W-00013/10
- (21) Asset Mapping Templates
- (22) Differentiation Among Types of Intimate Partner Violence: Research Update and Implications for Interventions
- (23) A Qualitative Analysis of Intimate Partner Violence by Chiquita D. Howard-Bostic
- (24) Statewide Strategic Plan for the Prevention of Sexual Assault,
- (25) Domestic Violence and Child Abuse 2006 – Kentucky
- (26) 2016 Love is Respect Report – National
- (27) 2016 Love is Respect Report – Oklahoma
- (28) 2016 National Domestic Violence Hotline Report – National
- (29) 2016 National Domestic Violence Hotline Report – Oklahoma
- (30) A Community Needs/Asset Assessment of Services for Victims of Domestic and Sexual Violence in New Hampshire
- (31) National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma, & Mental Health the Domestic Violence Coalitions' Needs Assessment Survey October 2012
- (32) Sexual Assault Needs Assessment in Texas: Documenting Existing Conditions and Striving Toward Preferred Outcomes June 2011
- (33) NSVRC Preventing sexual violence in Latin@ communities: A national needs assessment
- (34) Violence Against Women Needs Assessment Program, February 29, 2012, A project of the California Crime Victims Assistance Association
- (35) Enhancing Police Responses to Children Exposed to Violence: A Toolkit for Law Enforcement
- (36) Polyvictimization: What it is and Why it Matters, Elena P. Cohen, Safe Start Center, July 11, 2013
- (37) A Roadmap for Making Native America Safer, Report to the President and Congress of the United States, Indian Law & Order Commission, 2013
- (38) American Indian Area Geography – Statistical, US Census Bureau
- (39) The Supreme Court of Oklahoma Annual Report 2016
- (40) Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, David A. Wolfe and Peter G. Jaffe
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- (42) Closing the Opportunity Gap: Building Equity in Oklahoma, Oklahoma Policy Institute, November 2012
- (43) Crime in Oklahoma 2016, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Office of Criminal Justice Statistics
- (44) Comprehensive Tribal Assistance Program, Fact Sheet Purpose Area 7, Office for Victims of Crime

- (45) Criminal Victimization, 2015, Jennifer L. Truman, Ph.D., and Rachel E. Morgan, Ph.D., BJS Statisticians, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics
- (46) OVW Fiscal Year 2017, Grants to Tribal Governments to Exercise Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction, Solicitation to Apply
- (47) "How an Oklahoma city is using data to make immigrants feel at home," by Kristi Eaton, 15 Nov 2017, NBC News
- (48) Domestic Violence Benchbook—Fourth Edition, A Guide to Civil & Criminal Proceedings, Michigan Judicial Institute, 2017
- (49) Technical Assistance Bulletin: Trauma-Informed Classrooms, Isaiah B. Pickens, PhD, and Nicole Tschopp, LCSW-C, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
- (50) Native American Affairs Annual Report 2015, Oklahoma Secretary of State and Native American Affairs
- (51) OK2030 Moving Oklahoma Forward Framework: A Blueprint for Strengthening Oklahoma's Future, State Chamber Research Foundation
- (52) Achieving Excellence: Model Standards for Serving Victims & Survivors of Crime (Model Standards), Office for Victims of Crime
- (53) Best Practices Guidelines: Crime Victim Services, November 2010, Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Office of Justice Programs
- (54) Choctaw Nation Promise Zone, The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
- (55) Innovations in Community-Level Prevention, National Sexual Violence Resource Center 2017
- (56) Developing and Implementing a Response to Sexual Assault in Tribal Communities: A Summary of the Suggestions from the National Roundtable Discussion on Sexual Assault in Indian Country, July 27–28, 2016, Fairfax, Virginia, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime
- (57) 2014 State of the State's Health, Oklahoma State Department of Health
- (58) Southern Plains and Eastern Oklahoma Area Regional Profile: Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, National Congress of American Indians
- (59) "Injustice is Not a Glitch, It is a Feature: Reflections on Philandro Castile and the Machinery of Negrophilia," Tim Wise, 16 Nov 2017
- (60) Tribal Nations and the United States: An Introduction, National Congress of American Indians
- (61) Tribal Court Judges Bench Book: Sexual Assault Tribal Judicial Guide for
- (62) Navigating Sexual Assault Cases, Tribal Court Clearinghouse
- (63) NAAV Presentation General Membership Meeting 19 February 2015
- (64) School Deregulation in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Oklahoma Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
- (65) Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014 Tribal Violent Crime in US, Tribal Violent Offense Known to Law Enforcement, 2014
- (66) The Texas Family Violence Benchbook, September 2011 Edition, Office of Court Administration, State of Texas
- (67) Texas Support Funding 2017, Texas Council on Family Violence
- (68) UNDERSTANDING WHITE PRIVILEGE, by Francis E. Kendall, Ph.D., 2002
- (69) Victim Services in Rural Law Enforcement, Kristin Littel, 2009, Office for Victims of Crime – Training and Technical Assistance Center
- (70) Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services, May 2013, Office for Victims of Crime
- (71) Praxis International's Blueprint for Safety

APPENDIX A

Tribal Courts Within Oklahoma

Retrieved from Tribal Court Clearinghouse on 8 Nov 2017

* **Tribal Constitutions and/or Codes**

Available online at <http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/justice.htm#Oklahoma>

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Absentee-Shawnee Tribal Court
2025 S. Gordon Copper Drive
Shawnee, OK 74802

Phone: (405) 275-4030, ext. 6241

Fax: (405) 273-7193

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma Constitution

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Court

323 West Broadway, Ste. 300

Muskogee, OK 74401

Phone: (918) 683-2388

Fax: (918) 683-3818

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma

Apache Tribal Court - CFR Court

Anadarko Agency (Southern Plains Region)

Anadarko CFR Court

Highway 281 and Parker McKenzie Drive

P.O. Box 368

Anadarko, OK 73005

Phone: (405) 247-8511

Fax: (405) 247-7240

Caddo Nation of Oklahoma

Caddo Nation - Anadarko CFR Court

Anadarko Agency (Southern Plains Region)

Anadarko CFR Court

Highway 281 and Parker McKenzie Drive

P.O. Box 368

Anadarko, OK 73005

Phone: (405) 247-8511

Fax: (405) 247-7240

Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma Constitution and Bylaws

Cherokee Nation

Cherokee Nation Judicial Branch

101 S. Muskogee Ave.

P.O. Box 1097

Tahlequah, OK 74465

(918) 458-9440

Fax: (918) 458-9572

Cherokee Nation Constitution

Cherokee Nation Legislative

Research Center; Cherokee Nation

Full Code

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes

Judicial Branch

P.O. Box 102

Concho, OK 73022

Phone: (405) 422-7450

Fax: (405) 262-8259

Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes

Constitution

Chickasaw Nation

Chickasaw Nation Judicial Branch

821 N. Mississippi

Ada, OK 74820

Phone: (580) 235-0279

Fax: (580) 421-6404

Chickasaw Nation Constitution

Chickasaw Nation Code

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Tribal

Court

P.O. Box 702

Talihina, OK 74571

Phone: (918) 567-3582

Fax: (918) 567-3187

**Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Constitution
Choctaw Nation Tribal Codes**

Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Citizen Potawatomi Nation Judicial
Branch
1601 S. Gordon Cooper Dr.
Shawnee, OK 74801
Phone: (405) 878-4844
Fax: (405) 878-4659

**Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Constitution
Citizen Potawatomi Nation Codes**

Comanche Nation of Oklahoma
Comanche Nation Judiciary
P.O. Box 908
Lawton, OK 73502

Comanche Nation Children's Court
P.O. Box 646
1921 East Gore Blvd.
Lawton, OK 73502
Phone: (580) 357-4744
Fax: (580) 492-9423

Anadarko Agency (Southern Plains
Region)
Anadarko CFR Court
Highway 281 and Parker McKenzie
Drive
P.O. Box 368
Anadarko, OK 73005
Phone: (405) 247-8511
Fax: (405) 247-7240

Comanche Nation Constitution

Delaware Tribe of Indians
Delaware Tribal Court
601 High Street
Caney, KS 67333
Phone: (918) 337-6590
Fax: (918) 337-6591

**Delaware Tribe of Indians
Constitution and Bylaws
Delaware Tribe Ordinance, Acts, and
Resolutions (partial)**

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Court of Indian Offenses
Miami Agency (Eastern Oklahoma
Region)
34 "A" Street, NE (2nd Fl.)
P.O. Box 391
Miami, OK 74354
Phone: (918) 542-3396
Fax: (918) 542-7202

**Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Constitution**

Fort Sill Apache
Fort Sill Apache CFR Court
Anadarko Agency (Southern Plains
Region)
Anadarko CFR Court
Highway 281 and Parker McKenzie
Drive
P.O. Box 368
Anadarko, OK 73005
Phone: (405) 247-8511
Fax: (405) 247-7240

Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma Tribal Court
335588 E 750 Rd
Tribal Complex
Perkins, OK 74059
Phone: (405) 547-2402, ext. 129/228
Fax: (405) 547-7215

**Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma Constitution
& Bylaws**

Kaw Nation
Kaw Nation Judicial Branch
P.O. Box 50
Kaw City, OK 74641

Phone: (580) 269-2552

Fax: (580) 269-2301

Kaw Nation Constitution

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma

105365 S. Hwy. 102, Bldg. C

P.O. Box 95

McCloud, OK 74851

Phone: (405) 964-4136

Fax: (405) 964-2744

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma Tribal Court Forms, Rules, and Procedures

Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma

Anadarko Agency (Southern Plains Region)

Anadarko CFR Court

Highway 281 and Parker McKenzie Drive

P.O. Box 368

Anadarko, OK 73005

Phone: (405) 247-8511

Fax: (405) 247-7240

Kiowa Indian Tribe Constitution

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma Tribal Court

3430 P St., NW

Miami, OK 74355

Phone: (918) 542-1445

Fax: (918) 542-2117

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma Constitution

Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma

Modoc Tribal Court of Indian Offenses

Miami Agency (Eastern Oklahoma Region)

34 "A" Street, NE (2nd Fl.)

P.O. Box 391

Miami, OK 74354

Phone: (918) 542-3396

Fax: (918) 542-7202

Muscogee (Creek) Nation

Muscogee Creek District Court

P.O. Box 652

Okmulgee, OK 74447

Phone: (918) 758-1400

Fax: (918) 758-1413

Muscogee Creek Supreme Court

P.O. Box 546

Hwy 75 & Loop 56

Okmulgee, OK 74447

Phone: (918) 758-1439

Fax: (918) 758-1440

Muscogee Constitution

Muscogee (Creek) Nation Code

Osage Nation

Osage Nation Judicial Branch

1333 Grandview

Pawhuska, OK 74056

Phone: (918) 287-5400

Fax: (918) 287-5574

Email: courtinfo@osagenation-nsn.gov

Osage Nation Constitution

Osage Nation Code

Otoe Missouri Tribe

Otoe-Missouria Tribal Court (CFR)

22915 Otoe Cemetery Rd.

Red Rock, OK 74651

Phone: (405) 247-8511

Fax: (405) 247-7240

Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma Constitution

Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma

Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma CFR Court

Miami Agency (Eastern Oklahoma Region)

34 "A" Street, NE (2nd Fl.)

P.O. Box 391
Miami, OK 74354
Phone: (918) 542-3396
Fax: (918) 542-7202

Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Constitution
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Pawnee Nation Court
700 Agency Road, Building #33
P.O. Box 28
Pawnee, OK 74058
Phone: (918) 762-3011
Fax: (918) 762-3230

Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Constitution
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Peoria CFR Court
Miami Agency (Eastern Oklahoma
Region)
34 "A" Street, NE (2nd Fl.)
P.O. Box 391
Miami, OK 74354
Phone: (918) 542-3396
Fax: (918) 542-7202

Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma Tribal
Court
206 Starting Point Drive
Ponca City, OK 74601
Phone: (580) 762-0381
Fax: (580) 765-8050

Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
Quapaw Tribal Court
5681 S. 630 Rd.
Quapaw, OK 74363
Phone: (918) 542-1853
Fax: (918) 542-4694

**Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma Criminal
Law and Order Code**

**Quapaw Dissolution of Marriage
Code
Quapaw Child Welfare Code**

Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Judicial System
356159 East 926 Road
Stroud, OK 74079
Phone: (918) 968-2031
Fax: (918) 968-3781

**Sac & Fox Nation Constitution
Sac & Fox Nation Code of Laws**

Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Seminole Nation Tribal Court
121578 NS 3540
P.O. Box 2307
Seminole, OK 74818
Phone: (405) 303-2251
Fax: (405) 234-5296
**Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Constitution
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma Code
of Laws**

Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
CFR Court
Miami Agency (Eastern Oklahoma
Region)
34 "A" Street, NE (2nd Fl.)
P.O. Box 391
Miami, OK 74354
Phone: (918) 542-3396
Fax: (918) 542-7202
**Seneca-Cayuga Nation Constitution
and Bylaws**

Shawnee Tribe
Shawnee CFR Court
Miami Agency (Eastern Oklahoma
Region)
34 "A" Street, NE (2nd Fl.)

P.O. Box 391
Miami, OK 74354
Phone: (918) 542-3396
Fax: (918) 542-7202

Tonkawa Tribe
Tonkawa Tribal Court
1 Rush Buffalo Road
Tonkawa, OK 74653
Phone: (580) 628-3275
Fax: (580) 628-3299

***Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of
Oklahoma Constitution and By-Laws***

United Keetoowah Band of
Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
United Keetoowah Band Tribal Court
System
18263 W. Keetoowah Circle
Tahlequah, OK 74464
Phone: (918) 456-8698

***United Keetoowah Band of
Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
Constitution***

Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
Wichita Tribal Court
Anadarko Agency (Southern Plains
Region)
Anadarko CFR Court
Highway 281 and Parker McKenzie
Drive
P.O. Box 368
Anadarko, OK 73005
Phone: (405) 247-8511
Fax: (405) 247-7240

Wichita Tribe Governing Resolution

Wyandotte Nation
Wyandotte Nation Tribal Court
Phone: (918) 678-6342
Miami Agency (Eastern Oklahoma
Region)
34 "A" Street, NE (2nd Fl.)

P.O. Box 391
Miami, OK 74354
Phone: (918) 542-3396
Fax: (918) 542-7202

***Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma
Constitution***

APPENDIX B

Populations of Oklahoma Cities Ranked by Population Size (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)					
Oklahoma	3,751,351	El Reno city	16,749	Henryetta city	5,927
		Chickasha city	16,036	Purcell city	5,884
Oklahoma City city	579,999	Durant city	15,856	Holdenville city	5,771
Tulsa city	391,906	Tablequah city	15,753	Vinita city	5,743
Norman city	110,925	Miami city	13,570	Piedmont city	5,720
Broken Arrow city	98,850	Okmulgee city	12,321	Collinsville city	5,606
Lawton city	96,867	Woodward city	12,051	Hugo city	5,310
Edmond city	81,405	Elk City city	11,693	Perry city	5,126
Moore city	55,081	Guymon city	11,442	Watonga city	5,111
Midwest City city	54,371	Choctaw city	11,146	Harrah city	5,095
Enid city	49,379	Weatherford city	10,833	Lone Grove city	5,054
Stillwater city	45,688	Glenpool city	10,808	Alva city	4,945
Muskogee city	39,223	Guthrie city	10,191	Sulphur city	4,929
Bartlesville city	35,750	Warr Acres city	10,043	Marlow city	4,662
Shawnee city	29,857	Coweta city	9,943	Kingfisher city	4,633
Owasso city	28,915	Pryor Creek city	9,539	Sayre city	4,375
Ponca City city	25,387	Clinton city	9,033	Bristow city	4,222
Ardmore city	24,283	The Village city	8,929	Fort Gibson town	4,154
Duncan city	23,431	Sallisaw city	8,880	Slaughterville town	4,137
Yukon city	22,709	Poteau city	8,520	Broken Bow city	4,120
Del City city	21,332	Wagoner city	8,323	Pocola town	4,056
Bixby city	20,884	Cushing city	7,826	McLoud town	4,044
Sapulpa city	20,544	Newcastle city	7,685	Verdigris town	3,993
Altus city	19,813	Blanchard city	7,670	Stilwell city	3,949
Bethany city	19,051	Seminole city	7,488	Frederick city	3,940
Sand Springs city	18,906	Skiatook town	7,397	Spencer city	3,912
Claremore city	18,581	Catoosa city	7,151	Madill city	3,770
McAlester city	18,383	Blackwell city	7,092	Hobart city	3,756
Mustang city	17,395	Idabel city	7,010	Nowata city	3,731
Jenks city	16,924	Anadarko city	6,762	Nichols Hills city	3,710
Ada city	16,810	Grove city	6,623	Pawhuska city	3,584
		Noble city	6,481	Hominy city	3,565
		Tecumseh city	6,457	Muldrow town	3,466
		Pauls Valley city	6,187	Dewey city	3,432
		Tuttle city	6,019	Wewoka city	3,430
				Heavener city	3,414
				Checotah city	3,335
				Cleveland city	3,251
				Okemah city	3,223
				Tonkawa city	3,216
				Hinton town	3,196
				Roland town	3,169
				Atoka city	3,107
				Chandler city	3,100
				Mannford town	3,076
				Tishomingo city	3,034
				Mangum city	3,010
				New Cordell city	2,915
				Drumright city	2,907
				Bethel Acres town	2,895
				Wilburton city	2,843
				Lindsay city	2,840
				Perkins city	2,831
				Eufaula city	2,813
				Cache city	2,796
				Healdton city	2,788
				Jones town	2,692
				Stroud city	2,690
				Stigler city	2,685
				Davis city	2,683
				Marietta city	2,626
				Fairview city	2,579
				Walters city	2,551
				Commerce city	2,473
				Antlers city	2,453
				Jay city	2,448
				Nicoma Park city	2,393
				Prague city	2,386
				Newkirk city	2,317
				Wynnewood city	2,212

**Populations of
Oklahoma Cities
Ranked by Population
Size**
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
Census 2010)

Pawnee city	2,196
Calera town	2,164
Spiro town	2,164
Elgin city	2,156
Lexington city	2,152
Hennessey town	2,131
Hartshorne city	2,125
Chouteau town	2,097
Granite town	2,065
Waurika city	2,064
Hollis city	2,060
Pink town	2,058
Burns Flat town	2,057
Krebs city	2,053
Haskell town	2,007
Arkoma town	1,989
Coalgate city	1,967
Chelsea town	1,964
Hooker city	1,918
Goldsby town	1,801
Inola town	1,788
Langston town	1,724
Wilson city	1,724
Carnegie town	1,723
Kiefer town	1,685
Comanche city	1,663
Union City town	1,645
Warner town	1,641
Westville town	1,639
Minco city	1,632
Kingston town	1,601
Stratford town	1,525

Beaver town	1,515
Cherokee city	1,498
Morris city	1,479
Vian town	1,466
Apache town	1,444
Locust Grove town	1,423
Panama town	1,413
Crescent city	1,411
Helena town	1,403
Salina town	1,396
Snyder city	1,394
Fairfax town	1,380
Shattuck town	1,356
Laverne town	1,344
Beggs city	1,321
Buffalo town	1,299
Konawa city	1,298
Goodwell town	1,293
Waukomis town	1,286
Wetumka city	1,282
Geary city	1,280
Geronimo town	1,268
Boise City city	1,266
Barnsdall city	1,243
Maysville town	1,232
Rush Springs town	1,231
Yale city	1,227
Luther town	1,221
Okarche town	1,215
Bray town	1,209
Dickson town	1,207
Sperry town	1,206
Okeene town	1,204
Central High town	1,199
Mooreland town	1,190
Boley town	1,184

Thomas city	1,181
Fletcher town	1,177
Byng town	1,175
Mounds town	1,168
Kellyville town	1,150
Oologah town	1,146
Meeker town	1,144
Colbert town	1,140
Talihina town	1,114
Wister town	1,102
Cyril town	1,059
Fairland town	1,057
Oakland town	1,057
Erick city	1,052
Quinton town	1,051
Afton town	1,049
Maud city	1,048
Grandfield city	1,038
Ringling town	1,037
Shady Point town	1,026
Oilton city	1,013
Ninnekah town	1,002
Temple town	1,002
Forest Park town	998
Weleetka town	998
Caddo town	997
Medford city	996
Gore town	977
Hydro town	969
Empire City town	955
Allen town	932
Waynoka city	927
Texhoma town	926
Quapaw town	906
Sentinel town	901
Dewar town	888

Dibble town	878
Mannsville town	863
North Enid town	860
Seiling city	860
Pond Creek city	856
Tipton town	847
West Siloam Springs town	846
Garber city	822
Clayton town	821
Langley town	819
Blair town	818
Ryan town	816
Colcord town	815
Davenport town	814
Haileyville city	813
Cashion town	802
Howe town	802
Kansas town	802
Cheyenne town	801
Arapaho town	796
Mountain View town	795
Sterling town	793
Adair town	790
Wellston town	788
South Coffeyville town	785
Valley Brook town	765
Tyrone town	762
Wright City town	762
Valliant town	754
Copan town	733
Morrison town	733
Kiowa town	731
Porum town	727
Roff town	725
Boswell town	709
Springer town	700

**Populations of
Oklahoma Cities
Ranked by Population
Size**
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
Census 2010)

Vici town	699
Elmore City town	697
Wayne town	688
Savanna town	686
Binger town	672
Carney town	647
Rock Island town	646
Fort Cobb town	634
Bokchito town	632
Earlsboro town	628
Canton town	625
Okay town	620
Velma town	620
Welch town	619
Washington town	618
Webbers Falls town	616
Lahoma town	611
Paoli town	610
Olustee town	607
Glencoe town	601
Hulbert town	590
Hammon town	568
Porter town	566
Keota town	564
Bernice town	562
Dill City town	562
Cole town	555
Alex town	550
Red Oak town	549
Forgan town	547
Canute town	541
Ramona town	535
Verden town	530

Ravia town	528
Covington town	527
Arnett town	524
Fort Towson town	519
McCurtain town	516
Winchester town	516
Bokoshe town	512
Billings town	509
Schulter town	509
Calumet town	507
Corn town	503
Cement town	501
Ringwood town	497
Achille town	492
Tryon town	491
Depew town	476
Stonewall town	470
Prue town	465
Dover town	464
Chattanooga town	461
Paden town	461
Drummond town	455
Eldorado town	446
Thackerville town	445
Gage town	442
Ketchum town	442
Shidler city	441
Lone Wolf town	438
Randlett town	438
Wapanucka town	438
Spavinaw town	437
Wynona town	437
Leedey town	435
Crowder town	430
East Duke town	424
Fort Coffee town	424
Ochelata town	424

Amber town	419
Fanshawe town	419
Delaware town	417
Lamont town	417
Stringtown town	410
Mountain Park town	409
Bowlegs town	405
Ripley town	403
Dustin town	395
Asher town	393
Tribbey town	391
Whitefield town	391
Oktaha town	390
Medicine Park town	382
Terral town	382
Custer City town	375
Kaw City city	375
North Miami town	374
Fargo town	364
Jennings town	363
Lehigh city	356
Optima town	356
Carmen town	355
Wanette town	350
Katie town	348
Foyil town	344
Indiahoma town	344
Wakita town	344
Agra town	339
Bluejacket town	339
Cleo Springs town	338
Eakly town	338
Bridge Creek town	336
Bennington town	334
Wyandotte town	333
Silo town	331
Fort Supply town	330

Ralston town	330
Tupelo city	329
Coyle town	325
Keyes town	324
Watts town	324
Sportsmen Acres town	322
Sawyer town	321
Avant town	320
Millerton town	320
Mill Creek town	319
Gracemont town	318
Milburn town	317
Davidson town	315
Francis town	315
Gans town	312
Tushka town	312
Disney town	311
Rattan town	310
Alderson town	304
Cameron town	302
Taloga town	299
Westport town	298
Haworth town	297
Kinta town	297
Calvin town	294
Lenapah town	293
Freedom town	289
Cedar Valley city	288
Oaks town	288
Butler town	287
Cromwell town	286
Red Rock town	283
Talala town	273
Marshall town	272
Big Cabin town	265
Marble City town	263
Longdale town	262

**Populations of
Oklahoma Cities
Ranked by Population
Size**
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
Census 2010)

Soper town	261	Bessie town	181	Burbank town	141	Armstrong town	105
Braggs town	259	Manitou town	181	Gould town	141	Fair Oaks town	103
Carter town	256	Stuart town	180	Kendrick town	139	Manchester town	103
Garvin town	256	Camargo town	178	Summit town	139	Shamrock town	101
Byars town	255	Spaulding town	178	Hanna town	138	Kildare town	100
Kremlin town	255	Tamaha town	176	Redbird town	137	Centrahoma city	97
Taft town	250	Sparks town	169	Colony town	136	Hornstown town	97
Goltry town	249	Lookeba town	166	Faxon town	136	Elmer town	96
Boynnton town	248	Bromide town	165	Phillips town	135	Headrick town	94
Roosevelt town	248	Hunter town	165	Sharon town	135	Gate town	93
Arcadia town	247	Wainwright town	165	Fairmont town	134	Greenfield town	93
Johnson town	247	Cornish town	163	Bearden town	133	Etowah town	92
Breckenridge town	245	Indianola town	162	Kemp town	133	Leon town	91
Vera town	241	Martha town	162	Peoria town	132	Maramec town	91
Ames town	239	Rocky town	162	Slick town	131	New Alluwe town	90
Meno town	235	Foster town	161	Bradley town	130	Strang town	89
Fitzhugh town	230	Grayson town	159	Deer Creek town	130	Hitchita town	88
Gotebo town	226	Council Hill town	158	Moffett town	128	Lake Aluma town	88
Marland town	225	Gene Autry town	158	Rentiesville town	128	Sweetwater town	87
Mulhall town	225	Lamar town	158	Hoffman town	127	Carrier town	85
Canadian town	220	St. Louis town	158	Hallett town	125	Paradise Hill town	85
Liberty town	220	Osage town	156	Pensacola town	125	Hendrix town	79
Braman town	217	Pocasset town	156	Wann town	125	Loyal town	79
Dougherty town	215	Cowlington town	155	Loco town	122	Valley Park town	77
Jet town	213	Woodlawn Park town	153	Mead town	122	Yeager town	75
Hardesty town	212	Burlington town	152	Hillsdale town	121	Atwood town	74
Reydon town	210	Devol town	151	Hitchcock town	121	Grand Lake Towne town	74
Aline town	207	Foss town	151	Ratliff City town	120	Hickory town	71
Pittsburg town	207	Tatums town	151	Gerty town	118	Rosedale town	68
Caney town	205	Cimarron City town	150	Bridgeport city	116	Ashland town	66
Nash town	204	Sasakwa town	150	Addington town	114	Smith Village town	66
Kenefic town	196	Lawrence Creek town	149	Blackburn town	108	Oakwood town	65
Le Flore town	190	Willow town	149	Dacoma town	107	Brooksville town	63
		Orlando town	148	Albion town	106	Webb City town	62
		Warwick town	148	Castle town	106	Mutual town	61
		Norge town	145	Terlton town	106	Lima town	53
		Hastings town	143	Tulahassee town	106		

Populations of Oklahoma Cities Ranked by Population Size (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)	
IXL town	51
Skedee town	51
Hollister town	50
Clearview town	48
Strong City town	47
Sugden town	43
May town	39
Meridian town	38
Amorita town	37
Texola town	36
Byron town	35
Douglas town	32
Macomb town	32
Grainola town	31
Rosston town	31
Putnam town	29
Fallis town	27
Friendship town	24
Picher city	20
Foraker town	19
Stidham town	18
Cooperton town	16
Loveland town	13
Jefferson town	12
Renfrow town	12
Knowles town	11
Lambert town	6
Hoot Owl town	4
Cardin town	3
Lotsee town	2

APPENDIX C

Populations of Oklahoma Cities Ranked by Counties (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)	
Oklahoma	3,751,351
Adair County	22,683
Stilwell city	3,949
Watts town	324
Westville town	1,639
Balance of Adair County	16,771
Alfalfa County	5,642
Aline town	207
Amorita town	37
Burlington town	152
Byron town	35
Carmen town	355
Cherokee city	1,498
Goltry town	249
Helena town	1,403
Jet town	213
Lambert town	6
Balance of Alfalfa County	1,487
Atoka County	14,182
Atoka city	3,107
Caney town	205
Stringtown town	410
Tushka town	312
Balance of Atoka County	10,148
Beaver County	5,636

Beaver town	1,515
Forgan town	547
Gate town	93
Knowles town	11
Balance of Beaver County	3,470
Beckham County	22,119
Carter town	256
Elk City city	11,693
Erick city	1,052
Sayre city	4,375
Sweetwater town (pt.)	61
Texola town	36
Balance of Beckham County	4,646
Blaine County	11,943
Canton town	625
Geary city (pt.)	1,077
Greenfield town	93
Hitchcock town	121
Hydro town (pt.)	277
Longdale town	262
Okeene town	1,204
Watonga city	5,111
Balance of Blaine County	3,173
Bryan County	42,416
Achille town	492
Armstrong town	105
Bennington town	334
Bokchito town	632
Caddo town	997
Calera town	2,164
Colbert town	1,140

Durant city	15,856
Hendrix town	79
Kemp town	133
Kenefic town	196
Mead town	122
Silo town	331
Balance of Bryan County	19,835
Caddo County	29,600
Anadarko city	6,762
Apache town	1,444
Binger town	672
Bridgeport city	116
Carnegie town	1,723
Cement town	501
Cyril town	1,059
Eakly town	338
Fort Cobb town	634
Gracemont town	318
Hinton town	3,196
Hydro town (pt.)	692
Lookeba town	166
Balance of Caddo County	11,979
Canadian County	115,541
Calumet town	507
El Reno city	16,749
Geary city (pt.)	203
Mustang city	17,395
Okarche town (pt.)	325
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	44,541
Piedmont city (pt.)	5,712
Union City town	1,645
Yukon city	22,709

**Populations of
Oklahoma Cities**
Ranked by Counties
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
Census 2010)

Balance of Canadian County	5,755
Carter County	47,557
Ardmore city	24,283
Dickson town	1,207
Gene Autry town	158
Healdton city	2,788
Lone Grove city	5,054
Ratliff City town	120
Springer town	700
Tatums town	151
Wilson city	1,724
Balance of Carter County	11,372
Cherokee County	46,987
Fort Gibson town (pt.)	22
Hulbert town	590
Oaks town (pt.)	0
Tablequah city	15,753
Balance of Cherokee County	30,622
Choctaw County	15,205
Boswell town	709
Fort Towson town	519
Hugo city	5,310
Sawyer town	321
Soper town	261
Balance of Choctaw County	8,085

Cimarron County	2,475
Boise City city	1,266
Keyes town	324
Balance of Cimarron County	885
Cleveland County	255,755
Etowah town	92
Lexington city	2,152
Moore city	55,081
Noble city	6,481
Norman city	110,925
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	63,723
Purcell city (pt.)	0
Slaughterville town	4,137
Balance of Cleveland County	13,164
Coal County	5,925
Bromide town (pt.)	33
Centrahoma city	97
Coalgate city	1,967
Lehigh city	356
Phillips town	135
Tupelo city	329
Balance of Coal County	3,008
Comanche County	124,098
Cache city	2,796
Chattanooga town (pt.)	461
Elgin city	2,156
Faxon town	136
Fletcher town	1,177
Geronimo town	1,268

Indiahoma town	344
Lawton city	96,867
Medicine Park town	382
Sterling town	793
Balance of Comanche County	17,718
Cotton County	6,193
Devol town	151
Randlett town	438
Temple town	1,002
Walters city	2,551
Balance of Cotton County	2,051
Craig County	15,029
Big Cabin town	265
Bluejacket town	339
Ketchum town (pt.)	399
Langley town (pt.)	0
Vinita city	5,743
Welch town	619
Balance of Craig County	7,664
Creek County	69,967
Bristow city	4,222
Depew town	476
Drumright city (pt.)	2,842
Kellyville town	1,150
Kiefer town	1,685
Lawrence Creek town	149
Mannford town (pt.)	3,045
Mounds town	1,168
Oilton city	1,013
Sapulpa city (pt.)	20,501

Shamrock town	101
Slick town	131
Stroud city (pt.)	3
Balance of Creek County	33,481
Custer County	27,469
Arapaho town	796
Butler town	287
Clinton city (pt.)	9,029
Custer City town	375
Hammon town (pt.)	45
Thomas city	1,181
Weatherford city	10,833
Balance of Custer County	4,923
Delaware County	41,487
Bernice town	562
Colcord town	815
Grove city	6,623
Jay city	2,448
Kansas town	802
Ketchum town (pt.)	20
Oaks town (pt.)	288
West Siloam Springs town	846
Balance of Delaware County	29,083
Dewey County	4,810
Camargo town	178
Leedey town	435
Oakwood town	65
Putnam town	29
Seiling city	860
Taloga town	299

**Populations of
Oklahoma Cities**
Ranked by Counties
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
Census 2010)

Vici town	699
Balance of Dewey County	2,245
Ellis County	4,151
Arnett town	524
Fargo town	364
Gage town	442
Shattuck town	1,356
Balance of Ellis County	1,465
Garfield County	60,580
Breckenridge town	245
Carrier town	85
Covington town	527
Douglas town	32
Drummond town	455
Enid city	49,379
Fairmont town	134
Garber city	822
Hillsdale town	121
Hunter town	165
Kremlin town	255
Lahoma town	611
North Enid town	860
Waukomis town	1,286
Balance of Garfield County	5,603
Garvin County	27,576
Davis city (pt.)	0
Elmore City town	697
Foster town	161

Katie town	348
Lindsay city	2,840
Maysville town (pt.)	1,220
Paoli town	610
Pauls Valley city	6,187
Stratford town	1,525
Wynnewood city	2,212
Balance of Garvin County	11,776
Grady County	52,431
Alex town	550
Amber town	419
Blanchard city (pt.)	1,910
Bradley town	130
Bridge Creek town	336
Chickasha city	16,036
Minco city	1,632
Ninnekah town	1,002
Norge town	145
Pocasset town	156
Rush Springs town	1,231
Tuttle city	6,019
Verden town	530
Balance of Grady County	22,335
Grant County	4,527
Deer Creek town	130
Jefferson town	12
Lamont town	417
Manchester town	103
Medford city	996
Nash town	204
Pond Creek city	856
Renfrow town	12
Wakita town	344

Balance of Grant County	1,453
Greer County	6,239
Granite town	2,065
Mangum city	3,010
Willow town	149
Balance of Greer County	1,015
Harmon County	2,922
Gould town	141
Hollis city	2,060
Balance of Harmon County	721
Harper County	3,685
Buffalo town	1,299
Laverne town	1,344
May town	39
Rosston town	31
Balance of Harper County	972
Haskell County	12,769
Keota town	564
Kinta town	297
McCurtain town	516
Stigler city	2,685
Tamaha town	176
Whitefield town	391
Balance of Haskell County	8,140
Hughes County	14,003
Allen town (pt.)	139
Atwood town	74
Calvin town	294

Dustin town	395
Gerty town	118
Holdenville city	5,771
Horntown town	97
Lamar town	158
Spaulding town	178
Stuart town	180
Wetumka city	1,282
Yeager town	75
Balance of Hughes County	5,242
Jackson County	26,446
Altus city	19,813
Blair town	818
East Duke town	424
Eldorado town	446
Elmer town	96
Friendship town	24
Headrick town	94
Martha town	162
Olustee town	607
Balance of Jackson County	3,962
Jefferson County	6,472
Addington town	114
Cornish town	163
Hastings town	143
Ringling town	1,037
Ryan town	816
Sugden town	43
Terral town	382
Waurika city	2,064
Balance of Jefferson County	1,710

Populations of Oklahoma Cities Ranked by Counties (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)	
Johnston County	10,957
Bromide town (pt.)	132
Mannsville town	863
Milburn town	317
Mill Creek town	319
Ravia town	528
Tishomingo city	3,034
Wapanucka town	438
Balance of Johnston County	5,326
Kay County	46,562
Blackwell city	7,092
Braman town	217
Kaw City city	375
Kildare town	100
Newkirk city	2,317
Ponca City city	25,387
Tonkawa city	3,216
Balance of Kay County	7,858
Kingfisher County	15,034
Cashion town (pt.)	600
Dover town	464
Hennessey town	2,131
Kingfisher city	4,633
Loyal town	79
Okarche town (pt.)	890
Piedmont city (pt.)	8
Balance of Kingfisher County	6,229

Kiowa County	9,446
Cooperton town	16
Gotebo town	226
Hobart city	3,756
Lone Wolf town	438
Mountain Park town	409
Mountain View town	795
Roosevelt town	248
Snyder city	1,394
Balance of Kiowa County	2,164
Latimer County	11,154
Fanshawe town (pt.)	5
Red Oak town	549
Wilburton city	2,843
Balance of Latimer County	7,757
Le Flore County	50,384
Arkoma town	1,989
Bokoshe town	512
Cameron town	302
Cowlington town	155
Fanshawe town (pt.)	414
Fort Coffee town	424
Heavener city	3,414
Howe town	802
Le Flore town	190
Panama town	1,413
Pocola town	4,056
Poteau city	8,520
Rock Island town	646
Shady Point town	1,026

Spiro town	2,164
Talihina town	1,114
Wister town	1,102
Balance of Le Flore County	22,141
Lincoln County	34,273
Agra town	339
Carney town	647
Chandler city	3,100
Davenport town	814
Fallis town	27
Kendrick town	139
Meeker town	1,144
Prague city	2,386
Sparks town	169
Stroud city (pt.)	2,687
Tryon town	491
Warwick town	148
Wellston town	788
Balance of Lincoln County	21,394
Logan County	41,848
Cashion town (pt.)	202
Cedar Valley city	288
Cimarron City town	150
Coyle town	325
Crescent city	1,411
Guthrie city	10,191
Langston town	1,724
Marshall town	272
Meridian town	38
Mulhall town (pt.)	225
Orlando town (pt.)	148

Populations of Oklahoma Cities Ranked by Counties (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)	
Balance of Logan County	26,874
Love County	9,423
Leon town	91
Marietta city	2,626
Thackerville town	445
Balance of Love County	6,261
McClain County	34,506
Blanchard city (pt.)	5,760
Byars town	255
Cole town	555
Dibble town	878
Goldsby town	1,801
Maysville town (pt.)	12
Newcastle city	7,685
Purcell city (pt.)	5,884
Rosedale town	68
Washington town	618
Wayne town	688
Balance of McClain County	10,302
McCurtain County	33,151
Broken Bow city	4,120
Garvin town	256
Haworth town	297
Idabel city	7,010
Millerton town	320
Valliant town	754
Wright City town	762

Balance of McCurtain County	19,632
McIntosh County	20,252
Checotah city	3,335
Eufaula city	2,813
Hanna town	138
Hitchita town	88
Rentiesville town	128
Stidham town	18
Balance of McIntosh County	13,732
Major County	7,527
Ames town	239
Cleo Springs town	338
Fairview city	2,579
Meno town	235
Ringwood town	497
Balance of Major County	3,639
Marshall County	15,840
Kingston town	1,601
Madill city	3,770
Oakland town	1,057
Balance of Marshall County	9,412
Mayes County	41,259
Adair town	790
Chouteau town	2,097
Disney town	311
Grand Lake Towne town	74
Hoot Owl town	4
Ketchum town (pt.)	23
Langley town (pt.)	819

Locust Grove town	1,423
Pensacola town	125
Pryor Creek city	9,539
Salina town	1,396
Spavinaw town	437
Sportsmen Acres town	322
Strang town	89
Balance of Mayes County	23,810
Murray County	13,488
Davis city (pt.)	2,683
Dougherty town	215
Hickory town	71
Sulphur city	4,929
Balance of Murray County	5,590
Muskogee County	70,990
Boynton town	248
Braggs town	259
Council Hill town	158
Fort Gibson town (pt.)	4,132
Haskell town	2,007
Muskogee city	39,223
Oktaha town	390
Porum town	727
Summit town	139
Taft town	250
Wainwright town	165
Warner town	1,641
Webbers Falls town	616
Balance of Muskogee County	21,035
Noble County	11,561
Billings town	509

Populations of Oklahoma Cities Ranked by Counties (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)	
Marland town	225
Morrison town	733
Perry city	5,126
Red Rock town	283
Balance of Noble County	4,685
Nowata County	10,536
Delaware town	417
Lenapah town	293
New Alluwe town	90
Nowata city	3,731
South Coffeyville town	785
Wann town	125
Balance of Nowata County	5,095
Okfuskee County	12,191
Bearden town	133
Boley town	1,184
Castle town	106
Clearview town	48
IXL town	51
Okemah city	3,223
Paden town	461
Weleetka town	998
Balance of Okfuskee County	5,987
Oklahoma County	718,633
Arcadia town	247
Bethany city	19,051

Choctaw city	11,146
Del City city	21,332
Edmond city	81,405
Forest Park town	998
Harrah city	5,095
Jones town	2,692
Lake Aluma town	88
Luther town	1,221
Midwest City city	54,371
Nichols Hills city	3,710
Nicoma Park city	2,393
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	471,671
Smith Village town	66
Spencer city	3,912
The Village city	8,929
Valley Brook town	765
Warr Acres city	10,043
Woodlawn Park town	153
Balance of Oklahoma County	19,345
Okmulgee County	40,069
Beggs city	1,321
Dewar town	888
Grayson town	159
Henryetta city	5,927
Hoffman town	127
Liberty town (pt.)	108
Morris city	1,479
Okmulgee city	12,321
Schulter town	509
Winchester town	516
Balance of Okmulgee County	16,714

Osage County	47,472
Avant town	320
Barnsdall city	1,243
Bartlesville city (pt.)	3
Burbank town	141
Fairfax town	1,380
Foraker town	19
Grainola town	31
Hominy city	3,565
Osage town	156
Pawhuska city	3,584
Prue town	465
Sand Springs city (pt.)	391
Shidler city	441
Skiatook town (pt.)	5,267
Sperry town (pt.)	29
Tulsa city (pt.)	6,136
Webb City town	62
Wynona town	437
Balance of Osage County	23,802
Ottawa County	31,848
Afton town	1,049
Cardin town	3
Commerce city	2,473
Fairland town	1,057
Miami city	13,570
North Miami town	374
Peoria town	132
Picher city	20
Quapaw town	906
Wyandotte town	333
Balance of Ottawa County	11,931

**Populations of
Oklahoma Cities
Ranked by Counties**
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
Census 2010)

Pawnee County	16,577
Blackburn town	108
Cleveland city	3,251
Hallett town	125
Jennings town	363
Mannford town (pt.)	20
Maramec town	91
Pawnee city	2,196
Ralston town	330
Skedee town	51
Terlton town	106
Westport town	298
Balance of Pawnee County	9,636
Payne County	77,350
Cushing city	7,826
Drumright city (pt.)	65
Glencoe town	601
Mulhall town (pt.)	0
Orlando town (pt.)	0
Perkins city	2,831
Ripley town	403
Stillwater city	45,688
Yale city	1,227
Balance of Payne County	18,709
Pittsburg County	45,837
Alderson town	304
Ashland town	66
Canadian town	220
Crowder town	430

Haileyville city	813
Hartshorne city	2,125
Indianola town	162
Kiowa town	731
Krebs city	2,053
McAlester city	18,383
Pittsburg town	207
Quinton town	1,051
Savanna town	686
Balance of Pittsburg County	18,606
Pontotoc County	37,492
Ada city	16,810
Allen town (pt.)	793
Byng town	1,175
Fitzhugh town	230
Francis town	315
Roff town	725
Stonewall town	470
Balance of Pontotoc County	16,974
Pottawatomie County	69,442
Asher town	393
Bethel Acres town	2,895
Brooksville town	63
Earlsboro town	628
Johnson town	247
McLoud town	4,044
Macomb town	32
Maud city (pt.)	699
Oklahoma City city (pt.)	64
Pink town	2,058
St. Louis town	158
Shawnee city	29,857

Tecumseh city	6,457
Tribbey town	391
Wanette town	350
Balance of Pottawatomie County	21,106
Pushmataha County	11,572
Albion town	106
Antlers city	2,453
Clayton town	821
Rattan town	310
Balance of Pushmataha County	7,882
Roger Mills County	3,647
Cheyenne town	801
Hammon town (pt.)	523
Reydon town	210
Strong City town	47
Sweetwater town (pt.)	26
Balance of Roger Mills County	2,040
Rogers County	86,905
Catoosa city (pt.)	5,487
Chelsea town	1,964
Claremore city	18,581
Collinsville city (pt.)	7
Fair Oaks town (pt.)	0
Foyil town	344
Inola town	1,788
Oologah town	1,146
Owasso city (pt.)	2,614
Talala town	273
Tulsa city (pt.)	0
Valley Park town	77
Verdigris town	3,993

Balance of Rogers County	50,631
Seminole County	25,482
Bowlegs town	405
Cromwell town	286
Konawa city	1,298
Lima town	53
Maud city (pt.)	349
Sasakwa town	150
Seminole city	7,488
Wewoka city	3,430
Balance of Seminole County	12,023
Sequoyah County	42,391
Gans town	312
Gore town	977
Marble City town	263
Moffett town	128
Muldrow town	3,466
Paradise Hill town	85
Roland town	3,169
Sallisaw city	8,880
Vian town	1,466
Balance of Sequoyah County	23,645
Stephens County	45,048
Bray town	1,209
Central High town	1,199
Comanche city	1,663
Duncan city	23,431
Empire City town	955
Loco town	122
Marlow city	4,662
Velma town	620

Populations of Oklahoma Cities Ranked by Counties (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)	
Balance of Stephens County	11,187
Texas County	20,640
Goodwell town	1,293
Guymon city	11,442
Hardesty town	212
Hooker city	1,918
Optima town	356
Texhoma town	926
Tyrone town	762
Balance of Texas County	3,731
Tillman County	7,992
Chattanooga town (pt.)	0
Davidson town	315
Frederick city	3,940
Grandfield city	1,038
Hollister town	50
Loveland town	13
Manitou town	181
Tipton town	847
Balance of Tillman County	1,608
Tulsa County	603,403
Bixby city (pt.)	20,706
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	80,634
Collinsville city (pt.)	5,599
Glenpool city	10,808

Jenks city	16,924
Liberty town (pt.)	112
Lotsee town	2
Mannford town (pt.)	11
Owasso city (pt.)	26,301
Sand Springs city (pt.)	18,515
Sapulpa city (pt.)	43
Skiatook town (pt.)	2,130
Sperry town (pt.)	1,177
Tulsa city (pt.)	385,613
Balance of Tulsa County	34,828
Wagoner County	73,085
Bixby city (pt.)	178
Broken Arrow city (pt.)	18,216
Catoosa city (pt.)	1,664
Coweta city	9,943
Fair Oaks town (pt.)	103
Okay town	620
Porter town	566
Redbird town	137
Tulahassee town	106
Tulsa city (pt.)	157
Wagoner city	8,323
Balance of Wagoner County	33,072
Washington County	50,976
Bartlesville city (pt.)	35,747
Copan town	733
Dewey city	3,432
Ochelata town	424
Ramona town	535

Vera town	241
Balance of Washington County	9,864
Washita County	11,629
Bessie town	181
Burns Flat town	2,057
Canute town	541
Clinton city (pt.)	4
Colony town	136
Corn town	503
Dill City town	562
Foss town	151
New Cordell city	2,915
Rocky town	162
Sentinel town	901
Balance of Washita County	3,516
Woods County	8,878
Alva city	4,945
Dacoma town	107
Freedom town	289
Waynoka city	927
Balance of Woods County	2,587
Woodward County	20,081
Fort Supply town	330
Mooreland town	1,190
Mutual town	61
Sharon town	135
Woodward city	12,051
Balance of Woodward County	6,314

Retrieved from <http://www.togetherweteach.com/TWTIC/uscityinfo/36ok/36ok.htm>

APPENDIX D

General Hunting Seasons 2017 – 2018

Deer Holiday Antlerless: December 22-31, 2017

Youth Deer Gun: October 20-22, 2017

Deer Archery: October 1, 2017 - January 15, 2018.

Deer Primitive Arms (Muzzleloading): October 28 – November 5, 2017.

Deer Gun: November 18 – December 3, 2017

Elk Holiday Antlerless: December 22-31, 2017

Youth Elk Gun: October 20-22, 2017

Elk Archery: October 1, 2017 - January 15, 2018.

Elk Primitive Arms (Muzzleloading): October 28 – November 5, 2017.

Elk Gun: November 18 – December 3, 2017.

Special Southwest Zone Elk Seasons:

Archery: October 7-11, 2017; December 9-13, 2017

Muzzleloader: Closed.

Gun: October 12-15, 2017; December 14-17, 2017

Antlerless: November 18 - December 3, 2017; January 1 – 31, 2018

Antelope Archery: October 1-14, 2017

Antelope Gun Seasons:

Either Sex Hunt: September 7-10, 2017

Cimarron County: State Drawn – 20 Landowner – 20

Texas County: State Drawn – 5 Landowner – 5

State Drawn Doe: September 11-20, 2017

Cimarron County: 50

Texas County: 20

Landowner Drawn Doe: December 2, 2017 - January 15, 2018

Cimarron County: 50

Texas County: 20

Antelope tag numbers pending survey completed in February.

Bear Archery: October 1 – 15, 2017.

Bear Muzzleloader: October 28 – November 5, 2017.

Turkey Fall Archery: October 1, 2017 - January 15, 2018.

Turkey Fall Gun: November 4 – November 17, 2017.

Youth Spring Turkey: March 31 – April 1, 2018.

Youth Spring Turkey (SE): April 21 – 22, 2018.

Spring Turkey: April 6 - May 6, 2018.

Spring Turkey (SE): April 23 - May 6, 2018.

Quail: November 11, 2017 - February 15, 2018.

Pheasant: December 1, 2017 - January 31, 2018.

Crow: October 10 - November 16, 2017; December 9, 2017 - March 4, 2018.

Squirrel: May 15, 2017 - January 31, 2018.

Rabbit: October 1, 2017 - March 15, 2018.

Furbearers (*Raccoon, Bobcat, Badger, Gray Fox, Red Fox, Mink, Muskrat, Opossum, River Otter & Weasel*):
December 1, 2017 - February 28, 2018.

**WEBLESS MIGRATORY GAME BIRD, SEPTEMBER TEAL AND SPECIAL
SEPTEMBER RESIDENT CANADA GOOSE SEASONS**

DOVE

(Mourning, White-winged and Eurasian Collared)

Season Dates and Open Areas

Statewide

September 1 - October 31, 2017 and

December 1 - December 29, 2017

(includes additional days as allowed by USFWS. The additional days are in December. The additional days could only be added within the Sept 1—December 30 framework and not added prior to our earliest possible opener of Sept 1)

Bag and Possession Limit

15 daily, 30 in possession after first day combined, 45 in possession after the second day combined. The limit may consist of any combination (aggregate) of mourning doves, white-winged, and fully dressed (those without a head or fully feathered wing naturally attached to the carcass) Eurasian collared doves. However, there is no bag limit on Eurasian collared doves if the head or one fully feathered wing remains naturally attached to the carcass of all such birds while being transported to their final destination.

SORA AND VIRGINIA RAIL

Season Dates and Open Areas

September 1 - November 9, 2017; statewide

Bag and Possession Limit

25 daily, 50 in possession after first day, 75 in possession after the second day

GALLINULE

(Purple Gallinule and Common Moorhen)

Season Dates and Open Areas

September 1 - November 9, 2017; statewide

Bag and Possession Limit

15 daily, 30 in possession after first day, 45 in possession after the second day

WOODCOCK

Season Dates and Open Areas

November 1 - December 15, 2017; statewide

Bag and Possession Limit

3 daily, 6 in possession after the first day, 9 in possession after the second day

WILSON'S (COMMON) SNIPE

Season Dates and Open Areas

October 1, 2017 - January 15, 2018; statewide

Bag and Possession Limit

8 daily, 16 in possession after the first day, 24 in possession after the second day

SEPTEMBER TEAL SEASON

Season Dates and Open Areas:

September 9 - 24, 2017; statewide.

Bag and Possession Limit:

6 teal daily, 12 in possession after the first day, 18 in possession after the second day

SPECIAL SEPTEMBER RESIDENT CANADA GOOSE SEASON

Season Dates and Open Areas:

September 9 - 18 2017; statewide

Bag and Possession Limit:

8 daily, 16 in possession after the first day,
24 in possession after the second day

No special provisions.

SHOOTING HOURS:

Shooting hours for all migratory game birds listed shall be one-half hour before official sunrise to official sunset.

WATERFOWL, COOT, AND SANDHILL CRANE SEASONS

DUCKS, MERGANSERS AND COOTS

SEASON DATES:

Panhandle Counties (High Plains Mallard Management Unit)

October 14, 2017 - January 10, 2018

*Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days

September 30, 2017 & February 3, 2018

Zone 1

October 28 - November 26, 2017

December 9, 2017 - January 21, 2018

*Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days

September 30, 2017 & February 3, 2018

Zone 2

November 4 - November 26, 2017

December 9, 2017 - January 28, 2018

*Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days

September 30, 2017 & February 3, 2018

(Youth season dates were altered at staff request. The youth season was split into two one-day hunts with one occurring before the regular season opens and the second shortly after the regular season closes.)

BAG LIMITS:

Duck Limits - The daily bag limit for ducks is six. The daily bag limit may include no more than: Five mallards (only two may be hens), three wood ducks, three scaup, two redheads, one pintail, and two canvasbacks. *(The pintail limit was reduced to one bird due to lower reproduction documented in the breeding grounds. It was 2 birds during the 2016 season.)*

Merganser Limits - The daily bag limit for mergansers is five. The daily bag limit may include no more than two hooded mergansers.

Coot Limits - The daily bag limit for coots is fifteen.

POSSESSION LIMITS:

The possession limit after the first day of hunting is two times the daily bag limit, and after the second day of hunting is three times the daily bag limit for ducks, mergansers and coots.

SHOOTING HOURS:

One-half hour before official sunrise to official sunset

* YOUTH WATERFOWL HUNTING DAYS

The U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service is allowing **two days** outside of the regular waterfowl season to provide a special hunting opportunity to encourage youth participation in the sport of waterfowling. Youth hunters must be 15 years of age or younger. An adult, at least 18 years of age, must accompany the youth hunter into the field. This adult **cannot hunt waterfowl**, but may participate in other open seasons. The daily bag

limit may include ducks, mergansers, coots and geese. Bag limits will be the same as allowed during the regular season. All species and sex specific duck bag limit restrictions remain in effect.

GEESE AND SANDHILL CRANE

SEASON DATES:

Dark Geese (includes Canada geese, brant, and all other geese except white-fronted geese and light geese)

(The term "Dark Geese" replaces the "Canada Geese" label that was used in years prior. While very rare, other species of dark geese besides Canada geese do occur in Oklahoma. This change allows these "other" dark geese to be legally taken under Oklahoma rules and better aligns us with USFWS and other states' wording of the regulations.)

November 4 – November 26, 2017

December 9, 2017 - February 18, 2018

White-fronted Geese

November 4 – November 26, 2017

December 9, 2017 - February 11, 2018

Light Geese (Snow, Blue & Ross')

November 4 – November 26, 2017

December 9, 2017 - February 18, 2018

****Conservation Order Light Goose Season (COLGS)**

February 19 - March 30, 2018

Sandhill Crane

October 21, 2017 - January 21, 2018; west of I-35 only

BAG LIMITS:

Dark Geese - The daily bag limit is eight.

White-fronted Geese - The daily bag limit is two.

**** Light Geese** - The daily bag limit is fifty.

Sandhill Crane - The daily bag limit is three.

POSSESSION LIMITS:

The possession limit for dark geese, white-fronted geese and sandhill crane is three times the daily bag limit. There is no possession limit for light geese (snow, blue & Ross').

SHOOTING HOURS:

One-half hour before official sunrise to official sunset

**** CONSERVATION ORDER LIGHT GOOSE SEASON (COLGS)**

During the COLGS, special means of take will be allowed, including: electronic calls, unplugged shotguns, one-half hour after sunset shooting hours and no daily bag or possession limits. The Conservation Order and special means of take provisions are designed to increase harvest and allow hunters to help reduce the population of mid-continent light geese (snow, blue & Ross'). All other waterfowl regulations will apply; including use of federally approved nontoxic shot. All participants will be required to have in their possession while hunting, all necessary licenses, waterfowl stamps and a Harvest Information Program permit (HIP). **The Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation is required by federal regulation to estimate the harvest of light geese during the COLGS. Therefore, to participate in the COLGS**

hunters should provide the ODWC with their name, full mailing address and telephone number so that they may be contacted after the season with a harvest survey.

HUNTERS CAN REGISTER FOR THE COLGS BY PROVIDING THEIR NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER BY:

Internet at: www.wildlifedepartment.com and clicking on the Conservation Order Light Goose link.

Or by sending a postcard or letter to:

Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation

Attn: COLGS

PO Box 53465

Oklahoma City, OK 73152

SPECIAL EXTENDED FALCONRY SEASONS

DUCKS, MERGANSERS, and COOTS

SEASON DATES AND AREAS:

Panhandle Counties

September 9 – 24, 2017	-	16 days	
October 14, 2017 – January 10, 2018	-	<u>89 days</u>	
		105 days	+ 2 youth days = 107***

Zone 1

September 9 – September 24, 2017	-	16 days	
October 28 – November 26, 2017			
December 9, 2017 – January 21, 2018	-	74 days	
February 12 – 26, 2018	-	<u>15 days</u>	
		105 days	+ 2 youth days = 107***

Zone 2

September 9 – September 24, 2017	-	16 days	
November 4 – November 26, 2017			
December 9, 2017 – January 28, 2018	-	74 days	
February 12 – 26, 2018	-	<u>15 days</u>	
		105 days	+ 2 youth days = 107***

GALLINULE

SEASON DATES AND AREAS:

Statewide

September 1 – November 9th	-	70 days	
February 2nd – March 10th	-	<u>37 days</u>	
		107 days***	

RAIL

SEASON DATES AND AREAS:

Statewide

- September 1 – November 9th - 70 days
- February 2 – March 10 - 37 days
- 107 days***

WOODCOCK

SEASON DATES AND AREAS:

Statewide

- November 1 – December 15 - 45 days
- December 16 – February 15 - 62 days
- 107 days***

DOVE

SEASON DATES AND AREAS:

Statewide

- September 1 – October 31 - 61 days
- December 1 – December 29 - 29 days
- February 22 – March 10 - 17 days
- 107 days***

SANDHILL CRANE

SEASON DATES AND AREAS:

West of I-35

- October 21 – January 21 - 93 days
- January 22 – February 4 - 14 days
- 107 days***

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS:

Daily bag and possession limits may not exceed three and nine migratory game birds respectively, singly or in the aggregate for which an open hunting season or special extended falconry season is established. Regular season bag limits do not apply to falconry.

HAWKING HOURS:

One-half hour before official sunrise to official sunset.

*** The Migratory Bird Treaty allows no more than 107 total days of hunting (falconry, regular gun seasons, special seasons, i.e., September teal, and youth waterfowl hunting days) on a species in a given geographical area (i.e., panhandle and waterfowl zones).

APPENDIX E



OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CERTIFIED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS

74 O.S. § 18p-6

B. The Attorney General shall adopt and promulgate rules and standards for certification of batterers intervention and domestic violence programs and for private facilities and organizations which offer domestic and sexual assault services in this state. These facilities shall be known as "certified domestic violence shelters" or "certified domestic violence programs" or "certified sexual assault programs" or "certified treatment programs for batterers", as applicable.

IF YOU ARE IN AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP OR HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY ASSAULTED,
OR IF YOU KNOW SOMEONE WHO NEEDS HELP, PLEASE CALL
OKLAHOMA SAFELINE: 1-800-522-SAFE (7233).

Questions regarding certification of domestic violence/sexual assault programs,
please contact Kristie Mitchell at (405) 522-0146.



ADA

Family Crisis Center, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 580-436-6648
Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-436-3504

ALTUS

Southwest Oklahoma Community Action Group, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 580-482-3800
Hotline/Crisis Line: 1-800-466-3805

ALVA

Northwest Domestic Crisis Services, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 580-327-6648
Hotline/Crisis Line: 888-256-1215

ARDMORE

Family Shelter of Southern Oklahoma

Business Phone Number: 580-226-3750
Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-226-6424

BARTLESVILLE

Family Crisis & Counseling Center, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 918-336-1188
Hotline/Crisis Line: (844) 311-7233

Website: www.familycrisis.us

BUFFALO

Northwest Domestic Crisis Services, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 580-735-6135
Hotline/Crisis Line: 888-256-1215

CHANDLER

Project SAFE

Business Phone Number: 405-273-9953
Hotline/Crisis Line: 800-821-9953

Website: www.projectsafeok.com

CHICKASHA

Intervention & Crisis Advocacy Network (ICAN!)

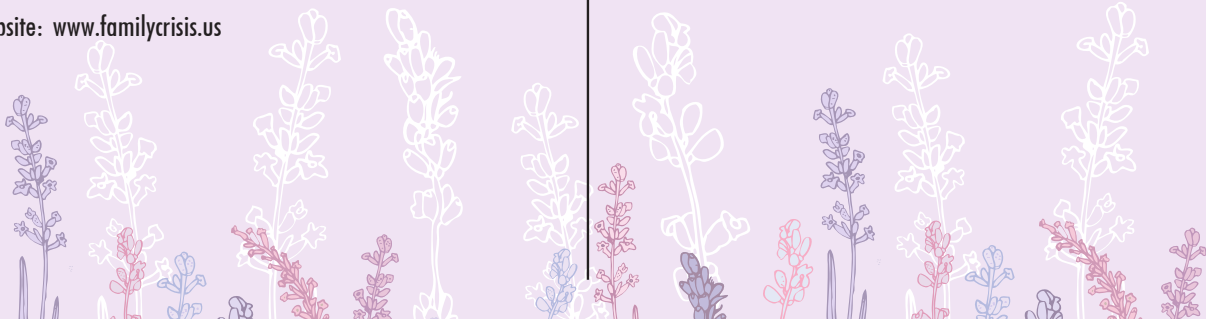
Business Phone Number: 405-224-8256
Hotline/Crisis Line: Grady County 405-222-1818 / Canadian County 405-262-4455

CLAREMORE

Safenet Services, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 918-825-0190
Hotline/Crisis Line: 918-341-9400 and Mayes County 1-888-372-9400

Website: www.safenetservices.org



CLINTON

Action Associates, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 580-323-8700
Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-323-2604 or 580-323-0838

DUNCAN

Women's Haven, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 580-252-4357
Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-252-4357 or 877-970-4357

DURANT

Crisis Control Center, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 580-924-3056
Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-924-3030

ELK CITY

Action Associates, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 580-243-5913
Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-323-2604 or 580-323-0838

EL RENO

Intervention & Crisis Advocacy Network (ICAN!)

Business Phone Number: 405-224-8256
Hotline/Crisis Line: Grady County 405-222-1818 / Canadian County 405-262-4455

ENID

YWCA Enid

Business Phone Number: 580-234-7581
Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-234-7644

Website: www.ywcaenid.com

EUFAULA

Women In Safe Home, Inc. (WISH)

Business Phone Number: 918-682-7879
Hotline/Crisis Line: 918-618-4250

Website: wishmuskogee.org

GROVE

Community Crisis Center

Business Phone Number: 918-253-3939
Hotline/Crisis Line: 800-400-0883

Website: www.GetMeOut.org

GUYMON

Northwest Domestic Crisis Services, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 580-338-2780
Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-338-7081



IDABEL

Southwestern Oklahoma Services for Family Violence Intervention, Inc. (SOS)

Business Phone Number: 580-286-7533
Hotline/Crisis Line: 888-286-3369

JAY

Community Crisis Center

Business Phone Number: 918-253-3939
Hotline/Crisis Line: 1-800-400-0883

Website: www.GetMeOut.org

LAWTON

New Directions

Business Phone Number: 580-357-6141
Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-357-2500

Website: mariedetty.org

MARIETTA

Family Shelter of Southern Oklahoma

Business Phone Number: 580-226-3750
Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-226-6424

MCALESTER

KI BOIS Community Action Foundation Domestic Violence Program- Stigler, McAlester

Business Phone Number: 918-967-2512 or 918-423-4448
Hotline/Crisis Line: 1-877-810-5637, 918-967-3277,
918-423-0032

Website: www.kibois.org

MIAMI

Community Crisis Center

Business Phone Number: 918-540-2275
Hotline/Crisis Line: 1-800-400-0883

Website: www.GetMeOut.org

MUSKOGEE

Women In Safe Home, Inc. (WISH)

Business Phone Number: 918-682-7879
Hotline/Crisis Line: 918-682-7878

Website: wishmuskogee.org

NORMAN

Women's Resource Center, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 405-364-9424
Hotline/Crisis Line: 405-701-5540, 701-5660

Website: wrcnormanok.org



OKLAHOMA CITY

YWCA OKC

Business Phone Number: 405-948-1770

Hotline/Crisis Line: 405-917-9922

Website: www.ywcaokc.org

OKLAHOMA CITY

Latino Community Development Agency

Business Phone Number: 405-236-0701

Hotline/Crisis Line: 405-863-3403

OKMULGEE

OCFRC, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 918-756-2549

Hotline/Crisis Line: 877-756-2545

Website: www.casasafehouse.org

PONCA CITY

Survivor Resource Network

Business Phone Number: 580-762-2873

Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-762-2873

Website: survivorresourcenetwork.org

POTEAU

Women's Crisis Services of LeFlore County

Business Phone Number: 918-647-2810

Hotline/Crisis Line: 918-647-9800 or 1-800-230-9799

PRYOR

Safenet Services, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 918-825-0190

Hotline/Crisis Line: 918-341-9400 and Mayes County 1-888-372-9400

Website: www.safenetservices.org

SALLISAW

Help-In-Crisis

Business Phone Number: 918-456--0673

Hotline/Crisis Line: 1-800-300-5321

Website: helpincrisisinc.org

SAND SPRINGS

DaySpring Villa Women & Children's Shelter, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 918-245-4075

Hotline/Crisis Line: 918-245-4075

Website: www.dayspringvilla.com



SAPULPA

DVIS

Business Phone Number: 918-743-5763
Hotline/Crisis Line: 918-743-5763 (918-7-HELP-ME)

Website: www.dvis.org

SEILING

Northwest Domestic Crisis Services, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 580-922-3583
Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-256-1215

SEMINOLE

Family Resource Center

Business Phone Number: 405-382-5979
Hotline/Crisis Line: 844-863-0270

SHATTUCK

Northwest Domestic Crisis Services, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 580-938-5178
Hotline/Crisis Line: 580-256-1215

SHAWNEE

Project SAFE

Business Phone Number: 405-273-9953
Hotline/Crisis Line: 800-821-9953

Website: www.projectsafek.com

STIGLER

KI BOIS Community Action Foundation Domestic Violence Program- Stigler, McAlester

Business Phone Number: 918-967-2512 or 918-423-4448
Hotline/Crisis Line: 1-877-810-5637, 918-967-3277,
918-423-0032

Website: www.kibois.org

STILLWATER

Wings of Hope Family Crisis Services

Business Phone Number: 405-372-9922
Hotline/Crisis Line: 405-624-3020

Website: www.sdvs.org

STILLWELL

Help-In-Crisis

Business Phone Number: 918-456--0673
Hotline/Crisis Line: 1-800-300-5321

Website: helpincrisisinc.org

TAHLEQUAH

Help-In-Crisis

Business Phone Number: 918-456--0673
Hotline/Crisis Line: 1-800-300-5321

Website: helpincrisisinc.org



TULSA

DVIS

Business Phone Number: 918-743-5763

Hotline/Crisis Line: 918-743-5763 (918-7-HELP-ME)

Website: www.dvis.org

VINITA

Community Crisis Center

Business Phone Number: 918-256-1945

Hotline/Crisis Line: 1-800-400-0883

Website: www.GetMeOut.org

WAGONER

Help-In-Crisis

Business Phone Number: 918-456--0673

Hotline/Crisis Line: 1-800-300-5321

Website: helpincrisisinc.org

WOODWARD

Northwest Domestic Crisis Services, Inc.

Business Phone Number: 580-256-1215

Hotline/Crisis Line: 1-888-256-1215 or 580-256-8712



APPENDIX F

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL Certified Batterers Intervention Programs- Updated 01/26/2016

<p>OAC 75:25-1-2 Anger control, substance abuse or mental health treatment alone or in combination with each other shall not constitute batterers intervention.</p>	<p>74 O.S. § 18p-6 Certification of Batterer Intervention Programs by the Office of Attorney General Victims Services Unit</p>		<p>Questions Regarding Certification of Batterer Intervention Programs Contact: Margaret Goldman 405-522-0146</p>	<p>On-Line Domestic Violence Classes ARE NOT Certified Programs in the State of Oklahoma.</p>
<p>Ada Family Crisis Center, Inc (580)-436-6648</p>	<p>Altus ACMI House- Southwest OK Community Action Group, Inc. (580) 482-3800 Central Office:(580) 482-5040</p>	<p>Anadarko Southwest Youth and Family Services 102 East Broadway (405) 247-5437</p>	<p>Ardmore Southeastern Oklahoma Family Services 907 Holiday Drive (580) 226-5209</p>	<p>Atoka Southeastern Oklahoma Family Services 705 W. 13th Street (580)889-5555</p>
<p>Bartlesville Family Crisis & Counseling Center, Inc. 615 SE Frank Phillips Blvd. (918) 336-1188</p>	<p>Chickasha Southwest Youth and Family Services 198 East Almar (405) 222-5437</p>	<p>Claremore Safenet Services, Inc. (918) 341-1424</p>	<p>Clinton Action Associates, Inc. (580)323-8700</p>	<p>Duncan Chandler and Associates VFW 1192, 2012 Hwy 82 (405)-481-7442</p>
<p>Durant Southeastern Oklahoma Family Services 127 N. 3rd Durant (580) 931-3008</p>	<p>Durant SequelCare of Oklahoma (580) 745-9276</p>	<p>Ei Reno Second Chance & Reentry Services 108 N. Bickford Ave (405)262-7227</p>	<p>Elk City Action Associates, Inc. (580)214-0086</p>	<p>Enid Growing Hope, Inc. 1625 W Garriott Ste F (580) 237-0332</p>

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
Certified Batterers Intervention Programs- Updated 01/26/2016

Guthrie	Madill
Family Builders Contact: Susan Stewart (405) 232-8226	Southeastern Oklahoma Family Services 605 S. 1st Street (580) 795-3794
Grove	Lawton
Community Crisis Center Grove Emerg. Management Bld. 1412 South Broadway (918) 674-2252	Chandler & Associates (405)-481-7442
Idabel	
SOS (580)286-7534	

McAlester	Norman	Oklahoma City
Southeastern Oklahoma Family Services 1600 N. D Street (918) 426-1614	Community Works (405) 447-4499	Concepts in Counseling 3838 NW 36th St # 200, (405) 702-9031
Miami	Norman	Oklahoma City
Community Crisis Center 118 A Street SE (918) 674-2252	A Better Choice Counseling 130 East Eufaula (405)675-7795	Chandler & Associates 7200 South Penn (405) 601-8042
Midwest City		Oklahoma City
Wholistic Life 2801 Parklawn Drive, Suite 401B (405) 737-5100		Catalyst Behavioral Services (STAT Court Services) 3033 N. Walnut (405) 232-2852
Oklahoma City		Oklahoma City
A Better Choice Counseling 4912 S. Western Ave. Suite B 405-601-3324		
Okemah		
Chandler & Associates (405)-481-7442		

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
Certified Batterers Intervention Programs- Updated 01/26/2016

<p>Oklahoma City</p> <p>Court Assistance Programs 600 North Dewey (405) 290-7322</p>	<p>Oklahoma City</p> <p>COPE, Inc. 2701 N. Oklahoma Ave. (405) 528-8686</p>	<p>Oklahoma City</p> <p>Family Builders 415 N.W. 5th Contact: Phil Altes (405) 232-8226</p>	<p>Oklahoma City</p> <p>Principals of Resilience Youth 2828 NW 57th Street Ste 302 (405) 840-1253</p>	<p>Okmulgee</p> <p>Chandler & Associates (918) 623-1199</p>
<p>Pauls Valley</p> <p>Chandler & Associates 837 So. Walnut Street (405) 481-7442</p>	<p>Purcell</p> <p>Chandler & Associates 430 South Green (405) 481-7442</p>	<p>Poteau</p> <p>TLCW Counseling Inc. 204 Orville Avenue (918) 413-9940</p>	<p>Poteau</p> <p>SequelCare of Oklahoma 401 N. Church (918) 649-0230 (580) 298-2830</p>	<p>Sapulpa</p> <p>Human Skills & Resources 27 E Dewey (918) 224-0225</p>
<p>Sapulpa</p> <p>Domestic Violence Intervention Services, Inc. 121 East Dewey (918) 224-9290</p>	<p>Stillwater</p> <p>Wings of Hope Stillwater Domestic Violence Services, Inc. (405) 377-2344 www.sdvs.org</p>	<p>Seminole</p> <p>Family Resource Center of Seminole County (405) 382-5979</p>	<p>Shawnee</p> <p>Chandler & Associates (405) 481-7442</p>	<p>Sulphur</p> <p>Southeastern Oklahoma Family Services 2601 West Broadway Suite 2 (580) 622-2783</p>
<p>Tishomingo</p> <p>Southeastern Oklahoma Family Services 512 E. 24th Street (580) 371-3671</p>	<p>Tulsa</p> <p>Human Skills 2140 South Harvard 918-747-6377</p>	<p>Tulsa</p> <p>Chandler & Associates 12802 East 31st STE D (918) 270-4660</p>	<p>Tulsa</p> <p>Domestic Violence Intervention Services, Inc. 4300 S Harvard Ave (918) 585-3163</p>	<p>Tulsa</p> <p>Transformations, LLC 6216 S. Lewis Ave #106 (539) 777-1171</p>

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
Certified Batterers Intervention Programs- Updated 01/26/2016

Westville	Woodward
Fundamentals Counseling Services 747 HWY 59 #4 (918) 723-3735	Northwest Domestic Crisis Services (580) 256-1215

APPENDIX G

VICTIM WITNESS COORDINATOR LIST

Revised 9/3/2013

<p>DISTRICT #1 COUNTIES SERVED Mary Bobbitt Texas Texas Co. Crthse. Cimarron 319 N. Main Harper Guymon, OK 73942 Beaver (580) 338-3730 or (580) 338-3604</p>	<p>DISTRICT #10 COUNTIES SERVED Linda Vogele Osage Janet McGill (918) 287-1510 Osage Co. Crthse Pawnee P.O. Box 147 (918) 762-2555 Pawhuska, OK 74056</p>	<p>DISTRICT #22 COUNTIES SERVED Christy Wilson Pontotoc Pontotoc Co. Crthse. P.O. Box 146 Ada, OK 74820 (580) 332-0341 Jennifer Conn Seminole Seminole Co. Crthse. Hughes P.O. Box 1300 Wewoka, OK 74884 fax (405) 257-6965 (405) 257-3368</p>
<p>DISTRICT #2 COUNTIES SERVED Brittani Long Custer Custer Co. Crthse. P.O. Box 36 Arapaho, OK 73620 (580) 323-3232 Allison Radke Washita Washita Co. Crthse. Ellis 111 E. Main Roger Mills Cordell, OK 73632 (580) 832-3144 Beckham Co. Crthse P.O. Box 507 Sayre, OK 73662 (580) 928-2054</p>	<p>DISTRICT #11 COUNTIES SERVED Karen Franco Washington Washington Co. Crthse. 420 S. Johnstone, Room 222 Bartlesville, OK 74003 fax (918) 337-2896 (918) 337-2860 Shelli Webb Nowata Nowata Co. Courthouse 229 N. Maple Nowata, OK 74048 (918) 273-3167</p>	<p>DISTRICT #23 COUNTIES SERVED Lorie Ball Pottawatomie Sarah Turner Lincoln District Attorney's Office 331 N. Broadway Shawnee, OK 74801 (405) 275-6873 fax(405) 275-3575 restitution - (405) 275-6874</p>
<p>DISTRICT #3 COUNTIES SERVED Cheryl Vinyard Jackson Jackson Co. Crthse. Kiowa 101 N. Main (580) 482-5334 Altus, OK 73521 Greer Hope Ross-Noblitt Tillman Greer Co. Crthse. Harmon 106 E. Jefferson (580) 782-3653 Mangum, OK 73554</p>	<p>DISTRICT #12 COUNTIES SERVED Cynthia Shipman Craig Rogers Co. Crthse Mayes 200 S Lynn Riggs Blvd Rogers Clarsmore, OK 74017 (918) 923-4960</p>	<p>DISTRICT #24 COUNTIES SERVED Dayna Cloyd Creek Lisa Riddle Creek Co. Crthse. 222 E. Dewey, Rm. 302 (918) 224-3921 Sapulpa, OK 74066 (918) 227-6338 Kimberly Bradshaw Okfuskee Okfuskee Co. Crthse P.O. Box 225 Okemah, OK 74859 fax (918)623-2607 (918) 623-1411</p>
<p>DISTRICT #4 COUNTIES SERVED J.D. Overton Garfield Garfield Co. Crthse. 114 W. Broadway (580) 233-1311 Enid, OK 73701 or (580) 548-2405 fax (580) 233-7065 Cindy Baker Canadian Canadian Co. Crthse. 303 N. Choctaw (405) 262-0177 El Reno, OK 73036 or (405) 262-1872 Brandon Clyden Blaine Blaine Co. Crthse. Grant 212 N. Weigle (580) 623-5949 Watonga, OK 73772 Brittany Gassner Kingfisher 101 S Main, Room 13 Kingfisher, OK 73750 fax (580) 375-3744 (405) 375-3893</p>	<p>DISTRICT #13 COUNTIES SERVED Tabitha Reeves Ottawa Ottawa Co. Crthse. 102 E. Central #201 Miami, OK 74354 (918) 542-5547 Nicky Simmons Delaware Delaware Co. Crthse PO Box 528 Jay, OK 74346 (918) 253-4217</p>	<p>DISTRICT #25 COUNTIES SERVED Amy McGuire Okmulgee Okmulgee Co. Crthse. 314 W. 7th Okmulgee, OK 74447 (918) 758-1218</p>
<p>DISTRICT #5 COUNTIES SERVED Suzanne Smith Comanche Comanche Co. Crthse. 315 S.W. 5th, Room, 201 Lawton, OK 73501 (580) 585-4425</p>	<p>DISTRICT #14 COUNTIES SERVED Lisa Weston Tulsa Tulsa Co. Crthse. 500 S. Denver, Ste. 860 Tulsa, OK 74103 or fax (918) 596-4923 Lindsay Jackson (918)596-4922 Staci Eldridge (918)596-4919 Gayellen Johnson (918)596-4918 Angie Travis (918)596-4927 Amalisa Vazquez (918)596-4921 Luann Moon (918)596-4930</p>	<p>DISTRICT #26 COUNTIES SERVED Karla Taylor Woodward Woodward Co. Crthse. 1600 Main, Suite 5 Woodward, OK 73801 (580) 256-8616 U.S. ATTORNEY – WESTERN DIST. Beverly La Rue- Victim-Witness Coordinator 210 W. Park Ave., Suite 400 Oklahoma City, OK 73102 fax (405) 553-8880 (405) 553-8898</p>
<p>DISTRICT #6 COUNTIES SERVED Dana Gore Caddo Jan Wiles (405) 247-3372 Caddo Co. Crthse. 201 W. Oklahoma, #1 Anadarko, OK 73005 Alissa Brummett Grady Co. Crthse. Chickasha, OK 73018 (405) 224-4770 Amy Hall Stephens/Jefferson Stephens Co. Crthse. 101 S. 11th, Room 303 Duncan, OK 73533 (580) 255-8726</p>	<p>DISTRICT #15 COUNTIES SERVED Kim Bayless Muskogee Muskogee Co. Crthse. 220 State St. Muskogee, OK 74401 fax (918) 687-3347 (918) 682-9400</p>	<p>DISTRICT #27 COUNTIES SERVED Adreona Welsh Wagoner Wagoner Co. Crthse. 307 E. Cherokee St Wagoner, OK 74467 (918) 485-2119 Diana Baker Cherokee Cherokee Co. Crthse. 213 W. Delaware Tahlequah, OK 74464 fax (918) 456-1885 (918) 456-6173 Amanda Grizzle Sequoyah Jennifer Griffey Sequoyah Co. Crthse 120 E. Chickasaw, 2nd Floor Sallisaw, OK 74955 (918) 775-9131 Sunshine Moton Adair 220 W. Division Ste 210 Stilwell, OK 74960 (918) 696-7150</p>
<p>DISTRICT #7 COUNTIES SERVED Jayne Adkisson Oklahoma Support Staff Coordinator (405) 713-1631 Laurie Baymore (405) 713-1637 Oklahoma Co. Office Bldg 320 Robert S. Kerr, Ste 505 Okla. City, OK 73102 fax 713-1749 Michele Westfahl (405) 713-2328 Elaine Waggoner (405) 713-1783 Kathy White (405) 713-1634</p>	<p>DISTRICT #16 COUNTIES SERVED Gail Hudson LeFlore LeFlore Co. Crthse. 100 S Broadway Street, Ste 300 Poteau, OK 74953 or (918) 647-2245 Stephanie Weston Latimer Latimer Co. Crthse. 109 N. Central Wilburton, OK 74578 (918) 465-3451</p>	<p>U.S. ATTORNEY – NORTHERN DIST. Gayla Stewart, Victim-Witness Coordinator 110 West 7th Street, Suite 300 Tulsa, OK 74119-1029 fax (918) 560-7938 (918) 382-2700</p>
<p>DISTRICT #8 COUNTIES SERVED Jodie Frazier Kay Sara Palmer Noble Kay Co. Crthse. 201 S. Main Newkirk, OK 74647 (580) 362-2571</p>	<p>DISTRICT #17 COUNTIES SERVED Jody Wheeler McCurtain Sheila Hurd Smith Choctaw McCurtain Co. Crthse. 108 N. Central Idabel, OK 74745 (580) 286-7611</p>	<p>U.S. ATTORNEY – EASTERN DIST. Mary Jo Speaker, Victim-Witness Specialist 1200 W. Okmulgee Muskogee, OK 74401 (918) 684-5163 or (800) 659-7913 Fax (918) 684-5150</p>
<p>DISTRICT #9 COUNTIES SERVED Lori McDougal Payne Karen Cristiano (405) 743-7424 Payne Co. Crthse. (405) 624-2182 606 S. Husband, Room 111 Stillwater, OK 74074 Twyla Braly Logan Logan Co. Crthse. 301 E. Harrison, Suite 300 Guthrie, OK 73044 (405) 282-0655</p>	<p>DISTRICT #18 COUNTIES SERVED Amber Rogers-Suter Pittsburg Donna Ford Haskell Pittsburg Co. Crthse. 109 E. Carl Albert Pkwy. McAlester, OK 74501 (918) 423-1324</p>	<p>ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE Karen Cunningham 313 N.E. 21st Street Oklahoma City, OK 73105 fax (405) 557-1770 (405) 522-4383 Lesley March, Chief of Victim Services (405) 521-3921</p>
<p>DISTRICT #10 COUNTIES SERVED Judy Ball Bryan Carolbeth Hyde Atoka Bryan Co. Coal 117 N. 3rd Durant, OK 74701 (580) 924-4421 or (580) 924-4032</p>	<p>DISTRICT #19 COUNTIES SERVED Judy Rogers Carter Mariah Coble Johnston Glenda Black Love Carter Co. Crthse. Marshall 20 B. Street S.W., Suite 103 Murray Ardmore, OK 73401 (580) 221-5536 fax (580) 221-5502</p>	<p>CHEROKEE NATION'S ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE Tonya Hunter, Victim Witness Coordinator Cherokee Nation (918) 453-5684 P.O. Box 948 (918) 458-6250 Tahlequah, OK 74465 (918) 822-2717</p>
<p>DISTRICT #11 COUNTIES SERVED Kerrin Jones Cleveland Cleveland Co. Crthse. 201 S. Jones, Suite 300 Norman, OK 73069 (405) 238-7368 fax (405) 360-7840 Jamie Meyer (405) 573-1317 Heather Creed (405) 573-1316 Karen Monk (405) 573-1312 Jan Sallee (405) 573-1349 Kim Fox McClain (405)527-6574 (405) 238-7368 Garvin</p>	<p>DISTRICT #20 COUNTIES SERVED Judy Rogers Carter Mariah Coble Johnston Glenda Black Love Carter Co. Crthse. Marshall 20 B. Street S.W., Suite 103 Murray Ardmore, OK 73401 (580) 221-5536 fax (580) 221-5502</p>	<p>ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE BIA Jennifer Cole-Robinson, Victim Specialist 3100 W. Peak Blvd. PO Box 8002 Muskogee, OK 74402 (918) 781-4712 (918) 781-4713 fax</p>
<p>DISTRICT #12 COUNTIES SERVED Kim Weems, Victim Specialist (405) 290-7770 P.O. Box 568801 Okla. City, OK 73156 (405) 290-3664</p>	<p>DISTRICT #21 COUNTIES SERVED Kim Weems, Victim Specialist (405) 290-7770 P.O. Box 568801 Okla. City, OK 73156 (405) 290-3664</p>	<p>FBI</p>

APPENDIX H - OKLAHOMA PREVENTION LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP LIST

First Name	Last Name	Email Address	Organization
Paul	Altes	paltres@familybuildersok.gov	Family Builders
Remy	Barnett	rcbarnett@okcu.edu	Oklahoma City University
Carl	Beyer	carl.p.beyer2.mil@mail.mil	Oklahoma National Guard
Bliss	Brown	bliss@wrcweb.net	Womens Resource Center
Bradd	Brown	bradd.brown@okcu.edu	OCU
Cynthia	Buckley	csbuckley@langston.edu	Langston University
Tammy	Coffee	tcoffee@ymcaokc.org	YMCA-OKC
Sandra	Combs	sandra.j.combs2.civ@mail.mil	U.S. Army Reynolds Hospital
Kendy	Cox	kendy.cox@publicstrategies.com	Family Expectations
Joey	Croslin	jcroslin@okcu.edu	OCU
Charles	Davis	charles.a.davis47.mil@mail.mil	U.S. Army Reynolds Hospital
Sooner	Davenport	sooner@oklahomanaav.org	Native Alliance Against Violence
Hannah	DiPasquale	hdiapasquale@sdvs.org	Wings of Hope
Karla	Docter	kdocter@ywcaokc.org	YWCA-OKC
Rachele	Eskridge	reskridge@ywcaokc.gov	YWCA-OKC
Kathy	Fahl	kfahl@ou.edu	OU
Kimberly	Garrett	kimberly.garrett@okc.gov	Oklahoma City Police Department
Teresa	Graves	tdgraves@langston.edu	Langston University
Andrea	Hamor-Edmondson	andrea@health.ok.gov	OKDMHSAS
Kimberlea	Harlow	kharlow@my.okcu.edu	Oklahoma City University
LaNita	Harris	lharris26@uco.edu	University of Central Oklahoma
Tiffani	Henry	tiffani.henry@odmhsas.org	OKDMHSAS
Paul	James	pjames@sdvs.org	Wings of Hope
Karen	Kanabbe	karen@oklahomanaav.org	Native Alliance Against Violence
Annette	Kennedy	annette.kennedy@publicstrategies.com	Family Expectations
Summer	Lashley	summer.lashley@oc.edu	Oklahoma Christian University
Ana	Lopez	lopezap2@gmail.com	OK Family Justice Center
Ann	Lowrance	nancyal@osuokc.edu	OSU-OKC
Jeremy	Maldonado	jeremy.maldonado.1@us.af.mil	Air Force
Michael	Mangrum	michael_mangrum@occhd.org	OKC-County Health Department
Candida	Manion	candida@ocadvsa.org	OCADVSA
Lesley	March	lesley.march@oag.ok.gov	Office of Attorney General
Aleigha	Mariott	aleigha.mariott@okstate.edu	OSU
Mackenzie	Masion	mackenzie@ocadvsa.org	OCADVSA
Sheryl	Milton	sheryl.milton.1@us.af.mil	Tinker Air Force Base
Vanessa	Morrison	vanessa.morrison@okc.gov	OK Family Justice Center
Steve	Nedbalek	steven@health.ok.gov	Oklahoma State Department of Health
Rene	Pappan	ritarpp28@gmail.com	Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
Gina	Pratt	gpratt@okable@gmail.com	OK Able Commission
Susan	Russell-Stewart	sstewart@familybuildersok.org	Family Builders
Toni	Scheihing	toni.scheihing@oag.ok.gov	Office of Attorney General
Michelle	Stansel	mstansel@uco.edu	UCO
Dawn	Stover	dawn@oklahomanaav.org	Native Alliance Against Violence
Elisa	Sullivan	ersullivan@ou.edu	OU
Sherie	Trice	sheriet@health.ok.gov	Oklahoma State Department of Health
Samantha	Wade	swade@dvis.org	DVIS
Mindy	Windholz	mbwindholz@okcu.edu	OCU
Brandi	Woods-Littlejohn	brandiw@health.ok.gov	Oklahoma State Department of Health
Stacey	Wright	staceylwright@msn.com	YESALLDAUGHTERS

APPENDIX I - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NURSE EXAMINER SUGGESTED LEGISLATION

PURPOSES =

1. To secure provision of forensic examinations from either the Crime Victims Compensation Fund and/or the sexual Assault Examination Fund or from new funds created to support forensic examinations of and to victims of Domestic Abuse, Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult and Stalking (in which physical harm resulted) AND to create funds in those names. (Note that funds would be transferred to these funds from the appropriations bill annually as is the case for the sexual assault examination fund).
2. To assure that victims of these crimes and those providing them with forensic examinations are able to receive forensic examinations, where available, to address the injuries resultant from these crimes and to encourage increased availability of forensic examination services throughout Oklahoma.
3. To assure that all such victims, where such exams are or may become available are encouraged to seek medical attention, that victims and their health care providers are NOT required to report the incidents to law enforcement to receive compensation (except as otherwise required by law) AND that where possible forensic evidence can be preserved where it otherwise might not be for later utilization of law enforcement in any potential prosecution of sexual assault, domestic abuse, abuse of a vulnerable adult or stalking which created the need for the exam.
4. To assure that the creation of these funds do not endanger the present sexual assault examination fund which is required by certain state and federal granting agencies and is presently funded and functioning within Oklahoma.

PROPOSED Domestic Abuse, Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult, and Stalking Forensic Examination Funds – Establishment – Patterned after the Sexual Assault Examination Fund – 21 O.S. Section 142.20

Language has been suggested to achieve the desired goals and to be in accordance with and after the pattern of already existing statutory language used for the sexual assault examination fund. It is presented in a possible format as a proposed new statute 21 O.S. Section 142-21 – logically following the statutory numbering as it is at present.

This proposal was created by M. Timothy Gray, J.D., M.A. after extensive consultation with Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (some of whom already do domestic abuse forensic exams, frequently unpaid but much needed, and who see an increasing need for the establishment of the funds outlined below, as well as with other concerned community and service provision groups who's clients are victims would be positively benefited by the establishment and use of these funds and who also see a need for these services.

21 O.S. Section 142.21 – Domestic Abuse, Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult, Stalking Forensic Examination Funds - Establishment

A. A Domestic Violence Forensic Examination Fund shall be established for the purpose of providing to a victim of a domestic violence a forensic medical examination by a qualified licensed health care professional and to provide to the victim medications as directed by said health care professional.

B. An Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult Forensic Examination Fund shall be established for the purpose of providing to a victim of abuse of a vulnerable adult a forensic medical examination by a qualified licensed health care professional and to provide to the victim medications as directed by said health care professional.

C. A Stalking Forensic Examination Fund shall be established for the purpose of providing to a victim of a stalking who has suffered physical harm as a result of said stalking a forensic medical examination by a qualified licensed health care professional and to provide to the victim medications as directed by said health care professional.

D. As used in this section:

1. "Domestic abuse" means:

a. domestic abuse or related crimes, as defined in Sections 644 (C), (D1), (D2), (E) and (J) of this title, or

b. domestic abuse, as defined in Section 60.1 (1) of this title; and

2. "Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult" means:

a. vulnerable adult, as defined in Section 10-103 (5) and abuse as defined in Section 10-103 (8) of title 43A of the Oklahoma Statutes; and

3. "Stalking" means:

a. stalking, as defined in Section 1173 (A) of this title, or

b. stalking as defined in Section 60.1 (2) of title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

4. "Qualified licensed health care professional" means a physician, registered nurse, or other licensed health care professional qualified by training and experience to perform domestic abuse, abuse of a vulnerable adult and/or stalking forensic examinations.

E. The Crime Victims Compensation Board is authorized to pay for these examinations and the medications directed by the qualified licensed health care professional upon application submitted by the victim of domestic abuse.

F. The Crime Victims Compensation Board shall establish the procedures for disbursement of the Domestic Abuse Forensic Examination Fund and the Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult Forensic Examination Fund and the Stalking Forensic Examination Fund, but in no event shall the Crime Victims Compensation Board pay an amount to exceed:

1. Four Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$450.00) for a domestic abuse forensic examination, abuse of a vulnerable adult forensic examination or a stalking forensic examination; and

2. Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for medications which are related to the domestic abuse, abuse of a vulnerable adult or the stalking and directed and deemed necessary by said health care professional.

3. If an individual victim qualifies for more than one of the domestic abuse forensic examination, the abuse of a vulnerable adult forensic examination or a stalking forensic examination for the same incident and an exam is conducted, said forensic examination may only be submitted, billed and reimbursed as one (1) of the examinations qualified for.

Such payments shall not exceed the amounts specified by this subsection regardless of the amount of any individual bills comprising the claim. Payments shall be made only upon claims signed by the victim or guardian and health care professional.

E. The District Attorneys Council is hereby authorized to transfer funds, as specified in the appropriations bill annually, from the Crime Victims Compensation Fund to the Domestic Abuse Forensic Examination Fund, the Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult Forensic Examination Fund and the Stalking Forensic Examination Fund for the payment of domestic abuse, abuse of a vulnerable adult and stalking forensic examinations and medications, pursuant to this section.

F. There shall be no requirement for a victim or health care professional making a claim to the Domestic Abuse Forensic Examination Fund, the Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult Examination Fund, the Stalking Forensic Examination Fund outlined above or to the Sexual Assault Examination Fund in Section 142-20 of this title to make any report to law enforcement as stated in 142-10 (A)(4) of this title not otherwise required under Title 10A or Title 43A of the Oklahoma Statutes

APPENDIX J - FIELDS FOR AAA RATING GUIDE FOR SHELTERS

GENERAL AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency Name:

Agency Tribal Affiliation(s):

Street Address:

City: County: State: Zip:

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip:

Agency Staffing Hours:

Local Hotline Phone Number: Toll-free Hotline Phone Number:

Agency Hotline Staffing Hours:

Agency Phone Number: Extension:

Alternate Agency Phone Number: Extension:

Toll Free Agency Number:

Mobile Phone for Agency: Agency Fax:

TTY:

Email Address:

Website:

Contact (Last Name, First Name): Title:

Contact Phone Number: Contact Title:

Contact Email:

AGENCY OVERVIEW

Mission Statement:

Towns Served:

Counties Served:

Do you serve victims from other states?

If so, which other states?

Other Geographic Areas Served:

Satellite Office

Address(es):

Does your agency have access to TTY services?

What is your agency's proximity to the nearest Indian Health Care Center?

Does your agency serve non-natives?

Is it your agency's mission to serve a special population?

If so, name of special population?

Do clients have to be part of the special population to be served?

GENERAL NATIVE AMERICAN SERVICES

Does your program offer any services separately for Native Americans?

Do the Native Americans have to be an enrolled member of a certain tribe?

If the person states they are enrolled, do they have to provide a CDIB?

Does your agency have native language speakers?

If so, which languages are spoken at your agency?

Does your agency provide culturally specific practices for Native Americans?

If so, please name special practices (i.e. Sweat Lodge, Healing Ceremony, ...):

AGENCY SERVICES

Does your agency provide services to victims of Domestic Violence?

Does your agency provide services to victims of Sexual Assault?

Does your agency provide services to victims of Stalking?

Does your agency provide services to victims of Dating Violence?

Does your agency provide services to victims of Elder Abuse?

Does your agency provide services to victims of Human Trafficking?

Does your agency provide ICWA services?

Can you provide emergency transportation to other towns/states?

Does your agency provide crisis intervention services?

Does your agency provide crisis intervention referrals?

Does your agency provide shelter placement assistance?

Does your agency provide shelter placement assistance referrals?

Does your agency provide transitional housing placement assistance?

Does your agency provide transitional housing placement assistance referrals?

Does your agency have a shelter?

Does your agency have a separate shelter for human trafficking victims?

- Does your agency provide individual counseling?
- Does your agency provide individual counseling referral?
- Does your agency provide family counseling?
- Does your agency provide family counseling referral?
- Does your agency provide counseling for children?
- Does your agency provide counseling referrals for children?
- Does your agency provide immigration VAWA assistance?
- Does your agency provide immigration VAWA assistance referrals?
- Does your agency provide services to parents of child victims?
- Does your agency provide referral services to parents of child victims?
- Does your agency have access to interpreters?
- Do you provide non-residential services to men?
- Do you provide non-residential services to youth?
- Does your agency utilize “safe homes” for sheltering victims?
- Does your agency provide emergency financial aid?
- Does your agency provide emergency financial aid referrals?
- Does your agency provide household goods/clothing?
- Does your agency provide household goods/clothing referrals?
- Does your agency provide child care?
- Does your agency provide child care referrals?
- Does your agency provide transportation?
- Does your agency provide transportation referrals?
- Does your agency provide food?
- Does your agency provide food referrals?
- Does your agency provide housing assistance?

- Does your agency provide housing assistance referrals?
- Does your agency provide utilities assistance?
- Does your agency provide utilities assistance referrals?
- Does your agency provide advocacy assistance?
- Does your agency provide advocacy assistance referrals?
- Does your agency provide community outreach?
- Does your agency provide legal services?
- Does your agency provide legal service referrals?
- Does your agency provide court advocacy services?
- Does your agency provide court advocacy service referrals?
- Does your agency provide legal representation in state court?
- Does your agency provide legal representation in tribal court?
- Does your agency provide Protective Order support in state court?
- Does your agency provide Protective Order support in tribal court?
- Does your agency provide court accompaniment?
- Does your agency provide any special services for teens and young adults?
- Does your agency provide services to victims of teen dating violence?
- Does your agency provide specialized services for youth regarding parenting or pregnancy?

If your agency currently does not provide services for victims of IPV, do you need these services in your area?

Does your agency have plans to provide these services in the near future?

If so, please describe your plans.

SHELTER SERVICES (Please leave blank if you do not have a shelter)

What is the shelter capacity?

Is the shelter specifically for DV/SA victims or all shelter services (homeless, substance abuse, etc.)?

Is the location of the shelter confidential?

Do you allow adolescent males in your shelter (sons of victims)?

If so, what is the oldest they can be?

Do you provide shelter for adult male victims?

Is the shelter able to accommodate service animals?

Is the shelter able to accommodate small pets?

If yes, do you keep the small pets onsite or offsite?

Is the shelter able to accommodate large animals?

If yes, do you keep the large animals onsite or offsite?

Is the shelter able to accept and accommodate drug abuse issues?

Is the shelter able to accept and accommodate alcohol abuse issues?

Is the shelter able to provide accommodations for diabetic needs?

Is the shelter accessible to people in wheel chairs?

Can the shelter provide an American Sign Language (ASL) interpreter for people who are deaf/hard of hearing?

Does the shelter provide emergency visual warnings for people who are deaf/hard of hearing?

Can the shelter provide special accommodations for the visually impaired?

Will your shelter serve minors, under the age of 18, without parental consent?

Is the shelter accessible for foreign language speakers?

If so, what foreign languages are spoken at the shelter?

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES

- Do you provide transitional housing?
- Do you provide counseling?
- Do you have victim support groups?
- Do you have a batterer's intervention program?
- Do you provide case management?
- Do you provide safety planning assistance?

SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES

- Do you provide SA support services (counseling)?
- Does your agency have a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) available?
- Does your agency have a Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)?
- Do you provide SA medical treatment?
- Do you provide follow-up SA medical treatment?

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

YES

- Do you offer life skills training?
- Do you offer self-defense training?
- Does your agency provide job/resume assistance?
- Does your agency provide parenting classes?
- Does your agency provide community outreach?
- Does your agency provide community awareness/outreach education for DV?
- Does your agency provide community awareness/outreach education for SA?
- Does your agency provide community awareness/outreach education for stalking?

Does your agency provide community awareness/outreach education for human trafficking?

Does your agency provide community awareness/outreach education for healthy relationships (dating violence)?

Do you provide educational assistance for books, tuition, etc.?

OTHER

Is there any other information we should know about your agency?

Is there anything that might need to be recorded that was not requested?

APPENDIX K

Limited Waiver of Sovereign Immunity -- Certification of Tribal DV/SA Programs

NON-WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY: The [INSERT] is an agency of the [TRIBE], and thereby retains all rights of sovereign immunity of the Tribe. Except as expressly provided herein, nothing in this [Agreement] shall constitute or be interpreted as a waiver by the [TRIBE] of its sovereign immunity from unconsented lawsuits, nor as consent by the [TRIBE] to the bringing of any action against the [TRIBE], its officers, agents, employees, departments, or business entities.

Received from Mary Kathryn Nagle, Pipestem Law, Tue, Aug 8, 2017 at 9:49 AM

APPENDIX L

THRESHOLD OF TRANSFORMATION: VISION FOR VICTIM SAFETY STATE OF OKLAHOMA Communication Plan and Guidelines 2018-2022

Objectives

- ❖ Obtain support for the Threshold of Transformation process
- ❖ Involve stakeholders in the Threshold of Transformation process
- ❖ Create a sense of urgency about implementing Threshold of Transformation
- ❖ Facilitate conversations about Threshold of Transformation
- ❖ Solicit feedback about the Threshold of Transformation process
- ❖ Promote desired behaviors, organizational values and culture

Guidelines

Communicate the objectives of the Threshold of Transformation Plan, as well as its elements, to all stakeholders, i.e. citizenry, employees, colleagues, programing partners, etc. The communication strategy includes:

- ❖ Why you're engaged in Threshold of Transformation Planning
- ❖ How the Threshold of Transformation plan was developed
- ❖ How you'll apply the Threshold of Transformation across your sphere of influence
- ❖ How the Threshold of Transformation will affect your sphere of influence

Tips for Communicating Change

- ❖ Ask people for their opinion before you implement change.
- ❖ Be thoroughly familiar with what you are communicating so that you can summarize it in a short sentence.
- ❖ Explain Threshold of Transformation changes in language that people understand.
- ❖ Explain changes in terms of how it will affect them rather than what's in it for your sphere of influence.
- ❖ Anticipate how people will react, the questions they'll raise and the issues that may result. Design your communication to answer those concerns immediately.
- ❖ Expect Threshold of Transformation changes to generate a corps of resisters and appreciate them. In addition to encouraging them to participate in the implementation of the change, listen to what they have to say.
- ❖ Identify the people in your community who you can go to for advice regarding new ideas.
- ❖ Be direct in stating the change and explaining the rationale for the change in relation to the overall goals you wish to achieve.
- ❖ Keep communicating about the change after it has been made. Recognize and celebrate its successful implementation.

Develop/Appoint a Communication Sub-Team to manage the Threshold of Transformation Plan communication process:

- ❖ Develop a communication timetable for ensuring periodic, timely updates on the process of the Threshold of Transformation project
- ❖ Inform staff through newsletters, community meetings and staff meetings
- ❖ Share the vision created in the Threshold of Transformation Strategic plan and how that relates to the Implementation plan
- ❖ Provide online access to data
- ❖ Employee newsletter – include a strategic planning blog with regular updates, solicit input
- ❖ Post updates in prominent, well-traveled locations
- ❖ Publicly recognize those involved with the Threshold of Transformation process
- ❖ Take advantage of strategic and budgetary processes already in place – these may include regular reporting requirements, Piggy-back the Threshold of Transformation communications onto these processes as a way to share data

Sample Communication Plan Outline

Major Objectives: Inform stakeholders about the purpose and objectives of the workforce plan in general and about the specific contents of the workforce plan.

Key Audiences

- ❖ Victim Assistance Professionals Serving Oklahoma from the US District Courts, FBI, and US Indian Affairs Bureau
- ❖ SAFESTARS
- ❖ NAAV
- ❖ Tribal Victim Services Programs
- ❖ OAG-VSU
- ❖ OCADVSA
- ❖ State Certified Victim Services Program
- ❖ State Certified Batterers Intervention Programs
- ❖ Family Justice Centers
- ❖ District Attorneys Council
- ❖ Rape Prevention Education Programs
- ❖ Oklahoma SANE Programs
- ❖ Department of Corrections Victim Services Unit
- ❖ Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma
- ❖ Partners for Change Organizational Representative

Key Messages:

- ❖ Threshold of Transformation Planning involves assessing future needs and determining the competencies needed in the future
- ❖ Threshold of Transformation is driven by strategic objectives designed for systemic change
- ❖ Threshold of Transformation process is flexible in that as conditions impact objectives and needs change, the Threshold of Transformation will be changed accordingly

The Threshold of Transformation Policy Statement:

Launch the Planning Threshold of Transformation process by having the appropriate top-level leadership issue policy statements/resolutions which include:

- ❖ The reasons for doing Threshold of Transformation Planning and its role in the state's overall strategic plan
- ❖ Critical success factors
- ❖ Overview of the Threshold of Transformation process
- ❖ Roles and responsibilities

Worksheet: Communication Plan Steps/Events Sequence

Step No.	Threshold of Transformation Member	Step	Format	Date/Date Range
1	Agency Heads	Issue Threshold of Transformation policy statement	Press Release Town Hall	Weeks 1-9
2	Threshold of Transformation Core Team	Begin Threshold of Transformation process in conjunction with other applicable state strategic planning process. If strategic plan exists, review to link it to Threshold of Transformation Planning	Meeting	Weeks 1-9
3	Threshold of Transformation Core Team Project Manager	Develop Communication strategy	Communication Sub-Team meeting	Weeks 1-9
4	Threshold of Transformation Project Manager	Inform stakeholders about the Threshold of Transformation process and its expected result	Meeting	Week 9
5	Threshold of Transformation Core Team	Share information with line managers, i.e. victim service program directors, about the Threshold of Transformation process including intent, methodology, planning cycle and expected results and the need for their participation and for some of their staff to participate on sub-teams	Meetings Newsletters Emails	Week 8
6	Line Managers	Use the information to discuss the Threshold of Transformation process with employees. Share general information with all victim service providers about the initiative to ensure that they understand what Threshold of Transformation is and why the Core Team is doing it. Also, solicit volunteers for sub-team work.	Meetings	Week 10
7	Threshold of Transformation Core Team	Brief Executive sponsor on the status of Planning.	Report	Weekly
8	Threshold of Transformation Core Team	Brief Stakeholder representatives on the status of Planning.	As-needed meetings	Minimum quarterly
9	Threshold of Transformation Core Team	Provide information to state and tribal leadership regarding who may be impacted and about projected gaps and surpluses in the plan and gap closing strategies.	Presentation	Week 12

Step No.	Threshold of Transformation Member	Step	Format	Date/Date Range
10	Threshold of Transformation Core Team	Communicate the details of the workforce plan to line managers in target/impacted groups to make sure they understand the challenges the agency faces, the strategies that have been developed, and the action items related to their program areas. Implementation strategy	Meeting	Week 16
11	Communication Sub-Team	Share Threshold of Transformation information with general employee population including competency requirements	Newsletters Emails Town Hall Meetings	Week 18
12	Communication Sub-Team	Communicate Implementation steps in gap closing strategy	Newsletters Emails Town Hall Meetings	Week 24
13	Threshold of Transformation Core Team	Provide updates to key stakeholders at regular intervals	Meeting	Quarterly
14	Threshold of Transformation Core Team	Provide updates to line managers on implementation of Threshold of Transformation gap- closing strategies	Reports Meetings	Quarterly
15	Line Managers	Provide updates to employees at regular intervals. Inform the Threshold of Transformation Core Team of the need for additional communication as the plan is implemented	Staff meetings	On going
16	Communication Sub-Team	Provide state wide update on the plan and the evaluation process	Newsletters Emails Town Hall Meetings	Quarterly

WAYS TO COMMUNICATE

There are dozens of ways to communicate. We must challenge ourselves to consider how we can use these tools to improve relationships with employees, clients, customers, investors, and other stakeholders. Communicating is an art – no doubt about it. The challenge is to establish a “one-to-one” relationship. People are “drowning in information – yet, thirsting for knowledge”. By making communications permissive and mindful, we have the key to individual and tribal success.

- **Written Materials**
 - Memos
 - Newsletters
 - Direct mail
 - Letterhead
 - Business Cards
 - Brochures/Pamphlets
 - Flyers
 - Booklets
 - Books
 - Magazines
 - Surveys
 - Instructions
 - Handbooks
 - Financial Reports
 - Annual Reports
 - Pie Charts & Graphs
 - Postcards
 - Posters
 - Advertisements
 - Catalogs
 - Slogans
 - Contracts
 - Performance Agreements
 - Paper Style/Color
- **Meetings, Etc.**
 - One-on-One
 - Group Discussions
 - Team Meetings
 - The Grapevine
 - Breakfast Meetings
 - Lunch Meetings
 - Dinner Meetings
 - Speeches
 - Seminars
 - Conferences
 - Grievance Systems
 - Open Door Policies
 - Tele-Conferencing
 - Video-Conferencing
 - Focus Groups
- **Individual**
 - Dress
 - Intonation
 - Body Language
 - Eye Contact
 - Smell
 - Facial Expressions
- **Telephone**
 - Voice Mail Systems
- **Response Systems**
 - Pagers
 - 800 Numbers
 - 900 Numbers
 - Telemarketing
- **Computers & Technology**
 - E-Mail
 - Flash Drives
 - Geographical
- **Information Systems (GIS)**
 - Push Technologies
 - Screensaver
 - Multimedia
 - Global Positioning
- **Satellites (GPS)**
 - Virtual Simulations
 - Ezines
 - Websites/Internet
 - Intranet
 - Internet Message
- **Boards**
 - Internet Video
 - Cams
 - Contact Management Program
- **Facilities**
 - Design/Layout
 - Lighting
- **Miscellaneous**
 - Interactive Voice
 - Art
 - Access
 - Flexibility
 - Videos
 - Awards
 - Bonuses
 - Media Articles
 - Public Relations
 - Closed Circuit T.V.
 - Fax-on-Demand
 - Suggestion Systems
 - Bulletin Boards
 - Bus Benches
 - Billboards
 - Sales Force
 - Satellite Transmission
 - Symbols
 - Trademarks
 - Service Marks
 - Giveaways
 - Community Activities
 - Aroma
 - Stories/Fables

[DATE]

Contact Name
Address
Address2
City, State
Zip/Postal Code

SUBJECT: WHAT YOU CAN DO TO IMPLEMENT THE THRESHOLD OF TRANSFORMATION: STRATEGIC VISION FOR VICTIM SERVICES

Dear [CONTACT NAME],

The Threshold of Transformation: Strategic Vision for Victim Services Core Team has been actively engaged in developing a statewide strategic vision since 2016 and have thus acquired a solid vision of what features our victims service system should possess to more fully meet the needs of those individuals victimized through crimes of interpersonal violence. After conducting a thorough community needs assessment, analyzing the data received, and evaluating the services currently available, we are now creating an implementation plan to lead us closer to achieving an innovative, user-friendly, culturally-aware, sustainable victim services system.

The Threshold of Transformation: Strategic Vision for Victim Services Core Team, after gathering and analyzing data from tribal and non-tribal residents within the geographic boundaries of Oklahoma, determined that to honor tribal sovereignty, to strengthen the victim services system, and to provide a safe environment for all residents, now is the time to:

- Work together to interrupt the cycle of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, child abuse, and elder abuse;
- Provide long-term support for victims and their children to heal from trauma;
- Hold offenders accountable;
- Act as a catalyst to create a state and culture free from violence; and
- Empower survivors to thrive.

In preparation for our follow-up conversation/meeting, please take a few minutes to read the enclosed Threshold of Transformation: Strategic Vision for Victim Services Executive Summary. You have been identified as a key stakeholder in the successful implementation of the plan and we invite you to optimize your engagement in the process. We appreciate the opportunity to further discuss, in detail, how we envision your involvement. Please contact us with convenient dates and times of your availability.

Thank you for the continued support of the victim services providers throughout the State of Oklahoma and all the Tribal Nations within state boundaries.

Respectfully,

[YOUR NAME]
[YOUR TITLE]
[YOUR PHONE NUMBER]
[YOUREMAIL@YOURCOMPANY.COM]

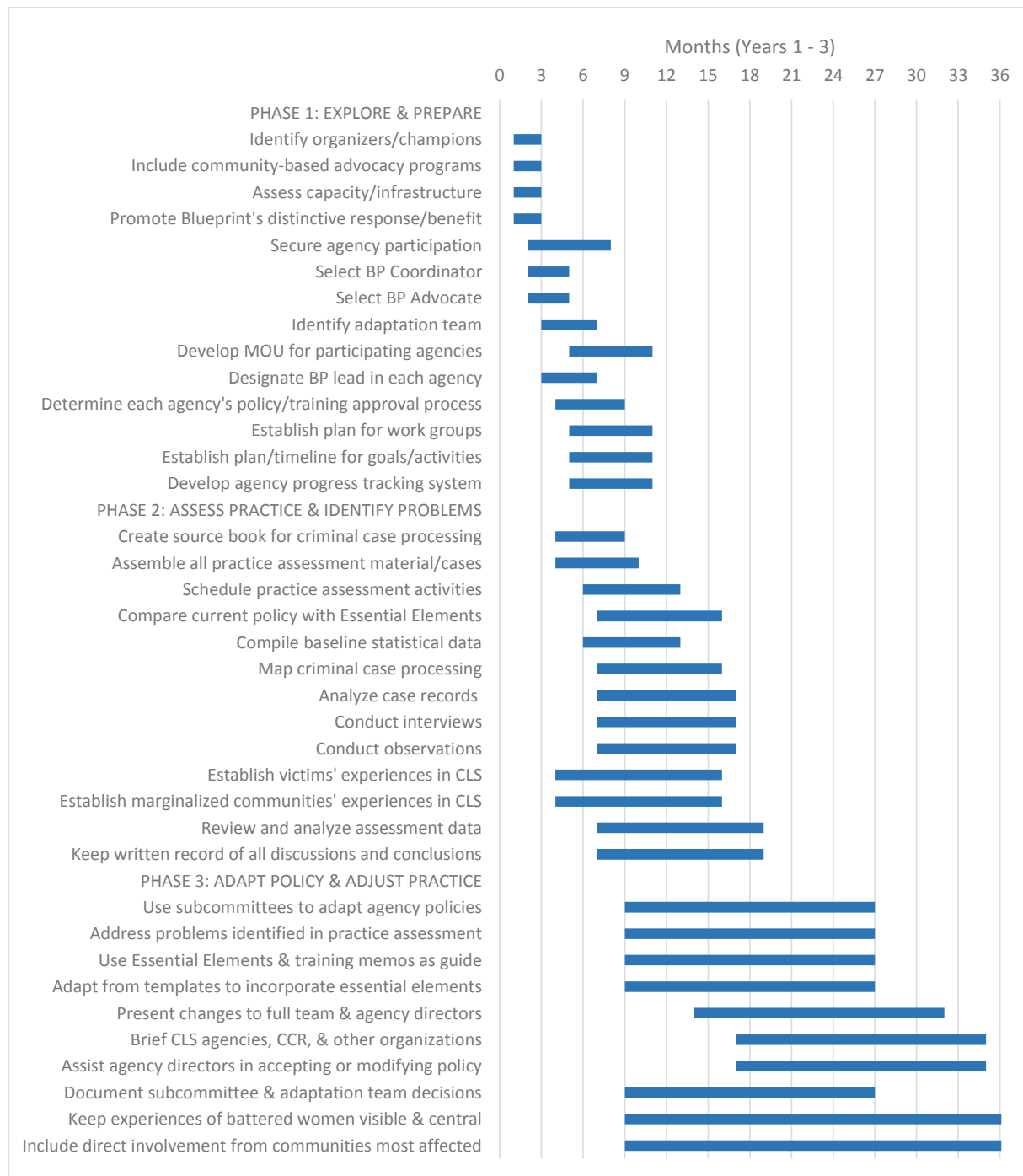
[IF SENT BY EMAIL YOU MAY INCLUDE THIS NOTICE]

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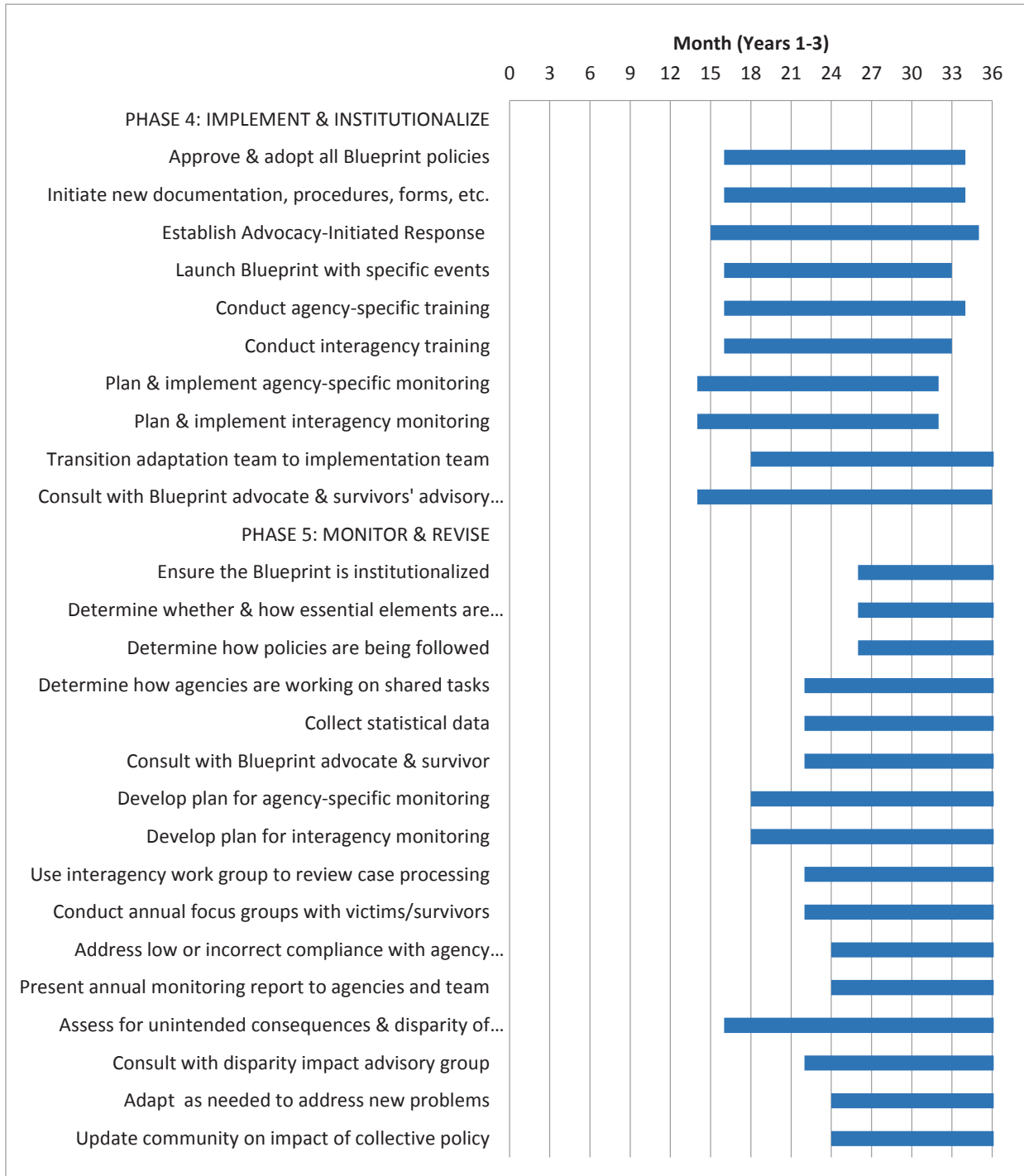
APPENDIX M

BLUEPRINT ADAPTATION TASKS AND TIMELINE

BLUEPRINT ADAPTATION & IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE: PHASES 1 – 3



BLUEPRINT ADAPTATION & IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE: PHASES 4 – 5





Oklahoma Statewide Strategic Planning:

Threshold of Transformation

Your Investment of Time and Participation is Critical

We have been tasked by the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and the Office of the Attorney General Victim Services Unit to perform a statewide needs assessment focused on supporting victims and survivors of Interpersonal Violence (Domestic, Dating, and Sexual Violence, Stalking) in the State of Oklahoma. All responses will be aggregated and serve as a guide for development of a Five-Year Strategic Plan to be implemented across Oklahoma to support victims and the agencies serving victims. Before development of the state's strategic plan, information about the process is being gathered from the "people on the ground." Please take a few minutes to answer the questions and provide additional comments, your input is invaluable for creating a strong and successful strategy.

Although we know all victims are not female and all abusers are not male, for purposes of the survey, female pronouns are used for victims and male pronouns for abusers. This survey was created using the HIPAA-compliant version of Survey Monkey to ensure respondent anonymity and the security of all responses. Thank you for your time and for your continued service to protecting and supporting victims of crime. -- Penny and Sheree (Integrated Concepts, Inc.)

Throughout this survey, the term sexual assault includes both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the victim/survivor and assaults committed by offenders who are known to, related by blood or marriage to, or in a dating relationship with the victim/survivor. The term domestic violence/dating violence applies to any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner or dating partner. Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

1 What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Other

2 What is your age?

- Younger than 18 41 - 59 Prefer not to answer
- 18 - 25 60 - 75
- 26 - 40 Older than 75

3 What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?

- Less than high school degree
- High school degree or equivalent (e.g., GED)
- Some college but no degree
- Associate degree
- Bachelor degree
- Graduate degree

4 Do you reside in an urban or rural community?

- Urban
- Rural
- Other

5 What is your ethnicity?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African-American | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaskan Native | <input type="checkbox"/> North African |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Eastern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some other race (please specify) | |

6 I am a member of the following tribes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I am not a member of a tribe | <input type="checkbox"/> Muscogee (Creek) Nation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians | <input type="checkbox"/> Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town | <input type="checkbox"/> Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Apache Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caddo Nation of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cherokee Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes | <input type="checkbox"/> Quapaw Tribe of Indians |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen Potawatomi Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> Sac & Fox Nation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comanche Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole Nation of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delaware Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> Seneca-Cayuga Nation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delaware Tribe of Indians | <input type="checkbox"/> Shawnee Tribe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> The Chickasaw Nation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> The Osage Nation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kaw Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> Thlopthlocco Tribal Town |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kialegee Tribal Town | <input type="checkbox"/> Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco and Tawakonie) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Miami Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> Wyandotte Nation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Tribal Affiliation (Please Specify) | |

7 Please select all the following "categories" that apply to you.

- Victim/Survivor of Interpersonal Violence
- Survivor of Interpersonal Violence
- Law Enforcement
- Member of the Judiciary
- District Attorney/Assistant District Attorney
- Attorney (Not DA/ADA)
- IPV Service Provider
- Victim Advocate with District Attorney's Office
- Volunteer involved with justice system
- Volunteer involved with IPV service provider
- SANE
- Other (please specify)
- Family member of a victim/survivor of IPV
- Faith Based Leader
- Medical Professional
- First Responder
- Educator
- Media
- Government (Federal, Tribal, State, County, City)
- Business
- Nonprofits not providing IPV services
- Other community member

8 Social determinants of health are socioeconomic conditions that have an important factor in an individual's health status. Select the three most important issues you believe need to be addressed to improve social determinants of health in your community. (Choose 3)

- Public Health Services
- Parks and Recreation
- Domestic Violence Services
- Transportation
- Employment Opportunities
- Housing/Supportive Housing
- Early Childhood Services
- Education
- Increased access to Mental Health Providers
- Increased access to addiction treatment

9 Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the protective order process within your community?

- Always
- More Often Than Not
- Sometimes
- Never

10

Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the dynamics of interpersonal violence?

- Always
- More Often Than Not
- Sometimes
- Never

11

Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the resources available within your community for victims of interpersonal violence?

- Always
- More Often Than Not
- Sometimes
- Never



Oklahoma Statewide Strategic Planning:

Threshold of Transformation

Victims and Survivors

We appreciate your willingness to share your perceptions and experiences. Some questions may be emotional triggers for you, if so, feel free to skip those questions and seek support if needed. Your safety and well being are very important to us. By completing this survey, your feedback will help pave the way for a more supportive process for future victims and survivors.

12 Was there a relationship between you and the perpetrator, if so, please identify?

- Spouse
- Other Family Member
- Co-worker
- Significant Other
- Dating
- Stranger
- Son or Daughter
- Neighbor
- Unknown perpetrator
- Other (please specify)

13 Which forms of interpersonal violence have you experienced?

- I observed domestic violence as a child
- Sexual assault as an adult
- Stalking
- Child sexual assault
- Domestic violence as an adult
- Child abuse
- Dating violence as a teen
- Other (please specify)

14 Please check all of the following abuse tactics used against you by the perpetrator.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> verbal abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> threats of serious harm | <input type="checkbox"/> threats to take away your children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> degradation | <input type="checkbox"/> threats to kill | <input type="checkbox"/> moderate physical assault |
| <input type="checkbox"/> jealousy and control | <input type="checkbox"/> serious threats to you about close others | <input type="checkbox"/> severe physical assault |
| <input type="checkbox"/> financial control | <input type="checkbox"/> actual threats to close others | <input type="checkbox"/> threats to harm pets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> work interference | <input type="checkbox"/> moderate physical | <input type="checkbox"/> threats regarding immigration status |
| <input type="checkbox"/> symbolic violence | <input type="checkbox"/> severe physical | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> threats against your children | <input type="checkbox"/> physical assault of others | |

Other (please specify)

15 If you have been in an abusive relationship, did your partner ever frighten you on more than one occasion by repeatedly following you, watching you, phoning you, sending you letters, notes, texts or email messages, communicating with you in other ways such as through another person, or engaging in other harassing acts which seemed obsessive or made you afraid for your safety (e.g., stalking you)?

- Yes
- No
- Other (please specify)

16

How afraid are you that the following will happen in the next 6 months by or because of the person against whom you have the protective order?

	Not At All Fearful	Not Very Fearful	Not Sure	Somewhat Fearful	Extremely Fearful
a. ongoing harassment and threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. physical injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. emotional and physical harm of children or interference with child custody	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. financial problems such as loss of a job	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. loss of housing or other financial problems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. public humiliation/damaged reputation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. loss of control over life	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. harm or harassment of close others	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

17

How many times did you talk to law enforcement when seeking an emergency protective order?

- Never
 Six to Ten Times
 One Time
 More than Ten Times
 Twice
 I did not seek an emergency protective order
 Three to Five Times
 Other (please specify)

18 How many times did you talk to law enforcement when seeking a final protective order?

- Never
 Six to Ten Times
 One Time
 More than Ten Times
 Twice
 I did not seek a final protective order
 Three to Five Times
 Other (please specify)

19 How many times did you talk to the district attorney's office before criminal charges were filed?

- Never
 Six to Ten Times
 One Time
 More than Ten Times
 Twice
 No criminal charges were filed
 Three to Five Times
 Other (please specify)

20 How many times did you talk to the district attorney's office after criminal charges were filed?

- Never
 Six to Ten Times
 One Time
 More than Ten Times
 Twice
 No criminal charges were filed
 Three to Five Times
 Other (please specify)

21 If you had issues or problems obtaining an Emergency Protective Order, what were they?

First

Second

Third

22 If you had issues or problems obtaining a Final Protective Order, what were they?

First

Second

Third

23 Please check all services you utilized as a result of the interpersonal violence which prompted you to seek a protective order:

- doctor
- dentist
- emergency room visits
- urgent treatment care
- hospital use
- ambulance
- physical therapy
- mental health counseling
- psychiatry
- marriage counseling
- pastoral counseling
- group therapy for mental health or substance abuse
- residential substance abuse treatment
- a victim advocate
- crisis line
- in-person crisis counselor
- nights stayed in a domestic violence shelter or homeless shelter
- legal services performed by private attorneys
- legal services performed by legal aid attorneys
- legal services performed by an attorney at the domestic violence service provider's Office
- contacted the National Domestic Violence Hotline (1.800.799.SAFE) or www.TheHotline.Org
- contacted my local agency directly without using a hotline
- domestic violence support groups
- sexual assault support groups
- protective order assistance
- contacted The StrongHearts Native Helpline (1.844.762.8483) or www.strongheartshelpline.org
- Other (please specify)

24 Please check all experiences you had resulting from the interpersonal violence which prompted you to seek a protective order:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> time missed from work | <input type="checkbox"/> time missed in volunteer activities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> time missed from family and civic responsibilities | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation costs directly related to court, prosecution, or other justice system activities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> time missed from doing household chores | <input type="checkbox"/> lost or damaged property |
| <input type="checkbox"/> time missed to provide childcare | <input type="checkbox"/> lost job |
| <input type="checkbox"/> time missed to provide other family care | <input type="checkbox"/> children taken away |
| <input type="checkbox"/> time missed from school | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

25 Did your protective order improve your quality of life?

- Yes
 No
 I did not have a protective order issued

26 Please rate your satisfaction level with each of the following.

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied (Neutral)	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	N/A
First Responder to me during the incident that resulted in me seeking help (Fire Department, Ambulance, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
First Law Enforcement on the scene	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Facility Personnel (Receptionist, nurse, security, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Advocate during exam	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied (Neutral)	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	N/A
Forensic Examiner (SANE, Doctor, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Office staff at local domestic violence/sexual assault agency (Receptionist, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Service providers at domestic violence/sexual assault agency	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hotline personnel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Victim advocate with District Attorney's Office	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Shelter staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Shelter procedures	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Court personnel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Judge's Clerk	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Judge	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The attorney provided by the local domestic violence/sexual assault agency	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

27 Your journey to survival has already involved many people. Please describe your perceptions of the frequency and appropriate level of respect paid to you during your interactions.

	All the time	Most of the time	Sometimes	Never	N/A
The domestic violence/sexual assault agency staff treated me with respect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	All the time	Most of the time	Sometimes	Never	N/A
Law enforcement treated me with respect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The medical staff treated me with respect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The judge treated me with respect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Office staff at local domestic violence/sexual assault agency (Receptionist, etc.) treated me with respect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hotline personnel treated me with respect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Victim advocate with District Attorney's office treated me with respect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Shelter staff treated me with respect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Shelter procedures prevented me from feeling respected.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Court personnel treated me with respect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Judge's Clerk treated me with respect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Judge treated me with respect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The attorney provided by my local domestic violence/sexual assault agency treated me with respect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

All the time Most of the time Sometimes Never N/A

The District Attorney/Assistant District Attorney treated me with respect.

28 I think having one judge handle all of my legal issues would be helpful.

- Yes
- No
- I had one judge and it was helpful
- I had one judge and it was not helpful

29 I received the kind of help I wanted from the domestic violence/sexual assault service provider.

- Yes
- No

30 I received current information about the status of the perpetrator/abuser's case from the domestic violence/sexual assault agency's staff.

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable
- I received the information from someone else

31 Each District Attorney's office employs victim witness coordinators and advocates who assist victims. For example, these individuals assist in completing the victim's compensation process. Please answer honestly - your responses are invaluable to protecting other victims.

Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

The court process was explained to me so that I could understand it.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I trusted the victim witness coordinator.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I benefited from meeting with the victim witness coordinator.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I was ready to face the court process because of how well it was explained to me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My legal issues were handled in a timely fashion.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I was confused while I was going through the court process.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I felt comfortable talking with the victim witness coordinator.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I had the opportunity to contact the victim witness coordinator if I had questions or concerns about my partner's probation/case.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe I was NOT treated fairly.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would contact the victim witness coordinator if I need help in the future.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I found referrals to outside resources and programs by the victim witness coordinator to be relevant to my needs.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

I received current information about the status of my perpetrator's case.

32 How would you rate the quality of treatment you received while being involved in the court process?

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

33 Did you get the kind of help you wanted?

- Yes, definitively
- Yes, generally
- No, not really
- No, definitely not

34 Did someone in the District Attorney's office reach out to you offering to provide services?

- Yes
- No
- I don't think so

35 If you were referred to an outside resource or program, how helpful was it?

- Very helpful
- Mostly helpful
- Mostly unhelpful
- Very unhelpful

36 If a friend was experiencing violence at home, would you recommend court action to that friend?

- Yes, definitely
- Yes, probably
- No, probably not
- No, definitely not

37 In an overall, general sense, how satisfied are you with the services you received?

- Very satisfied
- Mostly satisfied
- Mostly dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

38 Have you seen SAFELINE cards?

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

39 Have you heard of the SAFELINE Hotline?

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

40 Have you ever called the SAFELINE Hotline?

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

41 If you called the SAFELINE, what was your experience?

42 To what services were you referred:

- Local service provider
- Law enforcement
- District attorney
- Victim/witness coordinator
- Other (please specify)

43 What else do we need to know about your experiences?



Oklahoma Statewide Strategic Planning:

Threshold of Transformation

IPV Service Providers

Program Summary

More often than not those of us who work in victim services do not have an opportunity to analyze how our efforts link to the overall safety of victims and our communities. Regardless of our role in the process, there are over arching values and strategies useful in implementing victim services. Together we will explore the "gold standard" for promoting safety, autonomy, accessibility, competency, reliability, collaboration, cultural diversity, and community engagement to forge an efficient and effective civil protection order system. By improving our "link" in the complex chain of services needed to keep victims safe, we will explore ways to keep the promise of safety for IPV Service Providers.

44 Based on victimization type, how many primary victims do you see on average each year?

Sexual Assault

Domestic Violence

Stalking

Human Trafficking

Child Sexual Abuse

45 Based on victimization type, how many secondary victims do you see on average each year?

Sexual Assault

Domestic Violence

Stalking

Human Trafficking

Child Sexual Abuse

46 How much of your agency's time and resources are spent on prevention or awareness activities?

For Adults

For Youth

47 What positions do you currently have in your agency? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Administrator (director, fiscal manager) | <input type="checkbox"/> Paralegal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attorney (does not include prosecutor) | <input type="checkbox"/> Probation officer/offender monitor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children's advocate | <input type="checkbox"/> Program coordinator (training coordinator, victim services coordinator, project coordinator, contract coordinator, clinical coordinator, volunteer coordinator) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Counselor | <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecutor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Court personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual assault forensic examiner/sexual assault nurse examiner (SAFE/SANE) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Information technology staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Support staff (bookkeeper, accountant, administrative assistant) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Investigator (prosecution-based) | <input type="checkbox"/> Trainer/educator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Translator/interpreter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal advocate (does not include attorney or paralegal) | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim advocate (non-governmental, includes domestic violence, sexual assault, and dual) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach worker | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim assistant (governmental, includes victim-witness specialist/coordinator) |

Other (please specify)

48 What "type" of attendees have been involved in your training and awareness activities? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy organization staff (NAACP, AARP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors (non-tribal) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attorneys/law students | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual assault forensic examiner/sexual assault nurse examiner (SAFE/SANE) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Batterer intervention program staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Social service organization staff (non-governmental—food bank, homeless shelter) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child care staff | <input type="checkbox"/> State or tribal domestic violence coalition staff (includes sexual assault, domestic violence, and dual) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Department of human services | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal government/Tribal government agency staff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children's advocates (not associated with DHS) | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim advocates (tribal, includes sexual assault, domestic violence, and dual) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Correction personnel (probation, parole, and correctional facilities) | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim advocates (non-tribal, non-governmental, includes sexual assault, domestic violence, and dual) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Court personnel (tribal) | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim assistants (tribal, includes victim-witness specialists/coordinators) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Court personnel (non-tribal) | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim assistants (non-tribal, governmental, includes victim-witness specialists/coordinators) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educators (teachers, administrators, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faith-based organization staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Child care providers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government agency staff (vocational rehabilitation, food stamps, TANF) | <input type="checkbox"/> Community advocacy groups (NAACP, AARP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health professionals (doctors, nurses--does not include SAFE/SANE) | <input type="checkbox"/> Community businesses (retail stores, pharmacies) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Immigrant organization staff (non-governmental) | <input type="checkbox"/> Community groups (service or social groups) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interpreters/translators | <input type="checkbox"/> Community members (unaffiliated adults) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement officers (tribal) | <input type="checkbox"/> Educators (teachers, administrators, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement officers (non-tribal) | <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school students |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal services staff (does not include attorneys) | <input type="checkbox"/> Faith-based groups |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health professionals | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle and high school students |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military command staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Parents or guardians |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multidisciplinary (various disciplines at same training) | <input type="checkbox"/> University or college students |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors (tribal) | <input type="checkbox"/> Victims/survivors (do not count psychoeducation groups) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

What has prevented you from fully serving all victims? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict of interest | <input type="checkbox"/> Program rules not acceptable to victim/survivor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Did not meet statutory requirements | <input type="checkbox"/> Program unable to provide service due to limited resources/priority-setting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hours of operation | <input type="checkbox"/> Services inappropriate or inadequate for victims/survivors with mental health issues |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient or lack of culturally appropriate services | <input type="checkbox"/> Services inappropriate or inadequate for victims/survivors with substance abuse issues |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient or lack of language capacity (including sign language) | <input type="checkbox"/> Services not appropriate for victim/survivor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient or lack of services for people with disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Services not available for victims/survivors accompanied by male adolescents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of childcare | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Program reached capacity | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

What services do you provide through your agency? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child advocacy (Including guardian ad litem) | <input type="checkbox"/> Support group/counseling services (Individual or group counseling or support provided by a volunteer, peer, or professional) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child care | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment (Assisting a victim/survivor with civil legal issues including preparing paperwork for a protection order and accompanying victim/survivor to a protection order hearing, administrative hearing, or other civil court proceeding. Does not include advocacy by attorneys and/or paralegals) | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim/survivor advocacy (Actions designed to help the victim/survivor obtain needed support, resources, or services including employment, health care, victim's compensation, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Specific services for male victims of domestic violence/sexual assault | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim-witness notification/outreach to victims/survivors (unsolicited letters, phone calls, or visits) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil legal assistance (Civil legal services provided by an attorney and/or a paralegal) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cases referred to federal entity for prosecution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment (Assisting a victim/survivor with criminal legal issues including notifying the victim/survivor of case status, hearing dates, plea agreements, and sentencing terms; preparing paperwork such as victim impact statements; accompanying a victim/survivor to a criminal court proceeding or law enforcement interview; and all other advocacy within the criminal justice system) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cases referred to state entity for prosecution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crisis intervention (Crisis intervention is a process by which a person identifies, assesses, and intervenes with an individual in crisis so as to restore balance and reduce the effects of the crisis in her/his life. In this category, report only crisis intervention that occurs in person and/or over the telephone.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Safe exchange programs (e.g., visitation centers) that allow children to visit with their non-custodial parent in cases where one parent has committed an act of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forensic exam (Exams conducted by a sexual assault forensic examiner or a sexual assault nurse examiner) | <input type="checkbox"/> Services to address the needs of youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, or stalking and the needs of children and youth exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital/clinic/other medical response (Accompanying a victim/survivor to, or meeting a victim/survivor at, the hospital, clinic, or medical office) | <input type="checkbox"/> Provide transitional housing assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, or stalking. The assistance provided to victims may include money for rent, utilities, a security deposit, or other minor costs related to moving into transitional housing. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Language services (Interpretation, translation, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> A transitional housing assistance program may also offer victims support and services necessary to help the victim relocate and secure permanent housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

51 If your agency has a shelter, do shelter residents complete a survey before they exit the shelter?

- Always Never
- Sometimes I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

52 How many of the following people sought your services in the last 12 months? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> People with hearing impairments | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> People with disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American |
| <input type="checkbox"/> People with limited English proficiency | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic or Latino |
| <input type="checkbox"/> People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander |
| <input type="checkbox"/> People who live in rural areas | <input type="checkbox"/> White |
| <input type="checkbox"/> People of the LGBTQ community | <input type="checkbox"/> North African |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Males (over the age of 18) | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Eastern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian and Alaska Native | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

53

What policies and protocols do you currently have and use? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate response to underserved populations | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory training on sexual assault, domestic violence/dating violence, stalking, and/or child sexual abuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate response to victims/survivors of child sexual abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Routine screening and referrals for sexual assault, domestic violence/dating violence, stalking, and/or child sexual abuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate response to victims/survivors with substance abuse issues and/or mental health diagnosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated domestic violence docket |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Confidentiality | <input type="checkbox"/> Full faith and credit for protection orders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory training standards for staff and volunteers | <input type="checkbox"/> Immediate access to obtaining protection orders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Procedures for anonymous, confidential, or Jane Doe reporting of sexual assault | <input type="checkbox"/> Judicial monitoring of offenders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Staff, board, and/or volunteers represent the diversity of your service area | <input type="checkbox"/> No charge to victims/survivors for any costs related to the prosecution or obtaining a protection order for sexual assault, domestic violence/dating violence, stalking, or child sexual abuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Victim informed about Crime Victims Compensation and Victim Impact Statements | <input type="checkbox"/> Strategies to assist and protect victim/survivor during probation and parole |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advocate response or accompaniment to emergency room | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim/survivor inclusion in offender supervision planning process/sex offender management |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate response to victims/survivors to avoid or eliminate re-traumatization | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim-witness notification |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate response to underserved populations | <input type="checkbox"/> Different rights for tribal members |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> Explanation of jurisdictional "issues" |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forensic exams not billed to victim/survivor | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

54

What type(s) of training or awareness topics have you offered in the last three years? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advocate response | <input type="checkbox"/> Decreasing dual arrests/identifying predominant aggressor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child witnesses | <input type="checkbox"/> Immigration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child sexual abuse overview, dynamics, and services | <input type="checkbox"/> Judicial response |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child development | <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile court procedures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Confidentiality | <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement response |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dating violence overview, dynamics, and services | <input type="checkbox"/> Pro-arrest policies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence overview, dynamics, and services | <input type="checkbox"/> Probation response |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory reporting requirements | <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecution response |

- Parenting issues
- Response to victims/survivors who are incarcerated
- Response to victims/survivors who have been trafficked
- Safety planning for victims/survivors
- Sexual assault overview, dynamics, and services
- Stalking overview, dynamics, and services
- Specific issues facing American Indian or Alaska Native populations
- Specific issues facing Asian populations
- Specific issues facing black or African American populations
- Specific issues facing the elderly
- Specific issues facing geographically isolated victims
- Specific issues facing Hispanic or Latino populations
- Specific issues facing homeless people or those living in poverty
- Specific issues facing immigrants, refugees, or asylum seekers
- Specific issues facing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex
- Specific issues facing Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- Specific issues facing victims with disabilities
- Specific issues facing victims with limited English proficiency
- Specific issues facing victims with mental health issues
- Specific issues facing victims with substance abuse issues
- Civil court procedures
- Child sexual abuse statutes/codes
- Criminal court procedures
- Domestic violence statutes/codes
- Family court procedures
- Firearms and domestic violence
- Other (please specify)
- Protection orders (including full faith and credit)
- Sexual assault forensic examination
- Sexual assault statutes/codes
- Stalking statutes/codes
- Tribal jurisdiction and Public Law 280
- Community response to sexual assault
- Coordinated community response
- Response teams (DART, DVRT, SART)
- Technology
- Child sexual abuse overview, dynamics, and services
- Child sexual abuse prevention program
- Dating violence overview, dynamics, and services
- Domestic violence overview, dynamics, and services
- Domestic violence/dating violence prevention program
- Healthy relationships/domestic violence/dating violence prevention (6-12th grade)
- Healthy relationships/domestic violence/dating violence prevention (community)
- Healthy relationships/domestic violence/dating violence prevention (university)
- Indigenous IPV prevention programs
- Mandated reporting of child sexual abuse
- Parent-child interaction (parent-child play program, parent-child music class)
- Parenting skills (child development, appropriate interventions)
- Safety planning
- Sexual assault overview, dynamics, and services
- Stalking overview, dynamics, and services
- Workplace violence

55 What system improvements do you currently have in place? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation | <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings between tribal and non-tribal entities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitating community task force | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety audits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interpreters | <input type="checkbox"/> Security personnel or equipment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Language lines | <input type="checkbox"/> Translation of forms and documents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

56 What type data for crimes involving **interpersonal violence** do you currently track? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arrests/charges | <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecutions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bail/bond orders | <input type="checkbox"/> Protection orders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Case management | <input type="checkbox"/> Recidivism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child protective services case tracking | <input type="checkbox"/> Sentencing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance with court-ordered sanctions | <input type="checkbox"/> Stalking and harassment orders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Convictions | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim/survivor notification |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Court docket management | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim/survivor service availability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation/outcome measures | <input type="checkbox"/> Violations of protection orders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Incident reports | <input type="checkbox"/> Warrants |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Probation conditions/violations | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

57

What do you currently use to "market" your services? (Mark all that apply)

- Billboard(s)
- Videos
- Brochures
- Manuals
- Newsletter
- Posters
- Other (please specify)
- Public service announcements
- Website
- Videos
- Facebook
- Other social media

58

What do you think are the three biggest barriers in your community to obtaining a protective order?

First

Second

Third

59

What are the most common reasons a judge would dismiss or not grant a final protective order?

- DDMS - Did not meet statutory requirements
- DE - Insufficient evidence
- DNV - No violations so dismissed by Judge
- DFTP - Plaintiff failed to present
- Other (please specify)
- DPR - Plaintiff requested dismissal
- DWC - Lack of jurisdiction (filed in the wrong county)
- Consolidated with a family court procedure
- Delayed while criminal charges were pending

60

How frequently do you think women experience violations of protective orders?

- Always
- More Often Than Not
- Only Occasionally
- Never
- Other (please specify)

61 On average, how long are final protective orders in your community in effect?

- 3 Months or Less Two Years Five Years
 4 to 6 Months Three Years More than Five Years but Less Than Forever
 One Year Four Years Forever (Lifetime)
 Other (please specify)

62 How effective do you think victims in your community believe emergency protective orders are for them?

- Not at all effective Very Effective
 Somewhat effective I'm not sure
 Effective
 Other (please specify)

63 How effective do you think victims in your community think final protective orders are for them?

- Not at all effective Very Effective
 Somewhat effective I'm not sure
 Effective
 Other (please specify)

64 Describe your role(s) in the court room.

- Judge does not allow me in the court room I'm allowed to assist the victim in the court room
 I'm in the room but not allowed to speak to the victim I'm allowed to talk with the victim outside the room before a dismissal
 Other (please specify)

65 Please answer honestly indicating your agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
I think the victim witness coordinator really assists the courts.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Since the involvement of the victim witness coordinator, there has been increased collaboration among service providers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe that having one judge handle all of a family's legal issues is helpful.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe that having all victim service providers in one location is helpful.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have seen an increase in victim/perpetrator access to services because of the victim witness coordinators.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe domestic violence legal issues are handled in a timely manner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have the opportunity to contact the victim witness coordinator if I have a question or concern.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe victim safety has improved through the efforts of the Coordinated Community Response Team (CCRT).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
I believe perpetrator accountability has increased through the efforts of the Coordinated Community Response Team (CCRT).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe victim safety has improved through the efforts of the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe perpetrator accountability has increased through the efforts of the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe victim safety has improved through the efforts of the Domestic Violence Response Team (DVRT).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe perpetrator accountability has increased through the efforts of the Domestic Violence Response Team (DVRT).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have been disappointed with the level of communication among partners responsible for victim safety, resources, and services.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
Perpetrator accountability is increased when there is a consistent court system.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Because victims/perpetrators are more likely to understand the legal process, they are more likely to engage in treatment services.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

66 How would you rate the quality of treatment victims receive while involved in the court process?

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

67 How would you rate the quality of treatment victims perpetrators receive while involved in the court process?

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

68 In an overall, general sense, how satisfied are you with the services provided to victims and perpetrators?

- Very Satisfied
- Mostly Satisfied
- Mostly Dissatisfied
- Very Dissatisfied

69

Who are the top five agencies/professionals that you refer your clients to?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

70

Who are the top five agencies/professionals that refer clients to your agency?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

71

What are the top five reasons you make referrals?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

72

What other agencies/professionals are important members of your referral network?:

73

What are the top 5 reasons people refer clients to you?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

74 Are there issues/problems faced by your clients for which you have no referral person/agency to address the need?

75 What services does your agency provide for which you would like to receive more client referrals from other agencies? For example, you offer trauma-informed support groups and would like to see more victims involved in the groups.

76 From what agencies/professionals do you receive client referrals?

77 Have you attended a training session hosted by:

- Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
- Office of the Attorney General
- District Attorney's Council
- Native Alliance Against Violence
- Local domestic violence sexual/assault provider
- Other (please specify)

78 Are you aware of the Domestic Violence Lethality-Screen for First Responders?

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

79 Have you used the Domestic Violence Lethality-Screen for First Responders?

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

80 Did the victim for whom you completed the Domestic Violence Lethality-Screen for First Responders ask you to call the local provider?

- Yes
- No

81 Did the local provider send an advocate?

- Yes
- No

82 Have you heard of the "Purple Ribbon" Campaign?

- Yes, and I participated
- Yes, but I did not participate
- I have not heard about it

83 Are you aware of the Child Welfare Domestic Violence Manual?

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

84 Please describe how you use the Child Welfare Domestic Violence Manual.

85 Have you heard of trauma-informed services?

- Yes
- No

86 If so, what does trauma-informed services mean to you?



Oklahoma Statewide Strategic Planning:

Threshold of Transformation

Law Enforcement

87 Does your jurisdiction have tribal-state cross-deputization agreements?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know
- We have limited cross-deputization
- Other (please specify)

88 How often do crimes of domestic violence or sexual assault result in jurisdictional challenges?

- Always
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

89 Have you attended the Partners for Change Conference?

- Yes
- No

90 If so, what years? (it is in its 14th year)

91 Have you attended a training session hosted by:

- Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
- Office of the Attorney General
- District Attorney's Council
- Native Alliance Against Violence
- Local domestic violence/sexual assault provider
- Other (please specify)

92 Are you aware of the Domestic Violence Lethality-Screen for First Responders?

- Yes
- No

93 Have you used the Domestic Violence Lethality-Screen for First Responders?

- Yes
- No

94 When you have used the DVL-S for FR, did the victim request you to call the local provider?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes

95 When you have used the DVL-S for FR, did the local provider send an advocate to the scene?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes

96 Have you heard of the "Purple Ribbon" Campaign? If so, have you participated in a campaign?

- Yes, and I have participated
- Yes, but I have not participated
- I have not heard of it

97 Are you aware of the Child Welfare Domestic Violence Manual?

- Yes
- No

98 Have you used the Child Welfare Domestic Violence Manual?

- Yes
- No

99 Have you heard of trauma-informed services?

- Yes
- No

100 If so, what does trauma-informed services mean to you?

101 From a law enforcement perspective, what would improve your ability to provide victim safety?

102 From a law enforcement perspective, what would improve your ability to hold perpetrators accountable?



Oklahoma Statewide Strategic Planning:

Threshold of Transformation

We hope everyone will complete these questions.

103 What are the top five types of crime which receive the highest priority in your community?

First	<input type="text"/>
Second	<input type="text"/>
Third	<input type="text"/>
Fourth	<input type="text"/>
Fifth	<input type="text"/>

104 What do you think are the three biggest problems or issues women encounter when seeking assistance through the criminal justice system in your community?

First	<input type="text"/>
Second	<input type="text"/>
Third	<input type="text"/>

105 What are the three biggest problems you think women might encounter during the Protective Order process?

First	<input type="text"/>
Second	<input type="text"/>
Third	<input type="text"/>

106

Do you think local politics, i.e. "who you know," "good ol' boy" system, influence the issuance of protective orders in your community?

- Always
- More Often Than Not
- Sometimes
- Never

107

Do you think local politics, i.e. "who you know," "good ol' boy" system, influence arrest of perpetrators of domestic violence?

- Always
- More Often Than Not
- Sometimes
- Never

108

Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the protective order process within your community?

- Always
- More Often Than Not
- Sometimes
- Never

109

Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the dynamics of interpersonal violence?

- Yes
- No

110

Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the resources available within your community for victims of interpersonal violence?

- Yes
- No

111 Do you feel your community effectively provides for the safety of victims during the protective order process?

- Always
- More Often Than Not
- Sometimes
- Never

112 Do you feel you have a good understanding of "Jane Doe Reporting" or anonymous reporting procedures in your community?

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

113 Do you feel you know how long a victim has before it is "too late" to do a SANE exam?

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

114 How long does a victim have before it is "too late" to do a SANE exam?

- 6 hours or less
- More than 6 hours but less than 12
- 12 hours to 24 hours
- 36 hours
- 48 hours
- Other (please specify)
- 72 hours
- 96 hours
- More than 96 hours
- I'm not sure

115 Please select the answer that most accurately describes your participation in the Coordinated Community Response Team in your community.

- I don't know what it is
- I am a member and attend more often than not
- I am a member but do not attend very often
- Other (please specify)
- I am a member and make sure I send a representative
- I used to be a very active participant
- We do not have one

116 Please select the answer that most accurately describes your participation in the Sexual Assault Response Team in your community.

- I don't know what it is
- I am a member and attend more often than not
- I am a member but do not attend very often
- Other (please specify)
- I am a member and make sure I send a representative
- I used to be a very active participant
- We do not have one

117 Please select the answer that most accurately describes your participation in the Domestic Violence Response Team in your community.

- I don't know what it is
- I am a member and attend more often than not
- I am a member but do not attend very often
- Other (please specify)
- I am a member and make sure I send a representative
- I used to be a very active participant
- We do not have one

118 What are three things you would do to improve the safety of victims of interpersonal violence within your community?

First

Second

Third

119 What are three things you would do to hold perpetrators of interpersonal violence within your community accountable for their actions?

First

Second

Third

120 What are three things you would do to improve the safety of children who witness interpersonal violence within your community?

First

Second

Third

121 What are three things you would do to increase the priority your community leaders place on addressing interpersonal violence and the protective order process?

First

Second

Third

122 What type(s) of training or awareness events have you attended in the last three years?
(Mark all that apply)

- Advocate response
- Child witnesses
- Child sexual abuse overview, dynamics, and services
- Child development
- Confidentiality
- Dating violence overview, dynamics, and services
- Domestic violence overview, dynamics, and services
- Mandatory reporting requirements
- Parenting issues
- Response to victims/survivors who are incarcerated
- Response to victims/survivors who have been trafficked
- Decreasing dual arrests/identifying predominant aggressor

- Immigration
- Judicial response
- Juvenile court procedures
- Law enforcement response
- Pro-arrest policies
- Probation response
- Prosecution response
- Protection orders (including full faith and credit)
- Sexual assault forensic examination
- Safety planning for victims/survivors
- Sexual assault overview, dynamics, and services
- Stalking overview, dynamics, and services
- Specific issues facing American Indian or Alaska Native populations
- Specific issues facing Asian populations
- Specific issues facing black or African American populations
- Specific issues facing the elderly
- Specific issues facing geographically isolated victims
- Specific issues facing Hispanic or Latino populations
- Specific issues facing people who are homeless or living in poverty
- Specific issues facing immigrants, refugees, or asylum seekers
- Specific issues facing people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex
- Specific issues facing Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- Specific issues facing victims with disabilities
- Specific issues facing victims with limited English proficiency
- Specific issues facing victims with mental health issues
- Specific issues facing victims with substance abuse issues
- Civil court procedures
- Child sexual abuse statutes/codes
- Criminal court procedures
- Domestic violence statutes/codes
- Family court procedures

- Firearms and domestic violence
- Sexual assault statutes/codes
- Stalking statutes/codes
- Tribal jurisdiction
- "Checkerboard" jurisdictional issues
- Community response to sexual assault
- Coordinated community response
- Response teams (DART, DVRT, SART)
- Technology
- Child sexual abuse overview, dynamics, and services
- Child sexual abuse prevention program
- Dating violence overview, dynamics, and services
- Domestic violence overview, dynamics, and services
- Domestic violence/dating violence prevention program
- Healthy relationships/domestic violence/dating violence prevention (6-12th grade)
- Healthy relationships/domestic violence/dating violence prevention (community)
- Healthy relationships/domestic violence/dating violence prevention (university)
- Indigenous IPV prevention programs
- Mandated reporting of child sexual abuse
- Parent-child interaction (parent-child play program, parent-child music class)
- Parenting skills (child development, appropriate interventions)
- Safety planning
- Sexual assault overview, dynamics, and services
- Stalking overview, dynamics, and services
- Workplace violence
- Other (please specify)

123

What else do you want to share to improve Oklahoma's response to interpersonal violence?

APPENDIX O - OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE STRATEGIC PLANNING KEY STAKEHOLDERS' SURVEY: THRESHOLD OF TRANSFORMATION



Oklahoma Statewide Strategic Planning Key Stakeholder Survey:

Threshold of Transformation

Your Investment of Time and Participation is Critical

We have been tasked by the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and the Office of the Attorney General Victim Services Unit to perform a statewide needs assessment focused on supporting victims and survivors of Interpersonal Violence (Domestic, Dating, and Sexual Violence, Stalking) in the State of Oklahoma. All responses will be aggregated and serve as a guide for development of a Five-Year Strategic Plan to be implemented across Oklahoma to support victims and the agencies serving victims. Before development of the state's strategic plan, information about the process is being gathered from the "people on the ground." Please take a few minutes to answer the questions and provide additional comments, your input is invaluable for creating a strong and successful strategy.

Although we know all victims are not female and all abusers are not male, for purposes of the survey, female pronouns are used for victims and male pronouns for abusers. This survey was created using the HIPAA-compliant version of Survey Monkey to ensure respondent anonymity and the security of all responses. Thank you for your time and for your continued service to protecting and supporting victims of crime. -- Penny and Sheree (Integrated Concepts, Inc.)

Throughout this survey, the term sexual assault includes both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the victim/survivor and assaults committed by offenders who are known to, related by blood or marriage to, or in a dating relationship with the victim/survivor. The term domestic violence/dating violence applies to any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner or dating partner. Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

1 What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Other

2 What is your age?

- 18 - 25
- 26 - 40
- 41 - 59
- 60 - 75
- Older than 75
- Prefer not to answer

3 Do you preside or provide services in an urban or rural community?

- Urban
- Rural
- Other (please specify)

4 What is your ethnicity?

- White
- Black or African-American
- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian
- Some other race (please specify)
- Hispanic
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- North African
- Middle Eastern

5

I am a member of the following tribes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I am not a member of a tribe | <input type="checkbox"/> Muscogee (Creek) Nation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians | <input type="checkbox"/> Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town | <input type="checkbox"/> Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Apache Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caddo Nation of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cherokee Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes | <input type="checkbox"/> Quapaw Tribe of Indians |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen Potawatomi Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> Sac & Fox Nation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comanche Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole Nation of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delaware Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> Seneca-Cayuga Nation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delaware Tribe of Indians | <input type="checkbox"/> Shawnee Tribe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> The Chickasaw Nation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> The Osage Nation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kaw Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> Thlopthlocco Tribal Town |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kialegee Tribal Town | <input type="checkbox"/> Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco and Tawakonie) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Miami Tribe of Oklahoma | <input type="checkbox"/> Wyandotte Nation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Tribal Affiliation (Please Specify) | |

6 Please select all the following "categories" that apply to you.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Victim/Survivor of Interpersonal Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Family member of a victim/survivor of IPV |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Survivor of Interpersonal Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Faith Based Leader |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Professional |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Member of the Judiciary | <input type="checkbox"/> First Responder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> District Attorney/Assistant District Attorney | <input type="checkbox"/> Educator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attorney (Not DA/ADA) | <input type="checkbox"/> Media |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IPV Service Provider | <input type="checkbox"/> Government (Federal, Tribal, State, County, City) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Victim Advocate with District Attorney's Office | <input type="checkbox"/> Business |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer involved with justice system | <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofits not providing IPV services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer involved with IPV service provider | <input type="checkbox"/> Other community member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SANE | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

7 Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the protective order process within your community?

- Always
- More Often Than Not
- Sometimes
- Never

8 Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the dynamics of interpersonal violence including trauma-informed theory?

- Always
- More Often Than Not
- Sometimes
- Never

9 Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the resources available within your community for victims of interpersonal violence?

- Always
- More Often Than Not
- Sometimes
- Never

APPENDIX P - OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE STRATEGIC PLANNING KEY STAKEHOLDERS' SURVEY: THRESHOLD OF TRANSFORMATION



Oklahoma Statewide Strategic Planning Key Stakeholder Survey:

Threshold of Transformation

We hope everyone will complete these questions.

10 What are five words you would use to describe the status of services currently provided to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault throughout Oklahoma?

First	<input type="text"/>
Second	<input type="text"/>
Third	<input type="text"/>
Fourth	<input type="text"/>
Fifth	<input type="text"/>

11 What are five words you would use to describe your vision of the services provided to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault throughout Oklahoma after the statewide strategic plan is implemented?

First	<input type="text"/>
Second	<input type="text"/>
Third	<input type="text"/>
Fourth	<input type="text"/>
Fifth	<input type="text"/>

12 What do you think are the three biggest problems or issues women encounter when seeking assistance through the criminal justice system in your community?

First

Second

Third

13 What are the three biggest problems you think women might encounter during the Protective Order process?

First

Second

Third

14 Do you feel your community effectively provides for the safety of victims during the protective order process?

- Always
- More Often Than Not
- Sometimes
- Never

15 Please select the answer that most accurately describes your participation in the Coordinated Community Response Team in your community.

- I don't know what it is
- I am a member and attend more often than not
- I am a member but do not attend very often
- Other (please specify)
- I am a member and make sure I send a representative
- I used to be a very active participant
- We do not have one

16 Please select the answer that most accurately describes your participation in the Sexual Assault Response Team in your community.

- I don't know what it is
- I am a member and attend more often than not
- I am a member but do not attend very often
- Other (please specify)
- I am a member and make sure I send a representative
- I used to be a very active participant
- We do not have one

17 Please select the answer that most accurately describes your participation in the Domestic Violence Response Team in your community.

- I don't know what it is
- I am a member and attend more often than not
- I am a member but do not attend very often
- Other (please specify)
- I am a member and make sure I send a representative
- I used to be a very active participant
- We do not have one

18 What are three things you would do to improve the safety of victims of interpersonal violence within your community?

First	<input type="text"/>
Second	<input type="text"/>
Third	<input type="text"/>

19 What are three things you would do to hold perpetrators of interpersonal violence within your community accountable for their actions?

First	<input type="text"/>
Second	<input type="text"/>
Third	<input type="text"/>

20 What are three things you would do to improve the safety of children who witness interpersonal violence within your community?

First

Second

Third

21 What are three things you would do to increase the priority your community leaders place on addressing interpersonal violence and the protective order process?

First

Second

Third

22 What else do you want to share to improve Oklahoma's response to interpersonal violence?



Partners For Change: Protective Order Process

Program Title - Creating a Golden Chain of Safety

We have been asked by the Attorney General's office to present on the Protective Order process in Oklahoma during the Partners for Change Conference. Before we present, we would like to gather information about the process from the "people on the ground". Please take a few minutes to answer the questions and provide additional comments if you choose. For purposes of the survey, we will use female pronouns for victims and male pronouns for abusers, even though we know that all victims are not female and all abusers are not male. We use a HIPPA compliant version of Survey Monkey to ensure your anonymity and the security of your responses. Thank you for your time and for your continued service to protecting and supporting victims of crime -- Penny and Sheree (Integrated Concepts, Inc.)

Program Summary

More often than not those of us who work in victim services do not have an opportunity to analyze how our efforts link to the overall safety of victims and our communities. Regardless of our role in the process, there are overarching values and strategies useful in implementing a civil protection order system. Together we will explore the "gold standard" for promoting safety, autonomy, accessibility, competency, reliability, collaboration, cultural diversity, and community engagement to forge an efficient and effective civil protection order system. By improving our "link" in the complex chain of services needed to keep victims safe, we will explore ways to keep the promise of safety offered by the civil protection order process.

1 What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Other

2 What is your age?

- Younger than 18
- 18 - 25
- 26 - 40
- 41 - 59
- 60 - 75
- Older than 75
- Prefer not to answer

3 What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?

- Less than high school degree
- High school degree or equivalent (e.g., GED)
- Some college but no degree
- Associate degree
- Bachelor degree
- Graduate degree

4 What is your zip code?

5 Do you reside in an urban or rural community?

- Urban
- Rural

6 What is your ethnicity?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African-American | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaskan Native | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some other race (please specify) | |

7 Please select all the following "categories" that apply to you.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Victim/Survivor of Interpersonal Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer involved with justice system |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer involved with IPV service provider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Member of the Judiciary | <input type="checkbox"/> SANE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> District Attorney/Assistant District Attorney | <input type="checkbox"/> Family member of a victim/survivor of IPV |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attorney (Not DA/ADA) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other community member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IPV Service Provider | |



Partners For Change: Protective Order Process

Victims and Survivors

We appreciate your willingness to share your observations with us regarding your protective order process. If a question does not apply to your situation, please skip the question. We realize different people are at different points on their journeys to survival. Please feel free to skip questions that may be triggers for you and seek help if necessary. Your safety and well being are very important to us. Your feedback will support efforts to pave the way for a more "supportive" process for future victims and survivors.

8 Please check all of the following abuse tactics your abuser has used:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. verbal abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> f. symbolic violence | <input type="checkbox"/> k. actual threats to close others |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. degradation | <input type="checkbox"/> g. children threats | <input type="checkbox"/> l. moderate physical |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c. jealousy and control | <input type="checkbox"/> h. threats of serious harm | <input type="checkbox"/> m. severe physical |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d. financial control | <input type="checkbox"/> i. threats to kill | <input type="checkbox"/> n. physical assault of others |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e. work interference | <input type="checkbox"/> j. serious threats to you about close others | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | | |

9 Throughout your relationship with this partner, did he ever frighten you on more than one occasion because he repeatedly followed you, watched you, phoned you, wrote letters, notes, texts or email messages, communicated with you in other ways such as through another person, or engaged in other harassing acts that seemed obsessive or made you afraid for your safety (e.g., stalked you)?

- Yes
- No
- Other (please specify)

10

How afraid are you that the following will happen in the next 6 months by or because of the PO partner?

	Not At All Fearful	Not Very Fearful	Not Sure	Somewhat Fearful	Extremely Fearful
a. ongoing harassment and threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. physical injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. emotional and physical harm of children or interference with child custody	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. financial problems such as loss of a job	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. loss of housing or other financial problems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. public humiliation/damaged reputation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. loss of control over life	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. harm or harassment of close others	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

11

What type of violence occurred prompting you to seek an emergency order of protection?

12

What barriers/problems did you face when seeking an emergency protective order?

First

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

13 What barriers/problems did you face when seeking a final protective order?

First

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

14 For how long is your final protective order in effect?

- 3 Months or Less Three Years Forever (Lifetime)
- 4 to 6 Months Four Years I do not have a final protective order in effect
- One Year Five Years
- Two Years More than Five Years but Less Than Forever
- Other (please specify)

15 What provisions does your final protective order contain?

First

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

16 If your protective order was violated, what did the perpetrator do to violate the order. (Please check all that apply)

- a. property damage c. moderate physical violence e. use of a weapon
- b. direct threats of harm, death, or with a weapon d. severe physical violence with a weapon
- Other (please specify)

17 How effective do you think the emergency protective order was for you?

- Not at all effective
- Somewhat effective
- Effective
- Very Effective
- I'm not sure
- My abuser was incarcerated the entire time I had the emergency protective order
- I did not have an emergency protective order
- Other (please specify)

18 How effective do you think the final protective order was for you?

- Not at all effective
- Somewhat effective
- Effective
- Very Effective
- Other (please specify)
- I'm not sure
- My abuser was incarcerated the entire time I had the final protective order
- I did not have a final protective order

19 How many times did you talk to law enforcement when seeking an emergency protective order?

- Never
- One Time
- Twice
- Other (please specify)
- Three to Five Times
- Six to Ten Times
- More than Ten Times

20 How many times did you talk to law enforcement when seeking a final protective order?

- Never
- One Time
- Twice
- Other (please specify)
- Three to Five Times
- Six to Ten Times
- More than Ten Times

21 How many times did you talk to the district attorney's office before criminal charges were filed?

- Never
- One Time
- Twice
- Other (please specify)
- Three to Five Times
- Six to Ten Times
- More than Ten Times

22 How many times did you talk to the district attorney's office after criminal charges were filed?

- Never
- One Time
- Twice
- Other (please specify)
- Three to Five Times
- Six to Ten Times
- More than Ten Times

23 Were criminal charges filed for violation of your protective order?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a protective order
- My protective order was not violated
- Other (please specify)

24 Were contempt of court charges filed for violation of your protective order?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a protective order
- My protective order was not violated
- Other (please specify)

25 Was your PO partner arrested for violation of your protective order? If so, how many days was he in jail?

- Yes he was arrested and served less than one day
- Yes he was arrested and served one day
- Yes he was arrested and served one week
- Yes he was arrested and served one week to a month in duration
- Yes he was arrested and served one to three months
- Other (please specify)
- Yes he was arrested and served more than three months
- No, he was not arrested after violating my protective order
- I did not have a protective order
- My protective order was not violated

26 If your protective order was violated and you chose not to report, why did you choose not to report the violation? (Please mark all that apply)

- I was scared
- I didn't know who to tell
- I'm not sure
- I didn't know I could report a violation
- I didn't think anything would happen to him
- My protective order was not violated
- Other (please specify)

27

If your protective order has not been violated, why do you think your PO partner did not violate the Emergency Protective Order/Final Protective Order? (Please check all that apply)

- He was scared
- I'm not sure
- He moved away
- Other (please specify)
- He was in jail
- He couldn't find me
- My protective order was violated

28

If your protective order has been violated, why do you think your PO partner violated the Emergency Protective Order/Final Protective Order? (Please check all that apply)

- He was not scared of me reporting him
- I'm not sure
- He was not scared of law enforcement doing anything about it
- Other (please specify)
- He always got away with it before
- My protective order was not violated

29

What were your three main issues or problems with obtaining an Emergency Protective Order?

First

Second

Third

30

What were your three main issues or problems with obtaining your the final protective order?

First

Second

Third

31 Were you living with the perpetrator at the time of the final protective order hearing?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a final protective order hearing

32 Did you have an attorney for your hearing?

- Yes
- No
- Other (please specify)

33 Did your abuser have an attorney for the hearing?

- Yes
- No
- Other (please specify)

34 How safe did you feel in the court room before your hearing? (Please drag the circle to your response)

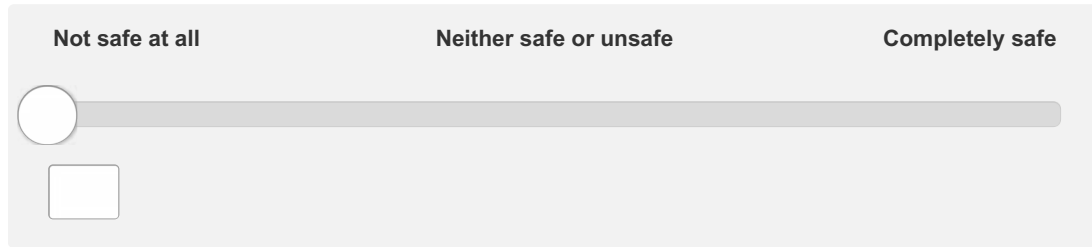
Not safe at all Neither safe or unsafe Completely safe

35 How safe did you feel in the court room during your hearing? (Please drag the circle to your response)

Not safe at all Neither safe or unsafe Completely safe

36 How safe did you feel in the court room and on the way to your transportation after your hearing? (Please drag the circle to your response)

Not safe at all Neither safe or unsafe Completely safe



37 Did the judge ask you if you had any questions before your protective order hearing was completed?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a final protective order hearing

38 Did you feel you had an adequate opportunity to ask questions at the hearing?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a final protective order hearing

39 If you received a final protective order, did you understand the terms of your protective order when you left the hearing?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a final protective order hearing
- I had a final protective order hearing but did not receive a final order of protection

40 If you received a final protective order, did you discover any errors with your final protective order after the hearing was over and the order issued?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a final protective order hearing
- I had a final protective order hearing but did not receive a final order of protection

41 If you received a final protective order, did you believe your PO partner understood the terms of the final protective order?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a final protective order hearing
- I had a final protective order hearing but did not receive a final order of protection

42 Please check all of the services you utilized as a result of the interpersonal violence you suffered which prompted you to seek a protective order:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. doctor | <input type="checkbox"/> k. pastoral counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. dentist | <input type="checkbox"/> l. group therapy for mental health or substance abuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c. emergency room visits | <input type="checkbox"/> m. residential substance abuse treatment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d. urgent treatment care | <input type="checkbox"/> n. a victim advocate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e. hospital use | <input type="checkbox"/> o. crisis line |
| <input type="checkbox"/> f. ambulance | <input type="checkbox"/> p. in-person crisis counselor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> g. physical therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> q. nights stayed in a domestic violence shelter or homeless shelter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> h. mental health counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> r. legal services performed by private attorneys |
| <input type="checkbox"/> i. psychiatry | <input type="checkbox"/> s. legal services performed by legal aid attorneys |
| <input type="checkbox"/> j. marriage counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> t. legal services performed by an attorney at the DV Service Provider's Office |

Other (please specify)

43

Please check all of the following you experienced due to the interpersonal violence you suffered that prompted you to seek a protective order:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> time missed from work | <input type="checkbox"/> time missed in volunteer activities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> time missed from family and civic responsibilities | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation costs directly related to court, prosecution, or other justice system activities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> time missed from doing household chores | <input type="checkbox"/> lost or damaged property |
| <input type="checkbox"/> time missed to provide childcare | <input type="checkbox"/> lost job |
| <input type="checkbox"/> time missed to provide other family care | <input type="checkbox"/> children taken away |
| <input type="checkbox"/> time missed from school | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

44

Did your protective order eliminate or reduce the violence you experienced after the order was issued?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a protective order issued

45

Did your protective order improve your quality of life?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a protective order issued

46

Did your protective order lessen your quality of life?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a protective order issued

47

Did the costs of your protective order outweigh the benefits?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a protective order issued

48 Did the benefits of your protective order outweigh the costs?

- Yes
- No
- I did not have a protective order issued



Partners For Change: Protective Order Process

We hope everyone will complete these questions.

49 Why do you think women obtain protective orders? (Mark all that apply)

- They are scared of abuser
- They are scared abuser will hurt their children
- They are scared abuser will hurt people they care about
- They are scared abuser will hurt their pets
- Other (please specify)
- Their friends told them to get one
- Their family told them to get one
- Law enforcement told them to get one
- They think it will keep them safe

50 Why do you think men violate protective orders? (Mark all that apply)

- They are not scared of their victim
- They are not scared of law enforcement
- Other (please specify)
- They think they will "get away with it"

51 Out of 10 women who experience interpersonal violence, how many do you think actually request an emergency protective order?

- One
- Two
- Three
- Four
- Five
- Six
- Seven
- Eight
- Nine
- Ten

52 Out of 10 women who request an emergency protective order are actually awarded an emergency protective order?

- One Five Nine
 Two Six Ten
 Three Seven
 Four Eight

53 Out of 10 women who have an emergency protective order, how many are actually awarded a final protective order?

- One Five Nine
 Two Six Ten
 Three Seven
 Four Eight

54 Are women charged fees associated with emergency protective orders?

- Always
 Never
 Only Occasionally
 More Often Than Not

55 Are women charged fees associated with final protective orders?

- Always
 Never
 Only Occasionally
 More Often Than Not

56 What do you think are the three biggest barriers in your community to obtaining a protective order?

First

Second

Third

57

What do you think are the three main reasons why a woman might not receive an Emergency Protective Order?

First

Second

Third

58

What are the most common reasons a judge would dismiss or not grant a final protective order?

DDMS - Did not meet statutory requirements

DPR - Plaintiff requested dismissal

DE - Insufficient evidence

DWC - Lack of jurisdiction (filed in the wrong county)

DNV - No violations so dismissed by Judge

Consolidated with a family court procedure

DFTP - Plaintiff failed to present

Delayed while criminal charges were pending

Other (please specify)

59

How frequently do you think women experience violations of protective orders?

Always

Never

Only Occasionally

More Often Than Not

Other (please specify)

60

How often do you think women report protective order violations?

Always

Never

Only Occasionally

More Often Than Not

Other (please specify)

61

What typically happens in your community when police respond to a protective order violation call and the perpetrator has fled the scene?

62 What typically happens in your community when it is difficult to determine the primary or predominate aggressor?

63 How often do you believe an offender flees the scene when an officer is called in response to a violation of a protective order in your community?

- Always
- Never
- Only Occasionally
- More Often Than Not
- Other (please specify)

64 What are the top five types of crime which receive the highest priority in your community?

First	<input type="text"/>
Second	<input type="text"/>
Third	<input type="text"/>
Fourth	<input type="text"/>
Fifth	<input type="text"/>

65 What type of violence do you think occurs most often prompting women to seek emergency orders of protection?

66 What barriers/problems do women face when seeking an emergency protective order?

First	<input type="text"/>
Second	<input type="text"/>
Third	<input type="text"/>
Fourth	<input type="text"/>
Fifth	<input type="text"/>

67 What barriers/problems do women face when seeking a final protective order?

First

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

68 On average, how long are final protective orders in your community in effect?

3 Months or Less

Three Years

Forever (Lifetime)

4 to 6 Months

Four Years

I do not have a final protective order in effect

One Year

Five Years

Two Years

More than Five Years but Less Than Forever

Other (please specify)

69 On average, what provisions do final protective orders in your community contain?

First

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

70 How effective do you think victims in your community believe emergency protective orders are for them?

Not at all effective

Somewhat effective

Effective

Very Effective

I'm not sure

Other (please specify)

71 How effective do you think victims in your community think final protective orders are for them?

- Not at all effective
- Somewhat effective
- Effective
- Very Effective
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)

72 Are criminal charges normally filed for violations of protective orders in your community?

- Always
- Never
- Only Occasionally
- More Often Than Not
- Other (please specify)

73 Are contempt of court charges normally filed for violations of protective orders in your community?

- Always
- Never
- Only Occasionally
- More Often Than Not
- Other (please specify)

74 Are protective order violators normally arrested in your community?

- Always
- Never
- Only Occasionally
- More Often Than Not
- Other (please specify)

75 For protective order violators who are arrested, how many days do they normally spend in jail?

- Less than one day
- One day
- One week
- More than One week but less than a Month in duration
- Other (please specify)
- One to Three months
- More than Three months
- Protective Order violators are not arrested in our community

76 For protective orders which are not violated when issued in your community, why do you think perpetrators do not violate the protective orders? (Please select all that apply)

- Perpetrators are scared of law enforcement action
- I'm not sure
- Perpetrators move away
- Other (please specify)
- Perpetrators are in jail
- Perpetrators are scared of victim's family
- Perpetrators always violate POs in our community

77 For protective orders which are violated when issued in your community, why do you think perpetrators violate them? (Please select all that apply)

- Perpetrators are not scared of law enforcement action
- I'm not sure
- Other (please specify)
- Perpetrators know nothing happens to them if their violate
- Perpetrators never violate POs in our community

78 What do you think are the three biggest problems or issues for women seeking help through the criminal justice system in your community?

First

Second

Third

79 What are the three biggest problems you think other women might encounter during the Emergency Protective Order process?

First

Second

Third

80 What are the three biggest problems you think women might encounter during the Final Protective Order process?

First

Second

Third

81 Do you think local politics, i.e. "who you know," "good 'ole boy" system, influence the issuance of protective orders in your community?

Yes

No

Sometimes

More often than not

82 Do you think local politics, i.e. "who you know," "good 'ole boy" system, influence arrest of perpetrators who violate protective orders?

Yes

No

Sometimes

More often than not

83 Do you think local politics, i.e. "who you know," "good 'ole boy" system, influence charges being filed for violation of protective orders?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes
- More often than not

84 Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the protective order process within your community?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes
- More often than not

85 Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the dynamics of interpersonal violence?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes
- More often than not

86 Do you feel you have a thorough understanding of the resources available within your community for victims of interpersonal violence?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes
- More often than not

87 Do you feel your community effectively provides for the safety of victims during the protective order process?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes
- More often than not

88 What are three things you would do to improve the safety of victims of interpersonal violence within your community?

First

Second

Third

89 What are three things you would do to hold perpetrators of interpersonal violence within your community accountable for their actions?

First

Second

Third

90 What are three things you would do to improve the safety of children who witness interpersonal violence within your community?

First

Second

Third

91 What are three things you would do to increase the priority your community leaders place on addressing interpersonal violence and the protective order process?

First

Second

Third

APPENDIX R

DESCRIPTOR - AFTER STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	TOTAL
Collaborative	21
Abundant or Robust	19
Justice	18
Safe	17
Hopeful	16
Informed	15
Consistent	13
Funded	13
Trusted	13
Helpful	11
Trauma-Informed	9
Understanding	8
Welcoming	8
Accountability	7
Comprehensive	7
Empowering	7
Inclusive	7
Well Trained	7
Allied	6
Compassionate	6
Empathetic	6
Holistic	6
Responsive	6
Accessible	5
Changed	5
Communication	5
Cooperation	5
Healthy	5
Successful	5
Sustainable	5
Victim-Centered	5
Available	4
Cohesive	4
Competent	4
Connected	4
Growth	4
Innovative	4
Life Saving/Affirming	4
Non-competitive	4
Progressive	4
Supportive	4

DESCRIPTOR - AFTER STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	TOTAL
Accepting	3
Awareness	3
Caring	3
Consistent	3
Coordinated	3
Culturally-specific	3
Energized	3
Equitable	3
Improved	3
Less Stressful	3
Strong	3
Uniform	3
United Front	3
Amazeballs	2
Best Practices	2
Client Centered	2
Committed	2
Effective	2
Exemplary	2
Experts	2
Fully Supported	2
Gratitude	2
Hospitable	2
Knowledgeable	2
Non-judgmental	2
Preventative	2
Qualified	2
Quick	2
Relevant	2
Resourceful	2
Respected	2
Saving	2
Stability	2
Staffed	2
Strategic	2
Sufficient	2

DESCRIPTOR - AFTER STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	TOTAL
24-Hour Services	1
Affordable	1
Appropriate	1
Awesome	1
Better Team	1
Better Understanding	1
Break the Cycle	1
Clear	1
Colocation of Services	1
Confidential	1
Creative	1
Current	1
Custom Treatment	1
Destigmatizing	1
Direct	1
Easily Understood	1
Encouraging	1
Ethical	1
Exciting	1
Fantastic	1
Flourishing	1
Focused	1
Freedom	1
Fully Developed	1
Glowing	1
Governing	1
Happy	1
Healing	1
Humble	1
Immediate	1
Improved Communication	1
Integrated	1
Integrity	1
Kind	1
Less Paperwork	1
Less Stigmatized	1
Local	1
Make a Difference	1
Mission-driven	1
Modern	1
More Effective	1

DESCRIPTOR - AFTER STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	TOTAL
More Shelter Rooms	1
Much Better	1
Outstanding	1
Passionate	1
Policies	1
Positive	1
Predictability of Outcome	1
Pretty	1
Proactive	1
Productive	1
Professional	1
Prompt	1
Purposeful	1
Quality	1
Regulated	1
Risk Taking	1
Satisfaction	1
Sensitive	1
Serenity	1
Smiling	1
Stellar	1
Sure	1
Sustainability	1
Teamwork	1
Tolerant	1
Transforming	1
Tribal Respect	1
Unconditional	1
Useful	1
Visionary	1
Wanted	1
Warm	1
Well Informed	1
Well Rounded	1
Well-Known	1
World Changing	1
Wow	1
Wrap-around Services	1

DESCRIPTOR - NOW	TOTAL	NEGATIVE or POSITIVE or NEUTRAL
Underfunded	23	Negative
Limited	12	Negative
Confusing	11	Negative
Overextended	11	Negative
Outdated	10	Negative
Lacking	8	Negative
Struggling	8	Negative
Understaffed	8	Negative
Disjointed	7	Negative
Misunderstood	7	Negative
Overworked	7	Negative
Siloed	7	Negative
Difficult	6	Negative
Inconsistent	6	Negative
Stressed	6	Negative
Undertrained	6	Negative

DESCRIPTOR - NOW	TOTAL	NEGATIVE or POSITIVE or NEUTRAL
Overwhelming	5	Negative
Unjust	5	Negative
Complex	4	Negative
Irregular	4	Negative
Marginalized	4	Negative
Broken	3	Negative
Exclusive	3	Negative
Inadequate	3	Negative
Sad	3	Negative
Chaotic	2	Negative
Different	2	Negative
Dismissed	2	Negative
Frightening	2	Negative
Impossible	2	Negative
Inaccessible	2	Negative
Ineffective	2	Negative
Inhumane	2	Negative
Insufficient	2	Negative
Judgmental	2	Negative
Lost	2	Negative
Poor Leadership	2	Negative
Scary	2	Negative
Sloppy	2	Negative
Slow	2	Negative
Unavailable	2	Negative

DESCRIPTOR - NOW	TOTAL	NEGATIVE or POSITIVE or NEUTRAL
Unprofessional	2	Negative
Void	2	Negative
Backlogged	1	Negative
Backwards	1	Negative
Bias	1	Negative
Challenging	1	Negative
Crisis	1	Negative
Disorganized	1	Negative
Exhausted	1	Negative
Exploitive	1	Negative
Fire Extinguisher	1	Negative
Frustrating	1	Negative
Menless	1	Negative
Not Evidence Based	1	Negative
Racist	1	Negative
Stagnant	1	Negative
Stuck	1	Negative
Too Much	1	Negative
Too Much Paperwork	1	Negative
Underdeveloped	1	Negative
Undermined	1	Negative
Unevaluated	1	Negative
Unrecognized	1	Negative
Unsupported	1	Negative
Untrained	1	Negative
TOTAL NEGATIVE	236	

DESCRIPTOR - NOW	TOTAL	NEGATIVE or POSITIVE or NEUTRAL
Needed	16	Neutral
Important	5	Neutral
Necessary	2	Neutral
Trying	2	Neutral
Uncertain	2	Neutral
Well Intended	2	Neutral
Aiming to do better	1	Neutral
Critical	1	Neutral
Process	1	Neutral
Resources	1	Neutral
Soldiering On	1	Neutral
Vital	1	Neutral
Work	1	Neutral
TOTAL NEUTRAL	36	

DESCRIPTOR - NOW	TOTAL	NEGATIVE or POSITIVE or NEUTRAL
Life Saving/Affirming	11	Positive
Evolving	8	Positive
Caring	6	Positive
Compassionate	6	Positive
Helpful	6	Positive
Knowledgeable	6	Positive
Dedicated	4	Positive
Empowering	4	Positive
Committed	3	Positive
Growing	3	Positive
Passionate	3	Positive
Beneficial	2	Positive
Changing	2	Positive
Determined	2	Positive
Hopeful	2	Positive
Safe	2	Positive
Understanding	2	Positive
Appreciated	1	Positive
Concerned	1	Positive
Developing	1	Positive
Friendly	1	Positive
Good Intentions	1	Positive
Grateful	1	Positive
Improving	1	Positive
Informational	1	Positive
Joyous	1	Positive
Kind	1	Positive
Listening	1	Positive
Positive	1	Positive
Progressive	1	Positive
Respectful	1	Positive
Rewarding	1	Positive
Sounding Board	1	Positive
Stable	1	Positive
Supportive	1	Positive
Teaching	1	Positive
Trauma-informed	1	Positive
TOTAL POSITIVE	92	
Grand Total	364	

